"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair today; unsettled, warmer Friday; gentle to moderate south winds.
For full weather report see Page 14.

VOL. LXIII...NO. 20,648. NEW YORK, THURSDAY, AUGUST 6, 1914.—EIGHTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark, Elsewhere TWO CENTS.

BELGIANS DEFEAT GERMANS, KILL OR WOUND 3,500 MEN; BRITISH THIRD FLOTILLA HAS A BATTLE IN THE NORTH SEA; RUSSIANS DRIVE OUT THE GERMANS AND ENTER PRUSSIA; GERMANY SAID TO HAVE SENT AN ULTIMATUM TO ITALY

Kitchener Goes Into British Cabinet as War Secretary.

MEETS POPULAR ACCLAIM

Appointment of Famous Soldier Regarded as Excellent Move for England.

MORLEY AND BURNS OUT

Premier Asquith Announces Their Resignations in Speech of Regret.

FOOD PRICES ADVANCING

People Urged Not to Hoard Gold and Assured That There Is No Cause for Panic.

ISSUE SMALL GOLD NOTES

Bankers and Government Officials Soon to Announce New Plan of Finances.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 5.—The war situation has already brought a break in the British Cabinet, and there is said to be a divergence of opinion among the members as to the advisability of sending an expeditionary force to the aid of Belgium and France.

A popular stroke on the part of the Government was announced today in the appointment of Lord Kitchener as Secretary of State for war. Earl Beauchamp succeeds Viscount Morley as President of the Council, and Walter Runciman takes the place of John Burns as President of the Local Government Board.

Premier Asquith announced in the House of Commons the resignations of Viscount Morley, John Burns, and C. P. Trevelyan. The Premier said he had accepted the resignations with great regret. Viscount Morley had long desired to shake off the burden of ministerial office, and it was natural that a man of his pacific views and political antecedents should desire to have no part in the responsibility of a great war. Tributes to Viscount Morley as a man of the most sincere convictions and patriotism were paid even by the most vehement partisans of war. He is the last of the old Gladstonian veterans, and his departure from the Cabinet marks the end of that era. Mr. Trevelyan resigned because he had always opposed any Continental entanglements on the part of England.

David Lloyd George, Chancellor of the Exchequer, announced in the House of Commons various measures to deal with the financial situation. The limited moratorium already proclaimed has brought immediate relief, but the bankers and merchants, who again conferred at the Treasury this afternoon, think a more extended moratorium may be necessary—extended, that is not in time, but in scope—to relieve other debtors by giving them a month's grace. The Chancellor will indicate the nature of the extension on Thursday.

Issue Gold Notes.

The Chancellor's statement next confirmed the points of an earlier dispatch in reference to banknotes. About £3,000,000 ($15,000,000) worth of £1 and 10 shilling notes will be available on Friday morning, and afterward will be issued at the rate of £5,000,000 a day until the supply is adequate for the situation, now so well in hand.

The Bank of England intends reducing the Bank rate from 10 per cent. to 6 per cent. on Friday. As the Bank rate is the index of financial health, its reduction to 6 per cent. in the week when the country has embarked on a great war supplies a remarkable proof of the elasticity and efficiency of the banking and currency systems.

Mr. Lloyd George told the House that while it was necessary to suspend the Bank charter it was not necessary to suspend specie payments, as there was an ample sufficiency of gold in the country for all normal requirements, but on no account ought

Continued on Page 2.

Russia Anxious to Aid Our Refugees, The Czar's Foreign Office Tells The Times

By Cable to the Editor of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 5.—In reply to your cable of Aug 3, I am anxious to say that the Imperial Russian Government is ready to sanction any measure that the United States Government would undertake to aid the removal of American citizens from Russia as long as such measure is not antagonistic to the military interests of the Empire.

A. NERATOW,
Assistant Minister Foreign Affairs.

RUSSIAN DIPLOMATS ASSAULTED IN BERLIN

German Embassy in St. Petersburg Wrecked and Furniture Burned By a Mob.

ST. PETERSBURG, (via London,) Aug. 5.—The Russian Ambassador in Berlin, M. de Swerbeew, and his staff are reported to have been subjected to much abuse after the declaration of war. Some of the members of the Ambassadorial suite, including Princess Belosselsky, who was Miss Susie Whittier of Boston, and First Secretary of Embassy Charovitski are alleged actually to have been struck by persons in the crowd which followed their motorcars to the railroad station when they were leaving Berlin.

According to an eyewitness the Embassy was surrounded, and when the Ambassador, who was escorted by mounted police, departed for the station in an automobile the people howled abuse at him and the police had the greatest difficulty in protecting him and the members of his staff. Friends of the Ambassador, who followed him in motor cars, also are said to have been forced to run a gantlet of hostile Germans.

The crowd followed the cars, abusing the occupants, throwing stones, spitting in the faces of the embassy staff, and striking both men and women with sticks and umbrellas, it is said. M. Charovitski received a blow on the head which cut open the scalp. He is said to be under medical treatment in Copenhagen. Princess Belosselsky was hit on the back and shoulder by an old, well-dressed man, and other persons in the crowd spat at her. The other members of the party are declared to have been similarly treated.

The children were placed in the bottom of the automobiles in order to protect them.

The German Embassy here was wrecked and a bonfire made of the furniture and pictures by a mob today. The people were angered by the reports of what they deemed to be an indignity shown to the Dowager Empress Maria Feodorowna by being stopped in Berlin on her arrival from London on her way to St. Petersburg and compelled by the German authorities to go to Copenhagen.

An entrance was forced by the crowd through the windows. Most of the rooms were wrecked and the furniture pitched into the streets. A number of students and workmen climbed to the roof and tore the gold eagle from the top of the flagstaff. They then ran up the Russian flag.

A piece of massive statuary depicting a group of horses led by men was hacked to pieces with axes and the debris hurled into the canal. A bonfire then was made of the contents of the embassy and an attempt was made to put a torch to the building, but mounted police routed the rioters.

Another crowd later tried to repeat the performance at the Austrian Embassy, but that building was too strongly guarded.

The body of a Russian footman is alleged by the authorities to have been found in the German Embassy. The man had been shot in the head and stabbed and had been dead for some days.

MARTIAL LAW IN HOLLAND.

Dutch Prepare, Though Germans Have Not Crossed the Border.

THE HAGUE, Aug. 5.—Martial law has been declared in all parts of Holland.

It is officially announced that up to the present time the Germans have not violated the Dutch frontier.

AVIATORS DUEL IN MIDAIR

Engage in Revolver Fight, Manoeuvring for Position.

LONDON, Thursday, Aug. 6.—The Standard's correspondent at Liege sends a story of a duel between a Belgian aviator named Fornau and a German airman.

The two exchanged revolver shots while manoeuvring for the top position. Finally both planed to the ground.

LONDON, Aug. 6.—The Daily Mail's correspondent at Brussels reports that a German aeroplane, flying at a height of 1,100 feet, was brought down by a shot which also wounded the pilot.

A Zeppelin airship, manned by Germans was struck by the fire from a Belgian fort and fell near Herve.

RUSSIAN PATROLS RAID EAST PRUSSIA

Drive German Invading Forces Before Them and Begin a Counter Invasion.

WARSAW, Russian Poland, Aug 5 (via London.)—Russian frontier patrols driving the enemy's cavalry before them have crossed the East Prussian frontier at Lyk and Biala, and penetrated ten miles into German territory.

The Russians captured and burned the German railway stations at Borjemin and Biala and cut communications from Lyk to Johannesburg, the enemy falling back all along the front, burning villages as they retired.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 5.—Russian troops have established contact with the enemy along the greater part of the Russo-German frontier in northeastern Prussia.

FRENCH REPULSE GERMANS.

Two Border Encounters Result Adversely for Invaders.

PARIS, Aug. 5.—German cavalry and infantry are crossing the French frontier everywhere in reconnoitering parties, according to a statement issued by the Minister of War, who adds:

"A squadron of German dragoons bore down on Villers-la-Montagne, in the Department of Meurthe-et-Moselle, but was repulsed by French riflemen.

"A regiment of German cavalry advanced as far as Morfontaine, in the same Department, but fell back before a body of French infantry.

"The French mobilization is proceeding with the greatest order. Most of the reservists have already joined. An excellent spirit prevails in Alsace."

Dispatches say that a German officer was taken prisoner when the French infantry repulsed a party of German cavalry at Morfontaine.

The customs and telegraph offices at Homecourt and Joeuf in Meurthe-et-Moselle have been sacked by German infantry.

An official announcement says that seventeen Alsacians, while endeavoring to cross into France, were captured by the Germans and summarily shot.

Santos Dumont, the aviator, has offered his services to the French Government.

The one-armed General, Paul Pau, who fought in the war of 1870, has been placed in command of one of the French armies.

It is stated that the Germans in Alsace are shooting persons suspected of giving information to the French. The Mayor of Saal, Bavaria, is said to have been shot for having tried to smuggle into France the news of proclamation of martial law by Germany.

A German cavalry patrol has been routed by French cavalry on the Swiss frontier. Three Germans were killed and two taken prisoners. The remainder fled into Switzerland, where they were disarmed by Federal troops.

SERVIAN FLAG UP IN AUSTRIA

But Austrian Attempts to Cross the Save Have Failed.

BELGRADE, Aug. 5.—The Austrian attempt on Monday to cross the river Save at Avala, nine miles from Belgrade and Obrenovac, sixteen miles to the southwest, failed. The Servian volunteers crossed the river, and hoisted the Servian flag at Delarme.

Servian officials expressed the opinion that the passage of the Austrian troops through Servian territory has become impossible.

Belgrade Bombarded Again.

BELGRADE, (via London,) Aug. 6.—The Austrians renewed the bombardment of this city today. They seriously damaged the royal palace, the national theatre, the British Legation, and many private houses.

The Servians did not reply to the fire. Three persons were killed and many injured.

28 Wounded Brought Back to Harwich of Whom 22 Are Germans.

200 PRISONERS COMING IN

Little Cruiser Amphion, Flagship of Flotilla, Has Batteries Slightly Damaged.

MINE LAYER DESTROYED

Small German Coast Steamer Fitted as Auxiliary Sunk by the Amphion.

ALLIES SEIZE MANY PRIZES

Czar's Warships Round Up German Merchant Shipping Trapped in the Black Sea.

HAULS IN BRITISH PORTS

Steamer Crews, Mostly Naval Reservists, Are Prisoners of War—French Make Captures, Too.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HARWICH, Aug. 5.—The third flotilla left this port for the open sea at daybreak this morning and went into action almost immediately.

Heavy gun firing was heard at intervals throughout the day, and this evening the cruiser Vigo, anchored off Harwich pier, received a wireless message to be ready to receive 200 prisoners. The authorities were also requested to prepare to receive wounded who were being brought in by a torpedo boat.

Later the flotilla returned to port, little the worse for the encounter. The light cruiser Amphion, flagship of the flotilla, had her batteries slightly damaged.

Twenty-eight wounded were brought ashore and taken to the Shotley Naval establishment, opposite Harwich. Of the wounded twenty-two were Germans and six English.

As the flotilla steamed out of the harbor at daybreak the crews of the vessels still to go lined up and heartily cheered their comrades. Soon afterward a Hook of Holland boat, crammed with passengers, mostly Americans, and an Antwerp boat, equally crowded, passed the flotilla. The passengers realized the significance of the departure and cheered lustily. They received hearty response from the sailors.

During the day there were alarming rumors that the houses between Harwich and Walton would be blown down tonigh as being in the line of fire from the shore batteries.

Big Battle Yet to Come.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Thursday, Aug. 6.—A naval battle of importance off Harwich is unlikely. The German high seas fleet would be unwise to issue forth to give general action. Two hundred prisoners is a small number and can represent no more than the crew of a small cruiser.

The belief in London this morning is that a German mine-layer was captured after a short engagement. There are likely to be many encounters of this character.

What probably happened in the North Sea is that German torpedo boats and submarines were making raids upon the British blockading fleet. Similarly, British torpedo boats and submarines are darting in past Helgoland to do what damage they can to the sheltered German high seas fleet. British mine layers must string the approaches to the Elbe, while German vessels will be attempting to sweep up the mines sowed by these ships.

All this mosquito work on both sides means constant engagements, and a steady stream of wounded and prisoners may be expected at British eastern ports, but this is merely incidental to naval warfare.

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, Aug. 5.—It is officially announced that the British cruiser Amphion has sunk the small German coasting steamer Königin Luise, which had been fitted out for mine laying.

A message from Guernsey, Channel Islands, says that a French gunboat, towing a large German steamer, anchored in the roadstead under the guns of the castle.

Later it was learned that the captured vessel was the steamer Poro, belonging to the Oldenburg-Portuguese Steamship Company. She is a vessel of 1,800 tons and plies between Hamburg and Portuguese ports.

Several German steamers anchored at Hull have been taken over by the British authorities as prizes. The crews, made up mostly of naval reservists, were made prisoners of war.

A British warship seized the German bark Perkeo, which left New York July 18 for Hamburg.

Two German steamers have been seized in the North Sea.

LONDON, Thursday, Aug. 6.—A dispatch to The Times from St. Petersburg says that ten German steamers with coal and timber were seized at Archangel.

The Koenigin Luise, which was sunk by the British cruiser Amphion, was a passenger ship of 2,000 tons register, which for several years had been in service from Hamburg to Summer resorts on the German coast.

The Amphion is a cruiser of 3,400 tons.

The Perkeo, seized by a British war ship at Hull, flew the German flag for the first time less than a month ago. From the time she was built, in 1901, until a day or so before she sailed from New York last month, she was a British vessel, her name being the Brilliant. The Perkeo was a vessel of 3,000 tons burden.

CATCH KAISER'S SHIPS IN TRAP

English and French Fleets Help Capture Goeben and Breslau.

New York Times-London Chronicle Special Cable Dispatch.

PARIS, Aug. 5.—After they had bombarded the Algerian towns of Bona and Philippeville, the German cruisers Goeben and Breslau and the gunboat Panther were caught like rats in a trap.

The British fleet awaited them to the east and west and part of the French fleet left Toulon in pursuit.

The French detachment overtook the German vessels, captured the Goeben and Breslau and sank the Panther.

BERLIN, Aug. 5, (via London.)—German warships have destroyed some fortified towns and places for the embarkation of French troops on the coast of Algeria.

The battle cruiser Goeben was one of Germany's finest ships of her type. She is a sister of the Moltke, which visited New York two years ago. She is one of the swiftest cruisers in the world. She has made as high as 28.6 knots an hour. Her armament consists of ten 11-inch guns, mounted in turrets fore and aft, the turrets being so arranged that all the guns can be fired in a single broadside. Her secondary battery consists of twelve 6.5-inch guns, and twelve 3.4-inch guns. With a tonnage of 22,640 she was the seventh largest ship in the German Navy. She was manned by a crew of 1,018 officers and men.

The Breslau is a cruiser of the protected class as distinguished from the semi-armored types. She displaces 4,500 tons, and carries in her main battery twelve 4.1-inch guns.

GERMANS BOMBARD SVEABORG

Squadron Sails Into Gulf of Finland and Opens Fire.

LONDON, Aug. 6.—The Daily Mail publishes a dispatch from Copenhagen stating that a German squadron is bombarding Sveaborg, Finland.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 5.—A German fleet of nineteen ships was sighted yesterday near the east coast of the Baltic Sea, between Memel and Libau.

Russian warships in the Black Sea have captured many German merchantmen.

TORPEDO BOAT BLOWS UP.

Thirty Men Lost by Destruction of German Craft.

New York Times-London Chronicle Special Cable Dispatch.

COPENHAGEN, Aug. 5.—A private telegram from Gedser this evening to the newspapers state that a German torpedo boat exploded and sank in the Baltic Sea two miles off of Gedser, and thirty men were drowned.

Men on the Danish lightship at Gedser reef, near by, on witnessing the accident, which occurred at 10 o'clock this morning, signaled to shore for help. A motor boat was sent out and returned with confirmation of the news.

Severe Check to German Arms in the First Belgian Fight.

BATTLE LASTS FOR HOURS

Victors Afterward Fall Upon Detached German Forces and Annihilate Them.

800 WOUNDED FOES IN LIEGE

Belgian Aviators Show Their Mettle—Forts Resist Heavy German Fire.

GERMAN PRINCE IS COMING

Reported Near Liege with 30,000 Fresh Troops, Ready to Attack Today.

FRENCH ARMY RUSHING UP

Force Has Already Effected Junction with Belgians—English Army Expected.

Crown Prince Bringing Aid; German Loss So Far, 3,500

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

AMSTERDAM, Thursday, Aug. 6, 3 A. M.—The German Crown Prince is hourly expected before Liege at the head of 30,000 fresh troops. The Germans now have crossed the river by means of pontoon bridges, developing the attack on Liege.

In yesterday's battle 3,500 Germans were killed or wounded.

The Postmaster of Vise met his death like a hero. The Germans ordered him to send telegrams to assist them. He refused and was shot.

BRUSSELS, (via Paris,) Aug. 6, 1:38 A. M.—Several thousand dead and wounded is the toll paid by the German Army of the Meuse for its attack on Liege in an attempt to force its way to the French frontier.

The Belgians made a heroic defense, repulsing the Germans after heavy and continuous firing. The assailants were unable to renew the assault.

The Belgians delivered a vigorous counter-attack on Germans who had passed the forts, killing all of them.

Eight hundred wounded Germans are being transferred to Liege, where they will be cared for.

The fortified position in and around Liege had to support yesterday the general shock of the German attack.

The forts afforded admirable resistance to the German shells. Evegnee Fort, which was in action all day, was absolutely unharmed.

The Belgian aviators proved themselves every whit as good as the Germans.

One Belgian squadron attacked and drove back six German squadrons.

The War Office announces that after fierce fighting in the environs of Liege the situation is excellent so far as the Belgians are concerned.

"The Germans," the announcement says, "were driven back by a heroic attack made by a Belgian mixed brigade, which had already earned for itself the highest honors. No German who passed the fort survived."

Another official bulletin says:

"The Belgian losses are trifling compared with those of the Germans."

LONDON, Thursday, Aug. 6.—A dispatch to The Exchange Telegraph from Brussels says that the Belgian War Office issued the following statement:

"The Second Corps of the German Army made an advance attack over the Vesdre River into the Province of Liege. A counter attack by Belgians was brilliantly successful and the enemy was forced back over the Dutch frontier. The victorious Belgian troops did not follow up their success into Dutch territory."

85,000 Engaged in Battle.

New York Times-London Chronicle Special Cable Dispatch.

BRUSSELS, Aug. 5.—In the hostilities between Liege and Vise, 45,000 Germans were repulsed by 40,000 Belgians.

At 4 o'clock this afternoon the Germans, who had been trying to storm the Liege forts, were repulsed everywhere. The attack on the forts was not renewed.

The King and his staff have left for the front in motor cars amid scenes of great excitement.

Great Heroism of Belgians.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Thursday, Aug. 6.—A Brussels Daily Mail dispatch, dated Wednesday, 5:30 P. M., says:

"The Ministry of War made the following announcement at 4:40 o'clock tonight:

"'The Germans suffered disaster before Liege today. After a desperate struggle, displaying superb heroism, the Belgian Army victoriously repulsed all the German attacks.

"'The Belgian victory was greatly assured by a heroic counter attack by a brigade of Belgians which veritably proved itself glorious. Not a single German who penetrated into the line of forts escaped alive.

"'A soldier of the Fourteenth Regiment of Belgian infantry threw himself alone among Germans who were pursuing his comrades and killed four Germans.'

"'The Belgian aeroplanes were infinitely superior to the German.

"'They have experienced no accidents, while a German aeroplane has fallen near Argenteau. Besides this the Germans fired by mistake on a German aeroplane, which they brought down.

"'The Germans were forced to violate Dutch neutrality.

"'Some German cavalry regiments who were on the left (Belgian) bank of the Meuse suffered severely by fire from Fort Llers.'"

Belgians Make Strong Resistance.

New York Times-London Chronicle Special Cable Dispatch.

BRUSSELS, Aug. 5.—Verviers was occupied by German troops last night, and they advanced as far as Trooz, about eight miles from Liege.

The first engagement took place near Fouron le Comte. A German cavalry reconnoissance was stopped by the Twelfth Belgian line regiment, assisted by a force from Fort Barchon. Twenty-five Germans were made prisoners.

Another party of German cavalry came up the right bank of the Meuse toward the bridge at Vise, which was blown up by the Belgians.

A Belgian monoplane rendered great service and escaped safely from the fire from the German shells.

Hundreds of motor cars left Brussels this morning for the front to look after the wounded. They were loudly cheered as they passed along the boulevards.

A German aviator was flying over Liege when a Belgian aviator attacked him and cut up his aeroplane.

A boy scout at Liege, named Niston, caught first two German spies.

The Minister of War reports that under trying circumstances the Belgian soldiers are showing the finest examples of bravery and discipline.

Invaders Moved On Three Lines.

BRUSSELS, Aug. 5.—The German troops crossed the Belgian frontier at three points—at Dalhem, seven miles north of Liege, and at Francorchamps and Stavelot, both about twenty-five miles southeast of Liege.

The Tenth German Army Corps operated along the northern line, and, finding unexpected resistance, is reported to have moved further northward and invaded Dutch territory at Tilburg, crossing the Meuse at Eysden.

Another dispatch says the German troops in that district tried to cross the River Meuse on a pontoon bridge, but a broadside from batteries of the forts destroyed the bridge as soon as it was completed. Later the invaders succeeded in crossing the river near Maestricht, also in Dutch territory.

In addition to the Tenth Corps, Belgian scouts located two other corps, the Seventh, 40,000 strong, at Verviers, and the Sixth Army Corps in another locality, not named. The total force of 100,000 men apparently had Liege as the chief objective point.

Prompt destruction of bridges by the Belgian troops checked the advance of the Germans.

The capture of the frontier town of Vise, says a Liege dispatch, was effected by German troops after an engagement lasting several hours. It is stated that the victors set fire to the town, killing those of the population who resisted them. The town of Argenteau is also in flames.

Platoon of Cavalry Wiped Out.

Le Peuple says that in the fighting near Vise a platoon of Prussian cavalry was almost annihilated by the enfilading fire of the Belgians from a building on the bank of the river. The Prussians in revenge, the newspaper says, fired on civilians.

At Flemalle, near Argenteau, a Belgian force surprised a body of Prussians and killed 70 out of 10 officers and 80 men. The Belgian losses were 2 officers killed and 10 men wounded.

A German officer taken prisoner by the Belgians said he was amazed at the resistance offered to the German advance. The Germans had been given to understand at Berlin that they would not be opposed in Belgium.

The Official Gazette announced that the entire Seventh and Tenth German Army Corps had invaded the Province of Liege and had reached the vicinity

German Ultimatum to Italy Is Reported; Italy About to Declare War on Austria?

LONDON, Thursday, Aug. 6.—It is reported that Germany has sent an ultimatum to Italy. The report lacks official confirmation but is regarded here as not improbable.

There have been rumors that Italy, owing to the strong antagonism existing between Austrians and Italians, was likely to break away from the Triple Alliance and declare herself on the side of England.

LONDON, Thursday, Aug. 6.—The Telegraph in a late edition today says it is believed in diplomatic circles that Italy is on the eve of declaring war on Austria. Italy's alliance with Austria was never popular with Italians. The two peoples, in their aims and aspirations as regards Asiatic affairs and the Balkans, are notoriously irreconcilable, says The Telegraph.

Lusitania Fleeing Before German Cruisers, Says Wireless Message Picked Up at Portland

Special to The New York Times.

PORTLAND, Me., Aug. 5.—The Cunard liner Lusitania, according to an intercepted message picked up here by an amateur, is being pursued by two German cruisers and is heading back for Portland or Boston at full speed.

A later dispatch from a British cruiser said that she was on her way to render any possible assistance and advised the Lusitania to continue at top speed to the nearest port.

It is believed that the pursuing German cruisers are the same ones which have been reported to be cruising about off this coast for the last two days.

Tonight, far out to sea, searchlights are flashing beams of light across the heavens, but their source has not yet been determined.

Herman Winter, Assistant General Manager of the Cunard Line, said last night that he knew nothing of the pursuit of the Lusitania or of any orders for her to return.

WAR FUNDS QUICKLY VOTED BY THE FRENCH PARLIAMENT

of Herve, Pepinster, and Remouchamps. The German artillery bombarded some small forts in their advance.

A German military aviator was killed.

German General's Plea for Peace.

Gen. von Emmich, commanding the German Army of the Meuse, issued the following proclamation to the Belgian people:

"To my great regret, the German troops have been forced to cross the frontier, Belgian neutrality having already been violated by French officers, who, disguised, entered the country in automobiles. Our greatest desire is to avoid a conflict between peoples who have always been friends and once allies. Remember Waterloo, where the German armies helped to found your country's independence.

"But we must have free passage. The destruction of bridges, tunnels or railroads must be considered as hostile acts. I hope the German Army of the Meuse will not be called upon to fight you. We wish for an open road to attack those who attack us. I guarantee that the Belgian population will not have to suffer the horrors of war. We will pay for provisions, and our soldiers will show themselves to be the best friends of a people for whom we have the greatest esteem and the deepest sympathy.

"Your prudence and patriotism will show you that it is your duty to prevent your country from being plunged into the horrors of war."

French Troops Come to Help.

Tonight reports reached here that a force of French troops had entered the Province of Hainaut and had formed a junction with the Belgians. An early landing of British troops in Belgium is expected, according to an evening newspaper.

According to Le Soir, under the agreement between France and Belgium King Albert will command Franco-Belgian troops operating in Belgium. King Albert has placed his palace at the disposal of the Red Cross.

King Albert has assumed command of the troops of Belgium, and has issued an inspiring proclamation to the army, in which he says that "The perfidy of a haughty neighbor demands that Belgium shall defend her honor and independence." He bids the Belgian soldiers remember the army's glorious deeds of the past, and show themselves worthy of the trust placed in them.

Belgians Advancing on Foe.

LONDON, Thursday, Aug. 6.—A dispatch to The Standard from Brussels says that between 500 and 600 wounded Germans are being brought to the Belgian capital. Herve, Pepinster, and Remouchamps are occupied by Germans, but a large Belgian force is advancing against them.

A message to The Standard from Namur reports that twenty or thirty persons were killed during the German bombardment of that place.

Dutch Can See Battle Smoke.

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 5.—A dispatch to the Handelsblad from Maestricht, on the border of Holland, says:

"Heavy fighting on the Belgian frontier continues. The sound of heavy guns is distinctly heard here. The smoke of the battle is visible from the church steeple.

"A number of aeroplanes and a dirigible balloon flew over Maestricht this morning.

"German horses, which had evidently stampeded, galloped into the city during the night and were captured.

German Dirigibles Anger Brussels.

PARIS, Aug. 5.—Official advices say that after Germany declared war against Belgium yesterday German forces moved on Belgium from the territory between Aix-la-Chapelle and Rheydt.

There has been fighting around Liege and Vise. The latter town has been burned. Civilians caught by the Germans firing upon them were executed.

Several dirigibles have been hovering over Brussels, and the residents of the Belgian capital, in a state of exasperation, are attacking the Germans in the city.

Two regiments of German Uhlans have been destroyed by the Belgian Army, according to an official announcement given out by the French War Office.

ANTWERP, Aug. 5.—Serious anti-German rioting took place here today. An angry mob sacked the German cafés and restaurants and tore the escutcheon from the door of the German Consulate.

The police, being unable to check the disorders, the Belgian Military Governor placed the city under martial law and ordered the expulsion of all German residents.

SHOOT DOWN AN AEROPLANE.

Austrians Report the Destruction of a Russian Machine.

VIENNA, Aug. 5.—According to the Neue Freie Presse, a Russian aeroplane, carrying a pilot and two Russian officers, was sighted on the Russo-German frontier near Lemberg, an important military station of Austria-Hungary, and was fired on by Austrians.

The machine crashed to the ground and the two officers were killed.

BIG BATTLE IN TEN DAYS.

Military Expert Says Present Combats Are Only Preliminary.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 5.—The decisive battles in the Franco-German campaign, according to Lieut. Col. Repington, military expert of The Times, will take place between Aug. 16 and 23, as the advance of the main German masses cannot begin before the 14th.

The encounters of the coming ten [illegible] of covering it is to

SWISS NEUTRALITY VIOLATED

Report of German Aggression Comes from a French Source.

PARIS, Aug. 5.—It is reported from [illegible] in the Department of [illegible] Switzerland.

FRENCH WAR BILLS ARE QUICKLY VOTED

Rushed Through Parliament with No Dissenting Votes and Amid Enthusiasm.

WE REPRESENT AUSTRIA

More Work for Ambassador Herrick —Thousands of Germans and Austrians Still in Paris.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Aug. 5.—The Paris Bourbon added a most impressive chapter to its history yesterday. At the assembling of the Chamber of Deputies at 3 o'clock President Deschanel walked in on such silence that his footsteps were heard in the crowded galleries. The entire bench on the Extreme Left where the late M. Jaurès used to sit was empty.

When M. Deschanel referred to M. Jaurès early in his speech everybody stood, and remained standing throughout to his conclusion.

"France is fighting for civilization. Vive la France!" he said. Cheers swept the Chamber.

Premier Viviani entered at 3:15 P. M. and read President Poincaré's message citing France's forbearance toward Germany and the latter power's crushing responsibility for the war. Then he referred to France's friendship for England, and concluded, like M. Deschanel, with "Vive la France!" The Deputies responded with an impressive demonstration of patriotism.

Then followed the passing of the necessary credit bills providing for the war. M. Deschanel read them rapidly. As he finished each bill he asked, "Any objection?" Then he said, "The bill is passed."

All the bills were rushed to the Senate, which passed them in the same fashion. Thus did France place the war upon her statutes.

Ambassador Herrick expects to take over the Austrian Embassy tonight. The same arrangements will be made as with the German Embassy. The United States Ambassador at Vienna will take over French interests there.

The majority of the foreigners here spent today in waiting at the door of the police station of the district in which they live in order to procure "permis de sejour." It is necessary that they be supplied with passports or Consular declarations of citizenship, together with certificates of domicile signed by a janitor. From the early hours—the stations were open from 6 A. M. until 10 P. M.—long queues were thronging the sidewalks. The police officials were uniformly courteous in their attitude. Toward English speakers they were noticeably cordial.

By The Associated Press.

PARIS, Aug. 5.—Extraordinary enthusiastic scenes called forth in the French Parliament last evening by the reading of an address to the French nation written by President Poincaré in which he said:

"Our nation is in arms and trembling with eagerness to defend the land of our fathers.

"France is faithfully supported by her ally, Russia. She is upheld by the loyal friendship of England, and, already, from all points of the civilized world, go out to her expressions of sympathy and good will, for she represents today once again before the universe, liberty, justice, and reason.

"Lift up your hearts! Long live France!"

Afterward Premier Viviani recited a catalogue of alleged German aggressions which, he said, had gone on for forty years. He declared that France had borne them with remarkable equanimity, in her deep attachment to peace. He continued:

"Useless sacrifices, endless humiliations, and other efforts were in vain, since today, while fervently promoting peace, we and our allies have been attacked by surprise."

The Premier after a pause then said:

"The liberties of Europe have been attacked, and France and her allies and friends, who are proud of them, are also proud to be their defenders.

"We shall defend them because they alone are threatened. All the rest is only vain pretext."

Antonin Dubost, Speaker of the Senate, also read President Poincaré's address, and then Premier Viviani made a similar declaration to the one he made in the Chamber.

Sick Senators Carried to Duty.

Several sick Senators were carried to their seats, as they were unwilling to be absent from the historic session.

Both Houses adopted without discussion the financial bills introduced by the Government and others for the relief of the families of soldiers, ratifying martial law, and imposing heavy penalties in newspapers publishing false news.

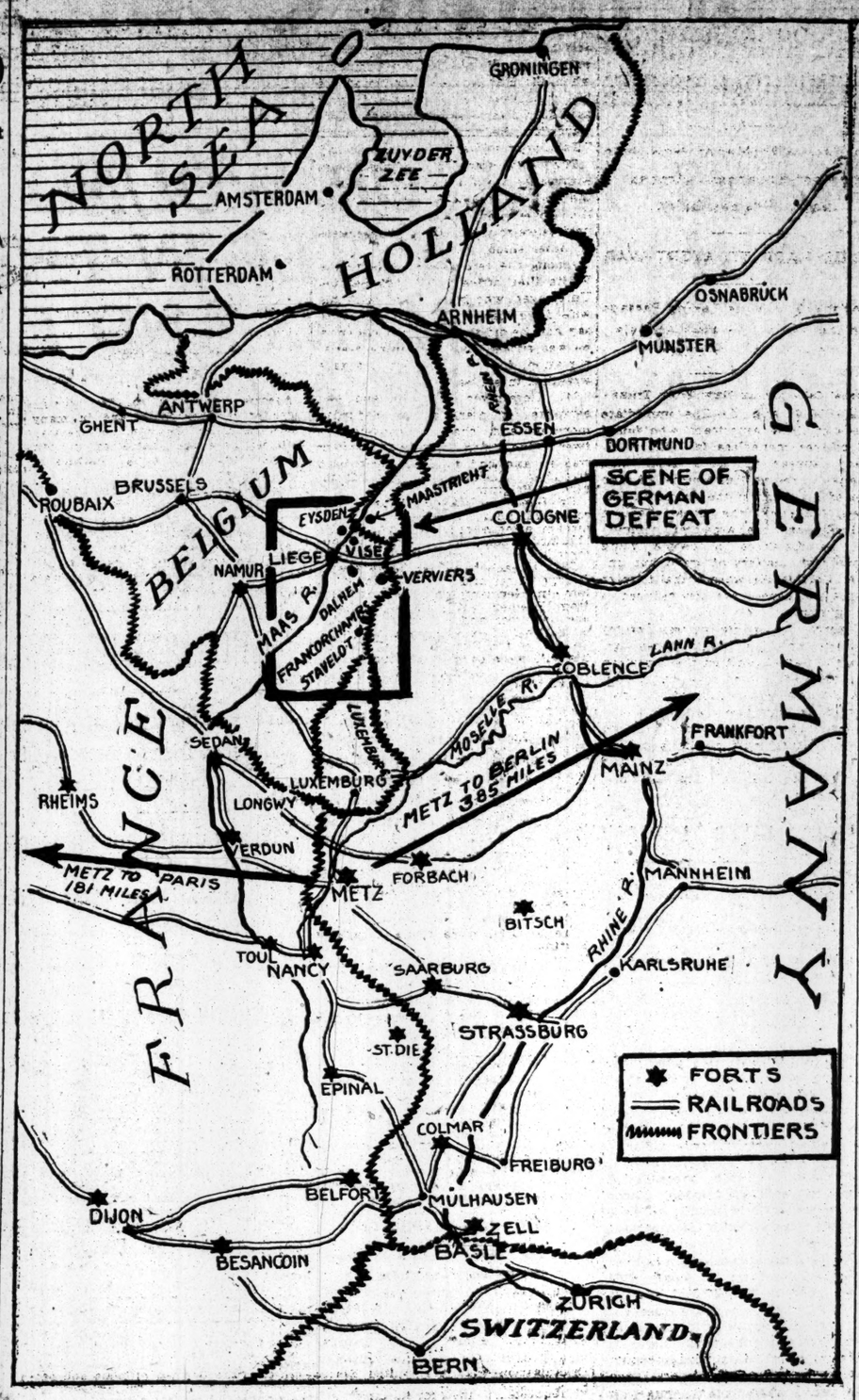
An amendment extending the moratorium to all the French colonies was passed unanimously, and all the Deputies rose to their feet in support of a bill to confer French nationality on natives of Alsace and Lorraine enlisting in the French Army.

All the mail for soldiers in the French Army is to be forwarded free by the Government. The letters are to be sent to certain centres, whence they will be sent on to the soldiers, as it is thought unwise to disclose the location of the various regiments.

The Ministers of War, Interior, telegraphs numerous bulletins to the Prefects throughout France informing them of the latest news and giving orders for its distribution.

It is believed that several thousand Germans and Austrians are still in Paris. There were more than 3,000 on the police registers before the war began, and it is thought impossible that all left the city.

[illegible] than forty-two Germans [illegible] have been [illegible]



Scene of War Operations in Belgium and France

KITCHENER NOW IN BRITISH CABINET

Continued from Page 1.

gold at such a time be hoarded or withdrawn from circulation. The Chancellor's vigorous denunciation of the selfish persons who hoard gold was loudly applauded by all parties.

Appeals to Patriotism.

"Persons who from excessive caution or cowardice hoard gold at a time like the present," he said, "are inflicting a grave injury on the community. In this tremendous struggle finance is going to play a great part. It will be one of the most formidable weapons in an exhausting war."

The man who withdraws gold and locks it up for private convenience was held up by the Chancellor as a man assisting his country's enemies more effectually than by fighting for them in the field. He made an earnest appeal to the patriotism of every citizen to let all, rich and poor, assist the Ministry in this emergency, and he hoped that, with restraint and good sense shown when the banks open on Friday, there would be plenty of money available for wages and salaries. Cash and legal tender will be available for these and all other normal requirements of daily life.

In a conference of bankers at the Treasury, Austen Chamberlain has taken part at the request of the Prime Minister and Mr. Lloyd George. Mr. Chamberlain approves warmly the measures the Government is taking. He is perfectly confident that if the public keeps its head, the public will be saved. All that is necessary is that the people should go about their affairs in the ordinary way.

Urged Not to Hoard Gold.

The newspapers are filled with counsels of good citizenship and universal deprecation of any tendency toward a panic either in regard to food or money. The people are urged when the banks reopen tomorrow not to rush in and withdraw more money than they actually need. They also are told that by limiting their demands they will act the part of good citizens and will help to reduce the financial strain which is inevitable in such a situation. There is ample gold for all purposes if it is only quietly put into circulation.

Some of the newspapers exhort the public to be calm in case of news of some reverses, which are bound to come in a gigantic war like the present one. "Be confident of the ability of the navy and army to pull us through the struggle triumphantly," says one newspaper. "Let no small mishaps be magnified by popular imagination into great disasters. In our history we have gone through times of direst peril, and despite worse beginnings than we have any cause to anticipate now, we have won by sheer tenacity of purpose."

The quiet confidence displayed by those best acquainted with the status of the British preparations of the naval and military is one striking feature of the times. There is none of the excessive cocksureness which marked the outset of the Boer war. Instead, there is evident a deep realization of the fact that England now faces the most formidable foe she was ever called upon to meet.

King Views Naval Plans.

England's first day of war has been a day of thunder storms and heavy rains. The crowds that braved the elements at Whitehall saw the King drive to the Admiralty, where he looked over the plan of naval operations upon which he has told his subjects he was chiefly building his hopes of the country's success in the titanic struggle.

Such news as the day brought was favorable to the quadruple alliance. It is not great news. That great news should come at this stage is extremely unlikely. But while the world waits for the shock of armies and the clash of fleets that go to decide the fortunes of the six nations now at war, there are enough of war's alarms to rouse excitement to a high pitch. Although the enthusiastic reports from Brussels of Belgian victories over the invaders are discounted here, it is considered possible that the Germans are finding Liege, with its cordon of modern forts, an inconvenient obstable in their path.

The spirit which animates the Belgians in their resistance of the German Juggernaut has filled England with admiration. Hopes are growing in military circles that the French opposition to the German advance may prove more effective that it was generally supposed it could be. At one time there was some fear that the German invasion would be so overwhelming that German guns would be bombarding the inner circle of the forts defending Paris within a month. German victory in the western field campaign is held to be likely. The period within which it can be made an accomplished fact is a question that is debated as one of the decisive factors in the settlement of the war.

Where German Hope Lies.

If it comes speedily, then Germany will be able to turn her attention to Russia before the Czar's millions are ready to make their weight tell in determining the issue. If more slowly than the German General Staff undoubtedly calculates, it will be a tremendous advantage to the quadruple alliance.

Checked in France, menaced on her Eastern frontier by Russia, her fleet crippled or confined by the British, Germany would have to confess defeat, or at least welcome the good offices of the United States in mediating for peace.

Cheered by News of Captures.

Reports of the capture or detention of German ships came in a constant stream and was cheering news to Englishmen. Chief among these was the arrest of the Belgia of the Hamburg-American Line at Newport with seventy-three reservists and a $500,000 cargo aboard. Practically all English ports of any consequence contain one or more German ships in duress.

It is significant of the Admiralty's keen outlook for the enemy's ships that Lloyds's shipping list, issued yesterday, was revised by the naval authorities. The population seemed to take these successes at their true value, betraying no undue excitement. A religious note was struck by the order of the Privy Council that the Archbishop of Canterbury prepare a special form of intercession with the Almighty in behalf of his Majesty's naval and military forces.

The announcement that John Burns, at the request of Premier Asquith, has consented to arrange relief measures for the Local Government Board, and reports of the general demonstrations of delight by Ireland and Ulsterite Nationalists alike at the selection of the name, Erin, for the Turkish dreadnought taken over by the Admiralty give evidence of the welding of Britons together in their hour of trial.

Plenty of War Spirit.

There was a tremendous patriotic demonstration Tuesday night at Whitehall, where the scenes were similar to those in Times Square on election night. Ten thousand people were massed at the entrance to Downing Street, patiently waiting for the Cabinet sitting to end. Other thousands were massed in front of the Horse Guards at the Admiralty and the War Office and surged around the lions in Trafalgar Square.

As Big Ben tolled the fateful hour of midnight, when the ultimatum to Germany expired, the cheering became continuous and deafening. The bareheaded crowds roared "Rule, Britannia" and "God Save the King." Impromptu processions were quickly organized and marched up and down Whitehall, frantically waving Union Jacks and cheering for war. A picturesque feature of the memorable night were hundreds of taxicabs and limousines with men and women sitting on the roofs cheering and waving flags, while motor bus loads of demonstrators added to the pandemonium.

There was intense enthusiasm over a motor car flying the Stars and Stripes and the Union Jack, which forced a slow passage through the crowds. The most picturesque touch was a handsome limousine with three women in evening dress perched on the roof. Among the sightseers who ran the gantlet of the crowd were Ambassador Page, Commander Symington, and Harold Bowler in the latter's touring car.

When the Cabinet sitting ended shortly after midnight there was a concerted rush of the crowd in Downing Street. The police whistles resounded; mounted police charged and tried to open lanes for the departing Ministers' cars, some of which got stuck in the throng.

Many hundreds moved on Buckingham Palace, where their loyal demonstrations made sleep for the household impossible.

The German Ambassador will leave England tomorrow on board a cruiser which has been placed at his disposal by the Admiralty. A member of the Austrian Embassy staff, when questioned with regard to the departure of Count Mensdorff, said no instructions had been received. He added: "We are on quite good terms with England."

BRITAIN'S HEART WITH FLEET.

People Expect Every Bulletin to Record a Sea Victory.

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, Aug. 5.—The first day of the war for Great Britain has been a day of suspense and rumors. Every half hour a fresh "extra" was shouted through the streets with some startling rumor.

The sum total of the rumors was that cannonading had been heard off all the coasts of Europe. The nation's mind and heart are with the fleet, also it is proud in it's confidence, and every one awaits a bulletin of a great battle. But concerning the navy's whereabouts plans, or strategy the newspapers do not even speculate.

The first fruits of the war are several German vessels brought into harbor by British cruisers and others impounded in port. This was the day's only news so far as British naval and military operations were concerned.

The German Embassy is to have a special train and a cruiser to take the staff to a Holland port. A notice on the door, "American Embassy," was posted this afternoon when the American Secretary, Irwin B. Laughlin, temporarily assumed charge of the premises.

Neither Great Britain nor Austria has declared war on the other as yet and the Austrian Ambassador has received no instructions to leave London.

Every important newspaper in England has announced its whole-hearted support of the Government. Even the Irish press has joined in the concert. The Prince of Wales is about to issue an appeal for funds to relieve the distress. A committee composed of members of the House of Commons has been formed for the purpose. It includes the Right Hon. H. L. Samuel, John Burns, Augustin Birrell, and Walter Long.

The Cabinet held a long meeting today and there was a war council at the Prime Minister's residence, which was attended by the Premier, Winston Spencer Churchill, First Lord of the Admiralty; Lord Haldane, Field Marshal Kitchener, Field Marshal Lord Roberts, Gen. French, Inspector General of the forces, and Prince Louis of Battenburg.

Strip Provision Stores.

Another run on the provision stores in London and in the provinces occurred today, notwithstanding the Government's assurances that there was sufficient food to supply the population for months without counting that on the way to market. Prices again jumped and some of the smaller shops were forced to close.

In the East End several stores where prices had been advanced were rushed by infuriated women, who carried off everything they could lay their hands on before the arrival of the police.

In several districts the stores opened for only a few hours this morning. The price of beefsteak, which yesterday was 32 cents a pound, went to 42 cents today. On Mark Lane the price of wheat advanced from $1 to $1.25 per quarter, while maize rose from $2 to $2.50 per quarter.

The situation has been aggravated by the fact that 250,000 transport workers have been thrown out of employment through the discontinuance of freight traffic to the Continent. It is expected, however, that many of these will find employment in the army transport service.

The authorities are taking all possible steps to allay public anxiety in regard to food supplies, and to prevent unjustifiable attempts to artificially raise prices. The Home Office today issued an official statement to the effect that in addition to the four months' supply of wheat actually in the country, or being harvested, there were large consignments of wheat now on the way here, much of which was already near British shores.

There was no conceivable circumstance, it was said, in which a wheat famine could arise, and accordingly, fear of a scarcity was groundless. The situation regarding meat was not less satisfactory, said the statement.

"Normal killings of home stock supply 60 per cent. of our annual consumption," says the statement, "and we are not necessarily dependant upon foreign imports for the balance of our supplies, as in case of emergency it could be provided by slaughtering a larger proportion of our own stock.

"This contingency cannot arise in the present circumstances. There is now an exceptionally large supply of foreign meat in cold storage and heavy consignments are on the way to our shores. Therefore, no justification exists for any rise in the prices of bread or meat."

The Pall Mall Gazette today makes public reports current in the city to the effect that the heavy selling orders from Germany during the past week or two were really a deliberate attempt to smash the London market and cause a scare in the financial and commercial world, so as to keep Great Britain out of the war. The newspaper says it hears that $10,000,000 was expended or had been arranged to be expended for this object, with the cognizance of the German Government.

Premier Asquith today announced that the British Government would ask for another credit of $500,000,000 tomorrow.

The Gazette, the official newspaper, today publishes the notification of the state of war existing between Germany and England as well as an order in Council signed by the King relating to the merchant vessels of the country with which the British Empire is at war.

The order specifies as absolute contraband arms of all kinds, clothing, and harness of a military character, and animals suitable for war purposes.

Articles specified as conditional contraband are foodstuffs, fuel, harness, telescopes, and field glasses.

A bill introduced in the House of Commons today by the Home Secretary, Reginald McKenna, to restrain the movements of undesirable aliens, with the object of facilitating the removal of spies was passed through all stages. The Home Secretary announced that twenty-one spies had been arrested in the British Isles in the last twenty-four hours, chiefly in the naval centres.

The Post Office is flooded with mail, all the services to the Continent having been broken up.

The American Line steamer Philadelphia, which sailed from Southampton for New York shortly after noon today, took all the American and Canadian mail which had been posted up to this morning.

Volunteer as Nurses.

Women volunteers for nursing number thousands, and several wealthy residents of London have offered their houses for hospitals.

The London Chamber of Commerce has adopted a resolution saying that it was important that the banking community secure fullest support from the Government and that it was vital that the industrial population be kept in employment.

Several Germans arrested as spies are wealthy men, one of them being a baron.

A remarkable feature of the situation is that the Austrian Ambassador to Great Britain and his staff are pursuing the customary duties, relations not having been broken off. The secretary of the embassy remarked today:

"We are on quite good terms with England."

One incident due to the unexpected closing of the banks is the run on the pawnshops. Many well to do persons finding themselves short of money tried to pawn their jewelry today, but most of the pawnbrokers having run out of money had closed up.

The efforts of the American Committee and of the officials and the patriotic action of H. C. Hoover of California in placing a large sum at the disposal of Americans, with no profit to himself, have put all Americans on a comfortable footing. The American women have organized to care for needy Americans of their sex.

Hart O. Berg of Philadelphia, who arrived in London today, commented on the striking contrast in London, where life seems perfectly normal, while Paris, he said, was half deserted. Mr. Berg motored from Paris to Havre to place his father on board the steamer France, and then crossed to London without inconvenience. Mr. Berg's wife is now in Marienbad.

No mails are being sent to Continental countries except France, Holland, and Belgium. Almost no mail matter has been received from the Continent this week.

LORD KITCHENER'S CAREER.

This the Famous Soldier's Second Experience Against Germans.

This is the second war in which Lord Kitchener has taken part against the Germans. He was on a visit to France in 1870 and joined Gen. Chanzy's army of the Loire, which undertook to rescue France after Paris was under siege. He assisted in this war by starting several balloon expeditions, but had an attack of pneumonia soon after he joined the army and saw little actual service.

Horatio Herbert Kitchener is the son of Lieut. Col. H. H. Kitchener and was born at Bally Longford, County Kerry, Ireland, on June 24, 1850. Entering the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich in 1868, he was appointed Second Lieutenant of the Royal Engineers in 1871. As a subaltern he was employed in the survey work in Cyprus and Palestine, and on promotion to the rank of Captain in 1883 was attached to the Egyptian Army then being reorganized by British officers.

In the following year he served on the staff of the British expeditionary force on the Nile. From 1886 to 1888 he was commandant at Suakin. Kitchener learned Arabic and studied the people he was dealing with by disguising himself as an Arab and mixing freely with them. His passion for work, his energy, and his command of detail earned for him the recognition of Sir Evelyn Wood and Lord Wolseley, who were at the head of the British Army in Egypt. He made a real army out of the Egyptians and boldly grappled with the problem of protecting Egypt from the wild tribes.

Kitchener's work received little recognition in England before Khartum. Then the thorough administrative work on his part gained universal admiration for him. He was raised to the peerage as Baron Kitchener of Khartum and received the thanks of Parliament and a grant of $150,000.

Kitchener's work in Egypt was a great conquest with no great battles. Similarly, when in 1899 he was sent to South Africa against the Boers as Chief of Staff to Lord Roberts, he did not shine as a brilliant strategist, but did wonderful work in a practical way.

In June, 1902, when the long and harassing war came to a close, he was rewarded by the title of Viscount, promotion to the rank of General and a grant of $250,000.

Immediately after the peace he went to India as Commander in Chief of the East Indies, and in that post, which he held for seven years, carried out many far-reaching administrative reforms. On leaving India in 1909 he was promoted Field Marshal and succeeded the Duke of Connaught as Commander in Chief and High Commissioner in the Mediterranean. He undertook a tour of Inranean and subsequently British Diplomatic Agent in Egypt.

PARIS IN TWO WEEKS THE GERMAN DREAM

Theory on Which the War, Now Going So Differently, Was Begun.

WANTED FRENCH COLONIES

Chancellor Refused to Include Them in His Denial of a Desire to Acquire French Territory.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Thursday, Aug. 6.—A Daily Mail dispatch from Paris, dated Tuesday, says:

"The supreme command of the French forces is yet in doubt. Gen. Galileni, who gained fame in Madagascar, and Gen. Castelnau will hold important commands on the frontier, and Gen. Joffre has just left, but he, I understand, will not actually direct the operations.

"The Germans calculated on being able to reach Paris in a fortnight, where they think they could dictate terms.

"It is quite possible that the French will abandon their first line of frontier defense if pressed before their mobilization is complete. This would leave Nancy in German hands, but Nancy is unimportant as a military centre."

AIMING AT FRENCH COLONIES.

Germany Declined to Promise England to Let Them Alone.

LONDON, Aug. 6.—A White Book on the recent correspondence which preceded the opening of hostilities between England and Germany, issued today, contains a letter from the British Ambassador at Berlin, Sir William Edward Goschen, saying that Germany had made "a strong bid for British neutrality," offering if Great Britain remained neutral to give assurances that Germany did not aim at territorial acquisition at the expense of France. Asked if the same attitude applied to the French colonies, the German Chancellor, Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, said that he was unable to give a similar undertaking regarding the colonies.

The British Foreign Secretary, Sir Edward Grey, replied to the Ambassador's communication:

"It would be a disgrace for us to make this bargain with Germany at the expense of France—a disgrace from which the good name of this country would never recover."

PRINCE DE CROY ARRESTED.

Former Officer of Guards Arrested for Espionage.

BRUSSELS, Aug. 5.—Prince de Croy, a former officer of the Guards, has been arrested for espionage.

There are several Princes de Croy. Prince Henri is a son of the great German, Belgian, French and Austrian ducal house of Croy, which ranks with many dynasties of Europe. His aunt, Princess Isabelle de Croy, married the Archduke Frederick of Austria and is an Archduchess at Vienna with the title of Imperial Highness.

Prince Henri is well known in this city. He was for many years interested in several mines out West, and when in New York made his headquarters at the old Brevoort House.

His brother, Prince Leopold, was for some time connected with a real estate firm with offices in Pine Street.

FLEE FROM THE INVADERS.

Wealthy Persons Crowd Cattle Cars to Escape from Germans.

NEW YORK TIMES-London Chronicle Special Cable Dispatch.

BRUSSELS, Aug. 5.—Announcement of the declaration of war by Germany against Belgium was followed by remarkable scenes. Many wealthy persons, mostly women, were seized with a momentary panic and made frantic efforts to flee from the frontiers near which the Germans were gathered. Every imaginable means was used to escape, the wealthy even crowding into cattle trains.

In Brussels there was an inspiring outburst of loyalty after the King made known his attitude to the German encroachment.

In Parliament members were almost frantic with enthusiasm. They cheered, shouted, clapped their hands, and finally cried and kissed each other in their emotion.

KING'S HOPES FOR FLEET.

George V. Confident It Will Prove to be Britain's Sure Shield.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 5.—King George has sent the following message to Sir John Jellicoe, Commander of the British Home Fleets:

At this grave moment in our national history, I send to you, and through you to the officers and men of the fleets of which you have assumed command, the assurance of my confidence that under your direction they will revive and renew the old glories of the Royal Navy, and prove once again the sure shield of Britain and of her Empire in her hour of trial.

GEORGE R. I.

King George today received a telegram from Prince Albert, who is aboard the Collingwood.

CLOSES SOUTHAMPTON.

Port Shut Against Merchant Ships —The St. Louis Ordered Away.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SOUTHAMPTON, Aug. 5.—The Port of Southampton has been officially closed to all merchant vessels.

The liner St. Louis, which was on her way here, was ordered to proceed to Liverpool.

PARIS PAPER'S VALEDICTORY.

Gil Blas Says There's Other Work for Staff Till War Is Ended.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Aug. 5.—The literary and artistic journal, Gil Blas, which strongly defended Mme. Caillaux throughout the Calmette affair and the editor of which, Pierre Mortier, testified on her behalf, publishes a valedictory editorial by M. Mortier headed: "A Bientot." He says:

"Gil Blas is a paper of youth, produced by young men. Hardly a member of the staff or a printer remains. We have other duties now—on to the frontier. This is our last edition till the war is ended."

A flag vendor named Paul Maurice Charnier has deposited $1,000, his takings for the past week, with the Matin, as a reward for the first capture of a German flag.

BUYS A SHIP FOR TOURISTS.

Syndicate Offers Passages Under American Flag for $500 Each.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 5.—A notice prominently posted in the Savoy lobby that a syndicate, composed of Grant Hugh Brown, H. Anthony Ayres, and Baron Paul Zgilinitski, had bought the 8,500-ton steamer Viking, capable of accommodating 400, and was prepared to transport wealthy American refugees home under the American flag for $500 each, aroused widespread interest and some angry comment today. Brown said he had bought the Viking, now lying in Newcastle, for £80,000. The American flag would be raised on her today, he said, and she would run as a private American yacht as soon as he received sanction from Washington. He admitted to THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent that the object, in addition to patriotism, was financial profit.

This afternoon, while telling his story in the American bar of the Savoy, Brown intimated that he had an option to charter four steamers, and had offered them to the Ambassador, but had met with no encouragement. His pose as a patriot irritated several Americans present who had read the offer to take home refugees on the Viking for $500. Among them was Brandon Tynan, who in an angry speech denounced that kind of "patriotism." Members of the American Transportation Committee refused to vouch for the Viking. Joseph P. Day said: "This may be a good proposition, but we know nothing about it. We want to make clear to American citizens that the committee isn't back of it."

Considerable speculation is taking place in steamship tickets, and one young woman is reported to have sold a $100 berth for $500.

WALES WANTS TO FIGHT.

Disappointed Because He Is Not Allowed to Go on a Warship.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 5.—The Prince of Wales is disappointed that his position prevents him from being with his brother, Prince Albert, in the battleship Collingwood, as he would like to be in the fighting line.

The Prince of Wales, who is intended for a cavalry regiment, spends two hours each morning in the Horse Guards barracks.

THERE IS PLENTY OF WHITE ROCK WATER ON HAND. DAILY SHIPMENTS FROM THE SPRING ARE ASSURED THROUGH PRECAUTIONARY MEASURES. DON'T WORRY ABOUT GETTING A SNAPPY HEALTHFUL DRINK AS LONG AS YOU CAN GET White Rock
WHITE ROCK MINERAL SPRINGS CO 100 BROADWAY, N.Y.

5th Avenue Restaurant
FIFTH AVENUE BUILDING, entrance on 28th St.
THE DOLLAR DINNER
Wine Included
Also Service a la Carte.
LARGE ORCHESTRA

CASH BEING ADVANCED IN LONDON FOR AMERICAN TOURISTS

NO FAVORITISM TO THE STRANDED

Rich Men and Others Have to Take Their Turn at Our Paris Embassy.

ART STUDENTS VOLUNTEER

Americans in the Latin Quarter Form a Corps—More Hotels Close.

SINGERS LOSE COSTUMES

Hundreds of Women Have No Change of Clothing—Millionaires Ride on Cattle Trains to Havre.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Aug. 5.—When Ambassador Herrick last night posted a notice from the State Department that transports were promised to take home Americans there were great cheers from the crowd of hundreds of Americans lining the sidewalk before the embassy, still waiting for passports.

Organization has now taken the place of chaos, the Ambassador detailing the Military Attaché, Major Crosby, to form a military guard to pass in the crowd. Major Crosby obtained the services of eight American Army officers on leave. As a result the crowd was handled with the military precision seen at a White House reception. The officers are Major Morton J. Henry, Capt. Frank Parker, Capt. Francis H. Pope, and Lieuts. B. Somerwell, F. Honeycutt, Joseph Treat, J. Jovett, and H. Lomis. The last four are young West Pointers. Major Crosby has cabled to Washington for leave for himself and the first four officers mentioned to accompany the French Army as military observers.

Mrs. Herrick, Mrs. Potter Palmer, Mrs. Carolan and her daughter, Mrs. Walter Farwell, and a dozen other American society women have joined the Red Cross.

Ambassador Herrick positively refuses to allow favoritism in issuing passports. His friends and rich persons are taking their places in the line, waiting for hours. Mrs. Howe, sister of President Wilson, stood for three hours at the side of a school teacher from Nebraska. Thomas Ryan and Oscar Underwood, a son of the Senator-elect, passed in with Latin Quarter students after standing all the forenoon.

Henry Clews, Jr., had a similar experience at the Consulate. Mr. Underwood, at Ambassador Herrick's request, has organized a motor squad to alleviate the distress of Americans and hunt persons up in response to cables from America. There have been several requests to find children sent with governesses. The Government will not requisition these cars and is supplying petrol to them.

Ambassador Herrick has not been to bed for three nights. He has been working every second. The entire colony is thankful that the blow fell before he departed, as he is so popular personally with French officials. He and his wife have never missed a function at the Hotel de Ville, and he is now reaping the benefit.

Up to date all the known cases of distress have been cared for, Mr. Herrick and the committee defraying the expenses.

As illustrating how the situation has brought everything to the same level, James Gordon Bennett, whose motor-cars and horses were all requisitioned, is personally going to the United States Embassy to get news for his paper.

Americans' Confidence Returning.

To illustrate the returning confidence of Americans, it may be mentioned that $100,000 was deposited with Morgan, Harjes & Co. yesterday.

Ambassador Herrick is arranging a plan between the French and American Governments to alleviate all the financial necessities of Americans by mutual deposits of gold.

Today was the last day to obtain police permits for foreigners to remain in France, and the Ambassador asked the Foreign Office to give Americans a time extension on account of the great crowds. The French Government willingly agreed to do this.

The Rev. Dr. Watson, pastor of the American Church here, has thrown the edifice open as sleeping quarters and is supplying food also. He has organized a squad of nurses. Meals are also provided at the Young Women's Christian Association.

American art students held a meeting in the Café Dome, in the Latin Quarter, last night, and formed a volunteer corps. They include Edgar MacAdams, a sculptor, and G. R. Carlock and J. Alexander, painters.

The most reliable statistics are that 7,500 Americans are stranded in Paris, including 1,500 who are actually in need. There are 40,000 in Europe.

Frank A. Munsey, Philip Lydig, and Harry Black are stranded at Carlsbad.

H. P. Williams of New Orleans cashed a $3,600 check on a New Orleans bank for $2,500 gold.

Nearly all taxicabs and private motor cars have now been requisitioned by the authorities, and must be delivered by tomorrow at the Esplanade des Invalides. The owners will receive the cost price in bonds payable at the end of the war, with no interest.

Mrs. Potter Palmer's two cars have been seized at the Grand Palais, and are now used for requisitioning horses.

Millionaires in Cattle Trains.

Two cattle trains of fourteen carriages filled with Americans left here last midnight for Havre, the French liner La France being expected to sail for New York today. Two companies of French soldiers accompanied the trains, riding on the tops of the cars, which were the size of American horse cars, with crude benches as seats.

Many passengers were standing or lying on the straw-covered floors. The side-doors were closed, the only ventilation being from small openings at the end of each carriage.

Millionaires and their families stretched on the floors or benches expressed themselves contented.

Nobody was permitted to take more baggage than he could carry in his hands. Passengers had belongings wrapped in sheets, their pockets bulging with other articles, while several wore extra suits of clothes.

Everybody wondered if La France would really sail. The report that the French Ambassador to the United States, M. Jusserand, was returning on the steamer raised the hopes of many. Those with second cabin reservations felt fortunate.

Among those on the train were Henry Ziegler of Cincinnati, M. Kilgallen, President of the Chicago Terminal Railroad; E. Gattle, the New York jeweler; Miss A. Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. Summerfield, Mrs. H. Eckstein, Mr. and Mrs. Ansel Phelphs, Mrs. Charles Oakes, Capt. Russell Burdick, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Hood, Mr. and Mrs. Marcall Smith, Boston; Edna Aug, Miss E. McClure, Miss Kilgallen, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Bandler Theresa Fayou, Ebrico Scognamillo, who has been travelling in Italy with Caruso; H. Pinango Lara, the tobacco millionaire; Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Glancakopf and their daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Louis Strauss, Ernest Degrandmont, A. Newman, and J. Jacobs.

Among those who have second cabin tickets are Arthur Hull of New York, who sold an expensive first cabin reservation some days ago, expecting not to sail; Mr. and Mrs. Harry Myers and their daughter, Miss Florence Latherbee of Boston, Dr. William Fisher, Mrs. F. Gallacher, Freda Keller, Mary Shaw, Katherine Judge, Harry Kirby, and Senator Fletcher of Florida.

Among those with no reservations are the Misses Mabel and Georgina Ogilvie, Mrs. F. Grinell and her daughter of Spokane, Dr. F. Bonnott, Dr. Franklin M. Stephens, Mr. and Mrs. John R. Totten, Mrs. P. Gellenka and her daughter, the Rev. Thomas Finney of Perryville, Mo.; the Rev. Thomas Levan of Cape Girardeau, Mo.; Mrs. A. Benesche, Mrs. J. Potts of Baltimore, C. Selzer of Cleveland, Mr. and Mrs. Max Herskovits, John Goldberg of Dayton, Ohio; Mrs. W. Ralph Cox, Harold Hendee, Mr. Weltman, Mr. Pollack, Mrs. J. Suva of Cleveland, Mrs. Schoen of Baltimore, Arnold Cross of Kansas City, the Rev. W. Musson of Perryville, Mo.; Miss Evelina Blunt of Washington, Mr. and Mrs. F. Titsworth, and the Misses Frances Marian Titsworth of Denver, and the Rev. and Mrs. Livingston L. Taylor of Canandaigua, N. Y.

It is said to be probable that other vessels of English and French lines will sail for America before long. It is understood that the Chicago of the French Line will sail next Saturday.

The French authorities have arranged for the departure of two trains to Boulogne and two to Dieppe for the transportation of passengers desiring to cross the Channel. Arrangements have also been made for connecting steamers to meet the trains and carry the passengers to Folkestone, Newhaven, and Southampton. A large number of Americans have applied for tickets.

956 Americans from Switzerland.

Nine hundred and fifty-six Americans have arrived from Switzerland. It is reported that the Swiss mobilized 30,000 men in three days.

The American Consulate announced that four trains will run daily to London.

No fewer than 8,000 Americans have obtained identification papers from the Consulate here.

Americans registered at THE NEW YORK TIMES office yesterday were Mr. and Mrs. H. Robitzek, Mr. and Mrs. Emil Robitzek, Mrs. Edmund H. Driggs, Miss Helen Redding, and Theodore Oldsmith, all of New York; Howard Paterson of Philadelphia, Mrs. Lucy Faulkner, and Miss E. Faulkner of New York, and Mrs. Edith Allen Hall of Stamford, Conn.

More Americans bring tales of adventures, due to lack of funds and otherwise. One man walked forty miles at night, carrying two babies, with $3,000 in his pocket.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Harrison, Jr., of Philadelphia have arrived at the Ritz from Belgium in a motor car. They went through three army camps and were stopped every few miles. They were taken into the French camp on the frontier for examination and received a permit from the commanding General of the French forces.

Inquiries are being made for Elsie de Wolfe. She was recently in Baden-Baden. Her present whereabouts are unknown.

More hotels here are closing, the Americans in them being turned out. Private families are offering shelter.

Restaurants have placards announcing that meals will be served only for the exact sum charged, no change being given. This entails great hardship.

Laundry work is wellnigh impossible, and many women are doing their own.

Each day increases the difficulty of getting away. Trunks are not allowed, and women are seen unpacking trunks in the stations and getting out valuables. Women sit at night on the station benches watching for a chance of getting into trains. Owners of motor cars ask $300 for transportation to the coast, and even then arrival is not guaranteed, as the Government may requisition the car.

For the first time in recent history American women are not buying clothes in Paris. Paquin closed yesterday. Cheruit hopes to show new clothes on Aug. 13, but this is improbable.

Bargains In Costumes.

Everything has been reduced in price, and a woman with money to spare could obtain wonderful bargains. Even, however, if Americans could buy, the railway officials would refuse to take their luggage.

Trunks sent from many countries are making unprecedented confusion at the stations. New York opera singers have lost all trace of their new costumes. Hundreds of women have no change of clothes and no money to buy new ones.

Many hotels request women guests to make up their own rooms, as there is no service.

Men with families are hanging back, because there is a rumor that England will not admit any one without a ticket for steamer leaving within twenty-four hours. It is possibly a wise precaution to avoid a food famine, but it adds to the Americans' discomfort.

Paris remains orderly. French women who have volunteered for the Red Cross, in their blue uniforms with red symbols, are cheered. French enthusiasm infects Americans as the troops pass hourly through the streets singing.

By The Associated Press.

PARIS, Aug. 5.—Myron T. Herrick, the American Ambassador to France; Elbert H. Gary, (Chairman,) and the members of the American Committee formed with the object of aiding their countrymen, arranged today to have several millions of francs available for cashing checks and letters of credit of Americans.

The Americans here who have visible means will consequently not lack ready money between now and the time of the arrival of the United States cruiser Tennessee, which is being dispatched by the Washington Government with gold for the relief of the Americans stranded in Europe as a result of the war.

Ambassador Herrick is taking up with the French Government the question of which would be the best ports at which Americans should embark on the steamers which the United States Government is arranging to have call at French seaports. The French Foreign Office has expressed the desire to co-operate with the Ambassador in the way that is most convenient. Within ten days or so, when the mobilization of the French Army has been completed, a regular, though limited, train service will be restored.

Members of the American Embassy made an arrangement with the French military authorities at a late hour last night to allow fifty homeless Germans gathered outside the embassy building to sleep in a public school building near by.

There was a distressing gathering of indigent Germans, many of them women and children, and some with babies in their arms, at the embassy today getting their certificates of identification signed by the Ambassador, preparatory to being drafted to the western frontier.

The Paris police today reported the suicide of a German woman named Mrs. Anna Catherine Schroeder, who threw herself from a window at her residence. Her papers showed that she had received a railroad ticket with which she was to leave the capital on Friday.

Oscar Underwood, Jr., was among those who assisted American residents, using his private automobile to bring in children and others who had been separated from their parents and friends.

Elbert H. Gary said he supposed there were over 30,000 Americans in Europe desirous of returning to America and about 7,500 in Paris, of whom perhaps 1,500 were in desperate straits. The number of Americans who traveled in Europe with limited means was astounding, he said, but he thought the committee would be able to cope with the majority of cases, provided aid was received from the State Department.

A large number of tourists from Switzerland, among them many American delegates to the Church Peace Union, whose proposed conference at Constance on Aug. 2 was abandoned, have arrived in Paris with tales of their experiences. They were met politely, but at the point of the bayonet, at the French frontier and asked to show their credentials. Later on at Besançon they were compelled to change trains at night during a rainstorm. They were put into freight cars used for the transportation of troop horses and had little to eat or drink. The French showed them every courtesy compatible with the exigencies of war.

Inquiries were made by the delegates for Dr. Fred Lynch, who departed for Constance last Friday, but from whom no word had since been received. Among the delegates who arrived in Paris was Charles Millington of New York.

Mrs. Potter Palmer, Mrs. Carolan, and others are among those who have asked leave to join the French hospital service.

GLAD TO BORROW SHILLINGS.

Chauncey Depew and Others Reach London Without Cash.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 5.—Chauncey M. Depew, his wife and son have arrived after a hard journey. They left Paris at 10 o'clock last night, and it took them twenty hours, via Boulogne, to reach the Ritz. Having mostly French paper money, Mr. Depew was glad to borrow a few shillings.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Widener have also arrived at the Ritz hard up. Coming from Paris they were forced to ride packed in with a dozen persons in a compartment usually holding four.

Mrs. William Draper arrived at the Ritz from Dinard via Saint Malo. The boat was so packed she was forced to sleep on the floor of the deck. She landed with only a letter of credit for $50,000 on which she was unable to realize, as the banks were closed. After strenuous efforts the management of the hotel succeeded in raising £10 for her.

Equally hard up was Moncure Robinson. On arriving from Paris he offered Manager Kroell of the Ritz his $200 watch for £7. Kroell was forced to pass up the bargain owing to his own financial stringency.

The first thing Alfred Vanderbilt did on arriving from Paris was to borrow two shillings from the hall porter for a shave. Kroell says if this sort of thing lasts another week he will be a candidate for the madhouse.

WOMEN AND CHILDREN SUFFER

Party of Girls from Brussels School Stranded in London.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 5.—Some American refugees tell harrowing tales of cruel treatment of men and women and children by soldiers in foreign countries, particularly Germans.

A story of misery concerns fifteen girls from a school in Brussels. They reached London at 10 o'clock Tuesday morning, hungry, penniless, and friendless.

Forced to leave Brussels on Monday, the girls were eleven hours reaching Ostend. They had no food and sat on the docks Tuesday until 3 P. M. waiting for a steamer to Dover and London. Finding no accommodations here they wandered through the streets.

Three of the girls, Carolyn Olds, 17; Kate Talbot Olds, 15, and Sarah Olds, 11, daughters of Mrs. Stewart McNabb of Wilkes Barre, Penn., in the party had a cousin, Hayden Talbot, in London. They got his address this morning with difficulty. Mrs. McNabb brought the girls here last November and placed them in school. She was followed by Mr. McNabb, was married in London, and returned to the United States.

A society of American women resident in London is taking charge of destitute and stranded American women and children in London.

Many frightful tales of suffering and hunger are told. One woman was thrown out of Germany with two small children. She arrived here and was picked up by Graham Aldus, an English brewer. She told a story of applying to the German Embassy for aid, but as her husband is an American citizen aid was refused. Mr. Aldus took the woman and children to a restaurant and fed them. They ate bread and milk and ham like famished wolves. They are being housed and cared for by American women.

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LONDON HONORING AMERICAN DRAFTS

Tourists with Means Now Able to Meet Expenses—Ambassador Praises Spirit.

TRIED HARD TO AVERT WAR

Wealthy Americans Taking Passage in the Steerage—Latest Arrivals from the Continent.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 5.—The immediate needs of those Americans who found themselves moneyless in London already appear to have been met. Thanks to the various sources of cash opened by action of the American Express Company, the Great Eastern Railway, and the American committee, the instances of people going around with letters of credit but unable to obtain the wherewithal to meet ordinary expenses, are now reduced to a minimum.

Several of the big stores, notably Harrod's and Selfridge's, today arranged to give credit on the American Express Company's travelers' checks, and all the hotels frequented by Americans have done likewise.

Ambassador Page, deeply affected, paid a tribute today to the wonderful spirit of the American refugees and the more fortunate who have come to their rescue.

"It makes you feel proud of Americans," he said. "You can't put it too strongly. There were 2,000 callers at the embassy on Monday, 1,000 yesterday, and 1,000 today. There was only one man who did not show splendid spirit.

"Many pathetic cases have come to my attention. One little gray-haired woman said her daughter was dying in New York, and she simply had to get home, and asked me how. When I explained the situation, she left with sweet resignation. Naturally many have come who have lost their heads and were panic-stricken, but the mass was so very good humored and patient that it was very impressive.

"You would be surprised to know how many Americans have offered help. Some asked if they could take care of dependent ladies; others offered money to cash checks, and others, residents of London, placed their houses at our disposal. All were asked to co-operate with the American Committee.

"We have got things well organized now. We have taken on four or five extra people at the embassy to cope with the rush. At the request of the German Government I have taken over the German Embassy here. It adds very much to our responsibility, but how much to our labors I don't know yet. I was at the German Embassy this morning, and expect to spend some time there daily.

"One thing I want to make clear that a great many people have talked to me about. Many seemed to have the impression that the United States missed a great opportunity. The United States did everything possible to avert war. If ever a job was done right up to the hilt, it was that."

Mrs. C. A. Scott of New York, now at Claridge's, has obtained steerage accommodations on the Laconia.

Mrs. Adolph Ochs and daughter and Julius Adler and party arrived at Claridge's this morning from Germany via the Hook of Holland. They had a comfortable and fortunate trip compared with the experience of some other travelers. They arrived at Amsterdam on Sunday night from Erfurt and Weimar, after an uncomfortable train journey with meals irregular. They left the Amstel Hotel, which was taken over by the Dutch Army staff on Tuesday morning, in a motor car, for which they paid $80 for the trip. They experienced only slight difficulty in boarding the steamer Kopenhagen, and arrived at London at 10 o'clock this morning.

Congestion on the Hook of Holland route of previous days seemed to be relieved. Luggage registered at Amsterdam has not yet arrived in London.

American refugees visiting the embassy today include Prof. MacMaster of the University of Pennsylvania and Senator du Pont. The latter had passage on an English ship and anxiously inquired whether it would surely sail. Mr. Page replied: "You might as well ask me whether it will rain on next Fourth of July."

Mr. Page has not heard yet from Washington when transports will be sent. However, the news posted wherever Americans foregather that the Tennessee was bringing gold caused a general relief and a new feeling of optimism.

A foolish report was current earlier in the day that the steamer Philadelphia had been held up by the Government at Southampton and would not be allowed to proceed owing to the mines laid. This caused gloom among the uninformed refugees, who saw a slim chance of getting away on British ships if one flying the American flag was detained. There was much relief when it was learned that the Philadelphia had cleared in the afternoon with crowded second class and about 1,000 in the steerage, including many wealthy Americans who are accustomed to travel in luxurious suites, but were glad to get home in the third class. According to the steamship company, the wealthy steerage passengers will be forced to eat, sleep, and recreate with the regular steerage passengers, and they won't even be allowed on the saloon deck, since the Board of Trade regulations strictly forbid the mingling of classes or special favors.

Among the second class passengers was President Wilson's cousin, John Wilson, and wife, who had the English golf clubs presented to the President by the American Ambassador Club, and Martin Vogel and his wife. Mr. Vogel said he had had the privilege of being present in the House of Commons when Sir Edward Grey delivered his historic speech. He said he had never seen such a tense scene as when afterward Mr. Redmond rose and said, "Take your soldiers from our shores."

The White Star Line said they were continuing to book all ships except the Oceanic, which has been taken by the Government. They are giving preference to the Oceanic's passengers on other ships.

Among the refugees flocking to the White Star office today was Samuel Untermyer, who has arrived with his wife from Carlsbad. He declined to say how he did the trick, but evidently he was successful in obtaining transportation, for he came out, his face wreathed in smiles.

Mr. Untermyer, his wife and two servants left Carlsbad on Saturday morning and changed conveyances twenty-one times. The maid servant was ill and had to be carried on a stretcher. Their luggage was left behind in Belgium.

Dr. Sheridan Baketel of New York reached London from Cologne via Rotterdam after a hard experience. He obtained accommodations on the Teutonic.

J. L. Urbacher, who came over with George Ehret and got separated from him in Germany, has arrived here from Bremen with his wife. They are penniless and in the care of the committee. Prof. Leigh Hunt of the College of the City of New York and his wife were caught at a spa in Belgium. They reached Ostende, and in a cabin of a steamer with five men reached England.

American refugees are sought as victims of sharpers, confidence men, and crooks in all parts of the world. They are hovering over the groups at the steamship offices and other assembly places. Dr. Franz Netiden of Milwaukee was victimized to the extent of 800 marks. Many Americans with letters of credit or checks which they were unable to cash in London parted with them to swindlers for trifling amounts of cash.

W. H. Porter of J. P. Morgan & Co., has engaged second cabin passage on the Laurentic for his wife and himself.

Nicholas F. Brady and wife, who were at Baden Baden, had trouble getting to Paris, and reached here minus their baggage and all personal effects. They wired Mrs. William F. Sheehan, who is in Paris with her niece, Miss Blanche Sheehan, daughter of John C. Sheehan, to come to London immediately. They arrived here at 3 o'clock Monday morning with handbags. Mr. Brady met Mrs. J. Borden Harriman, who is here without baggage, living at a boarding house.

United States District Court Judge Julius M. Mayer, who was in the Black Forest in Germany, is at a private boarding house too distressed to relate his experiences. He has had no sleep for forty-eight hours.

John P. Kenny, a New York newspaper man, is safe in London.

WANT SHIPS RESPECTED.

Americans Make Demands Through Diplomatic Channels.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 5.—Oscar S. Straus tonight presented to Ambassador Page a resolution passed by the General Committee of the American Citizens' Organization that the United States be requested to instruct its diplomatic representatives, particularly those in Berlin and Vienna, to obtain an agreement of the respective foreign Governments to refrain from all interference with any vessels the committee charters or controls for the sole purpose of carrying American citizens home, and that they should generally insure means for the suitable transportation under American control of United States citizens home.

Two committees were formed to meet cases of distress. Clarence Fabre is Chairman of the men's committee and Mrs. H. C. Hoover of the women's. The following subscriptions to the relief fund were received today: Mrs. William Pierson Hamilton, $1,000; Nicholas F. Brady, $1,000; Albert Johnston, William C. Breed, Samuel Untermyer, and Joseph P. Day, $100 each.

The Savoy Hotel placed at the Hotel Committee's disposal ten beds in a small ball room with the regret that it was unable to offer separate rooms, owing to the hotel being crowded with refugees.

Joseph P. Day, Chairman of the Transportation Committee, said: 'Investigations show that 6,000 refugees came from the Continent today via Calais, Flushing, Ostend, and the Hook of Holland. The transportation situation is more hopeful. We are able to answer questions definitely. The English steamship people have acted admirably and tried to make the rules as flexible as possible. Americans appreciate this very much."

Mr. Page will make his public début tomorrow as Americo-German Ambassador with the Transportation Committee, and representatives of the Hamburg-American and North German Lloyd Lines for the purpose of inducing the lines to honor travelers' checks here issued by their lines in America.

PHILADELPHIA OFF, CROWDED.

American Liner Sails from Southampton with Returning Americans.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SOUTHAMPTON, Aug. 5.—The Philadelphia sailed at noon today absolutely full, several occupants being crowded into a single cabin. There were cheers for England as the steamer sailed.

Use of the wireless will be restricted until the ship is well clear of Europe. Locally it is believed that the Philadelphia will probably be the last liner to leave Southampton until the war is over, but this, of course, depends on events.

The Philadelphia is carrying half a million dollars' worth of books, including the bulk of the Pembroke collection. George D. Smith, the purchaser, had a ticket on the Philadelphia, but abandoned the trip to continue relief work on the transportation committee. He gave his ticket to Abe Attell, the lightweight boxer, and intrusted the books to his care.

AMERICAN REFUGEES REPORT ADVENTURES

Travel from the Warring Countries Presented Hardships and Some Indignities.

SEARCHED AT FRONTIERS

Found People Calm in the Hour of Crisis—Many Tourists Not Yet Heard From.

Reports continue to come in from all sides of the hardships, and in many cases the indignities to which American refugees have been subjected in their escape from the warring countries of the Continent.

George von Lengerke Meyer, formerly Ambassador to Italy and Russia, Postmaster General and Secretary of the Navy, has reached London with Mrs. Meyer from Bad Kissingen, Bavaria. When the war cloud first began to pile up they started for Paris, but were stopped at Stuttgart by the report that the railroad track had been torn up at the frontier. Then they boarded a train for Basle, hoping to escape into Switzerland; but at Karlsruhe the train was taken off. Upon this they resolved to go to Holland. During the stop of their train in Cologne they saw a Russian spy, disguised as a woman, mobbed by the citizens. At Cleves they were searched, and a little further on their baggage was taken across the frontier by boys with wheelbarrows. Eventually they reached London via the Hook of Holland.

Miss Blair of Chicago said that she saw an American woman searched violently for dispatches by German soldiers at the frontier, and then thrown back on the train with her clothes in rags.

F. A. Quier of Reading, Penn., who reached London from Hamburg on Tuesday said that the trip to Flushing, ordinarily only fourteen hours, had required forty-eight this time. He reported that Germany and Holland were alive with soldiers, and that the Dutch boat on which he came from Flushing to Folkestone had proceeded very cautiously all the way for fear of the mines with which the straits are said to be filled.

Boat Service Doubled.

The Great Eastern Railway, at the head of which is H. W. Thornton, formerly manager of the Long Island Railroad, has doubled its boat service to Antwerp and the Hook of Holland, and is rescuing many Americans who had been stranded in the low countries.

W. T. Metzrath of New Brunswick, N. J., who made the Berlin-London trip via the Hook of Holland, commented on the good-fellowship among the American refugees, who cheerfully divided up their last stores of food and money. He said it was a great mistake to think that the war had been forced on the German nation by the aristocracy; everywhere, he declared, there was intense popular enthusiasm.

Wellesley Harrington of Albany was one of those who had hard work proving his American citizenship to the satisfaction of the German officials. All his mail was examined before he was allowed to proceed.

William Reilly of New York was fairly well provided with money when he reached Ostend from Berlin; but on the pier pickpockets got away with it all, and he was in considerable difficulty during the rest of his trip to London.

John Jay Chapman, the New York writer, in a letter to The London Times criticises the German officials and people very harshly for their treatment of the refugees of neutral nations.

Sir Albert H. Stanley, Managing Director of the London Underground Railways, who was formerly manager of the Detroit United Railways and the Public Service Railways of New Jersey, has sent $2,500 in gold and silver to each of ten large London hotels for the relief of their American guests.

Another who did admirable relief work was Herbert C. Hoover, a California mining man, who opened an office of his own in the American Consulate and advanced sums of $25 or more in coin to over 300 Americans who had nothing but paper money. He declares that he will continue to do so till his stock is exhausted.

Miss Marie Van Vorst, the novelist, who, with her 82-year-old mother, left Paris on four hours' notice, complimented the quiet dignity of the French in the face of the crisis. Mrs. John Van Vorst remains in Paris, and with the Comtesse de Choiseul is organizing a woman's ambulance corps.

Last Train to Dieppe.

W. E. Walters of Boston, who had reached London, caught the last train from Paris for Dieppe at 9:30 o'clock Sunday morning. He said that the crowds had begun to assemble at the station at 6 o'clock the night before, and that 90 per cent. of the fugitives were Americans. Eventually, tired of waiting for the gates to open, the crowd poured forward, smashed the gates, overflowed the platforms and the tracks, and fought desperately for places on the train. Even after the train was pulling out men tried to jump on, or held to the window sills in the hope that friends inside would pull them in. Once on, all were wedged so tightly in their seats or standing places that they were unable to move during the long hours of the run to Dieppe.

Mrs. Potter Palmer's automobile was seized in Paris on Monday, and Judge Elbert H. Gary has been warned that his car is liable to seizure at any moment.

John Knox Stevens arrived in London on the Minnewaska on Monday and left for Paris immediately. His wife and sister-in-law are in a suburb of Paris. Mr. Knox expects to bring them back to London, and if possible to New York at once.

Richard Miller, who was painting in Brittany, came from St. Malo to Southampton on Monday. Other American artists are left on the Breton coast, among them being Walter Griffin, who is at Quimperlé, and Alexander Harrison.

Mrs. Andrew Kenny came to Paris on Monday from St. Jean du Doight.

Lieuts. Jouett and Loomis of the United States Army, who have been pursuing post graduate military studies in France, have obtained permission to follow the French Army.

L. S. Hollzoff & Co. of 19 Broadway have received a message from the General Agent of the Canadian Northern Steamship Company at Montreal to the effect that the steamer Royal Edward will sail from Montreal on Tuesday, Aug. 11, for Bristol, to bring back refugees.

A cable has been received from Dr. Frederick Lynch, Secretary of the Church Peace Union, who had been making his way to Constance to attend the Peace Conference. He reports that he is safe in London, and that with him are Dr. David Bains Griffeths and Dr. Charles S. Macfarland, Secretary of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America.

Those Still Unheard From.

Many tourists from New York and vicinity are still to be heard from, though most of them are believed to be in places which are safe for the moment.

Dr. and Mrs. John Hartwell, with Mrs. Henry Addison Alexander and Misses Winifred and Fanny Ives, are somewhere in France.

J. Rich Steers and family are in Bergen, Norway.

Mrs. Linda Lee Thomas was last heard from in Paris.

Dr. Thomas J. Reiley, Secretary of the Brooklyn Bureau of Charities, was last heard from in Switzerland. Among other Brooklyn people believed to be in the war zone are Mrs. Shannah Cummings Jones, the singer, and her family; Mr. and Mrs. John A. Boyce, who are on their honeymoon; Charles Williamson and a party of friends, last heard from in Venice; the Rev. Eugene A. Bartlett of All Souls' Universalist Church, and Public Service Commissioner Bassett and his two daughters.

A party of seventy members of the McGrane Catholic Tours, which has been traveling under the leadership of Bishop Thomas F. Hickey of Rochester, is probably at Lucerne at this time.

John B. Stanchfield and Mrs. Stanchfield are still at Vichy.

Dr. William L. Felter, Principal of the Girls' High School, (with whom is Mrs. Felter,) Miss Reta Witherbee, Miss Mabel Miller, and Miss Edith Adair, are believed to be in Geneva.

Mrs. John Dallett, who has been touring Europe for her health, accompanied by Dr. and Mrs. Ludwig Kast, and Misses Ruth Hildreth and Aline Snow, nurses, was last heard from at Lucerne on her way to Paris.

Among residents of Stamford, Conn., in the war zone are Dr. and Mrs. R. R. Hertzberg and son, at Geneva; M. Kalthof at Hagen, Westphalia, and Mrs. Charles Goetz at Bad Kissingen.

J. A. Schwab of Bethlehem, Penn., father of Charles M. Schwab, with his son's secretary, James W. Ward, has reached London.

Miss Frances Rabbitts of Wellesley College, daughter of J. H. Rabbitts of Springfield, Ohio, is somewhere in France.

Great anxiety is felt for Dr. and Mrs. James Lyman Whitney of San Francisco, who were married a month ago and went to South Austria on their honeymoon. Mrs. Whitney herself received a medical degree on the day before her marriage.

Marie Hertenstein, the American pianist, is among those who are still detained in Berlin. Efforts are being made though the State Department to secure her transportation to England.

Francis Macmillan, the violinist, is in Dresden. His managers are trying to get permission for him to get out of Germany and into England, and Secretary Bryan, who is a personal friend of the violinist, has been asked to intercede.

Goes to Bring Wife Home.

Judge M. M. Gridley of Chicago is sailing on Friday on the St. Paul to meet his wife in London. When the war broke out he thought that his wife was in either Baden-Baden or Vichy and hurried from Chicago to Boston, expecting to take the Amerika there. After waiting for hours on the Hamburg-American pier in Boston he was informed that the vessel would not sail. He came down at once to New York and found a cablegram saying that Mrs. Gridley was safe in London.

Ex-District Court Judge Horace Robertson of Bayonne, N. J., who has been touring Eastern Europe with his family, is believed to be among the Americans marooned in St. Petersburg.

The Merchants' Association of New York yesterday received a cablegram from William C. Breed, one of its Directors, who is now a member of the American committee in London, saying that there were about 10,000 Americans in that city who needed help and asking what plans the national Government was making to meet the emergency. He was informed at once of the intention to send relief funds by a warship.

Rabbi David Cahn, who has been for twenty-five years the Cantor at the Synagogue in Ralph Scholem, Sixty-third Street and Lexington Avenue, is believed to be in the zone of danger in Germany. Some weeks ago he left on his first vacation in over twenty years, and went to Baden-Baden for treatment. Benjamin Blumenthal, President of the synagogue, is attempting to locate him.

Friends of E. I. Horsmann received a cable yesterday which reported that he and his daughter-in-law, Mrs. Swain, were at Aix-les-Bains.

Of the delegates to the Church Peace Conference, which was to have been held at Constance, a number were reported yesterday as having reached London in safety. Among them were the Rev. Drs. Frederick Lynch, Nehemiah Boynton, Jonathan P. Day, William P. Merrill, G. U. Wenner, Cornelius Woelfkin, and Prof. Hall of Union Theological Seminary, all of New York; Prof. Graham Taylor of Chicago, the Rev. Dr. W. C. Bitting of St. Louis, and the Rev. Dr. H. A. Bridgman of Boston, who is editor of The Congregationalist.

It is reported that the Widener family of Philadelphia will send one of its yachts to Europe to bring back Joseph E. Widener, now in London.

Mrs. James P. Haraham, widow of the former President of the Illinois Central Railroad, with her niece, Miss Martha Harris of Memphis, are in London, having left St. Petersburg on Sunday. They traveled by way of Denmark, but sent their baggage through Denmark, where it was lost.

This New Boston Garter has No Rubber in the Leg Band.

It can't drag on the leg and always lifts on the socks.
Weighs less than half an ounce.
Costs a quarter at your dealer's.

NEVERBIND Boston Garter
PATENTED 1913
George Frost Company
Makers of Boston Garters

Americans giving up Foreign Tours can find Ideal Conditions in the Mountains of North Carolina at

Grove Park Inn
The Finest Resort Hotel in the World.

High altitude. Delightful in the Fall. Cool, restful sleep. Finest golf links in the South adjoining hotel. No mosquitoes. Full information at offices of the Southern Railway or direct by wire from us.

GROVE PARK INN
Sunset Mountain, Asheville, N. C.

Not on Sale To-day

Franklin Simon & Co.
Fifth Avenue

"Young Men's Shop"
16 West 38th St.—Store Floor
Entirely Separate from Fifth Avenue Store

Will Close Out (To-morrow) Friday

The Remainder of

Men's and Young Men's Clothing

234 English Sack Suits
FOR MEN AND YOUNG MEN, 33 TO 42 CHEST
Three or four button English sack models, in navy, black, gray or brown pencil striped cassimere, wool crash, Worumbo flannel, striped or checked worsted, Scotch homespun. Unlined, half or full lined.
10.00 Heretofore $18.50 to $35.00

81 Palm Beach Suits
FOR MEN AND YOUNG MEN, 33 TO 44 CHEST
Coat and trousers, English sack or Norfolk models, of tan or gray Palm Beach cloth.
5.00 Heretofore $12.50

130 White Striped Serge Trousers
FOR MEN AND YOUNG MEN, 27 TO 42 WAIST
Of imported striped white English serge; also tan or gray striped flannel, with belt straps and cuffs.
2.50 Heretofore $5.00 to $6.50

109 White Duck and Khaki Trousers
FOR MEN AND YOUNG MEN, 27 TO 40 WAIST
Outing Trousers of white English duck or army khaki, with belt straps and cuffs.
1.00 Heretofore $2.00

On account of the large price reduction a small charge will be made for alterations

"Young Men's Shop"—16 West 38th St.

THE WORLD'S GREATEST IMAGINATOR
H. G. WELLS, IN HIS LATEST NOVEL
The World Set Free
has foreseen and described in his usual vivid, brilliant language the European conflict now in progress. Read his word-pictures of bombs dropping over Paris, and of letting in the sea over Holland.
FOR SALE BY ALL BOOKSELLERS. Published at $1.35 net by
E. P. DUTTON & COMPANY
681 Fifth Avenue, New York

PARIS OPENS $5,000,000 CREDIT HERE—PRESIDENT MAKES PEACE OFFER

MILLIONS IN PARIS FOR BUYING HERE

Bank of France Opens a Credit of $5,000,000 Through J. P. Morgan & Co.

FOR FOODSTUFFS IMPORTS

Money May Be Used to Get Supplies and to Relieve Americans Now Abroad.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RELIEF

Nominating Committee Names Five Representative Brokers to Aid in Lifting the Embargo.

J. P. Morgan & Co. confirmed last night the report that their Paris house, Morgan, Harjes & Co., had about completed arrangements by which it will receive at once from the Bank of France $5,000,000 in gold, which will be available for cashing letters of credit and honoring other obligations.

It had been supposed that the money obtained from the Bank of France would be in anticipation of the gold going out today on the Tennessee, but it is not. The money turned over to the Paris house will establish a French credit for that amount here in New York. It will then become possible for the French, as soon as the sea is cleared of German warships, to get wheat, cotton, and other commodities shipped from this port, to be paid for out of the credit established through J. P. Morgan & Co.

In the present state of demoralization in the foreign exchange markets banks in this country will not honor bills of lading for cargoes for which payment may never be received. It is expected that practically all exports will be paid for before shipment through credits previously established with New York or Canadian banks.

To find means of re-establishing a foreign exchange market as quickly as possible the international bankers of the city selected a committee of five members and placed full powers in their hands. Previous consultations over the problem had been attended by something like sixty men, and it was thought more effective work could be done with a smaller organization. The committee consists of John E. Gardin of the National City Bank, Max May of the Guaranty Trust Company, Henry Ickelheimer of Heidelbach, Ickelheimer & Co., R. Y. Hebden of the Bank of Montreal, and A. Pavenstedt of Amsinck & Co.

The result of the day's session was not announced. Mr. May was asked after the meeting how the situation appeared.

"The trouble is that Europe is practically bankrupt," he said. "It looks as though we will have to loan the foreign bankers a great deal of money before a market can again be established."

"How much would you think necessary?" he was asked.

"I should say $300,000,000," was the reply.

Mr. May did not say how so gigantic a transaction could be carried out, but it was learned that the question of arranging huge credits for Europe here was the subject of much thought among the foreign exchange men. It was proposed a few days ago that $100,000,000 be raised and trusteed for European account at this centre against which the local banks might draw in receiving payment for grain and other commodities shipped abroad.

In discussing the situation bankers intimated that in case a great naval battle soon gave England and France command of European waters a renewal of shipping would follow. Then many complications in the foreign exchange market could be worked out. Daily meetings of the committee will be held this week.

The situation as regards foreign exchange apparently underwent no change yesterday. The Nominating Committee appointed to choose representative brokers to aid in lifting the embargos elected John E. Gardin of the National City Bank, R. Y. Hebden of the Bank of Montreal, Henry Ickleheimer of Heidelbach, Ickleheimer & Co., Max May, and A. Pavenstadt of Amsinck & Co.

This committee will meet today and try to bring some order out of the chaos. Hitherto meetings of foreign exchange men have brought out so many conflicting views that it has not been possible to act in concert.

It is hoped that it will soon be possible for shippers to resume exports through the guarantee of payment by England and France of commodities purchased here.

There was withdrawn from the Sub-Treasury yesterday $375,000 in gold for Canada, and $700,000 for the Bankers Trust Company. The latter sum will not go out on the Tennessee with the $3,118,000 previously withdrawn for that purpose, but will be used to offset a shipment of $700,000 which was diverted for use by the trust company's foreign correspondents.

FREIGHT EMBARGO TEMPORARY

Railroads Took Precautions to Guard Against Congestion Here.

While the import and export trade of this country is tied up by the scarcity of sailings and the extraordinary premiums demanded on cargoes to cover war risks, the congestion at freight terminals around New York is not expected to become serious owing to the embargo put upon the issuance of through bills of lading by the railroads.

It is not thought that this embargo will have to be retained long, though it will depend upon the outcome of the fight between England and France, on the one hand, and Germany on the other, for control of the sea. The next few days may establish Great Britain's supremacy and make it possible to resume the transatlantic trade with comparatively little risk.

The railroads have notified their Western agents and connecting lines that no more through bills of lading must be issued at this time, although shipments may be made to this port to be forwarded at the consignee's risk. The New York Central has laid up a number of its harbor boats, such as tugs, steam lighters, and others, because of the falling off in export business occasioned by the European war.

President J. W. Warner of the New York Produce Exchange appointed a committee, consisting of William H. Kemp, E. R. Carhart, George W. Blanchard, William Reimschneider, and B. B. Colby, yesterday to meet bankers for a discussion of ways and means for restoring the export business. The committee was authorized to take matters up with the Federal Government also.

ENGLAND BUYS SUGAR HERE.

Price of Refined Rises on Heavy Demand from Abroad.

Great Britain, which consumes more sugar than the United States each year, has appeared in the New York market for supplies, her [illegible] having been [illegible] to close because of the war. As [illegible] the price of refined sugars was advanced here yesterday to 5 cents a pound, and sugar brokers [illegible] that prices will rise further. Great Britain [illegible] wants 15,000,000 pounds to satisfy immediate needs. Granulated sugar prices in London have been advanced from 5 to 12 cents a pound.

No raw sugar was offered under 4 cents a pound in New York yesterday, and as Cuba has only four centrals grinding cane this week and her shipments are light, higher sugar prices are predicted.

$28,205,000 MORE IS TAKEN.

Twelve Local Banks Fail to Ask for New Currency.

National banks in this city yesterday took out $28,205,000 more of the additional currency made available by the Aldrich-Vreeland act, as amended by the bill signed by President Wilson on Tuesday night. This brought the total issued up to $42,538,000, out of about $46,000,000 held by the Sub-Treasury.

The chief reason that the entire $46,000,000 has not been issued is that twelve banks that are members of the National Currency Association of New York have asked for none of that printed in their names. Ten others that have taken out some currency have not taken all the Sub-Treasury had in their names. The number of banks that have taken out the currency is eighteen, so that eight have taken all there was in their names.

The New York banks are entitled to about four times as much as they have received, and Charles S. Hamlin, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, said yesterday that the work of printing more notes was being pushed at Washington. Notes to the amount of $10,000,000 a day could be turned out, he said, as soon as the printing was really under way. He had no information as to when any of these notes would reach this city.

There are twenty-one currency associations now in operation, some embracing banks in separate cities and some covering whole States. They cover Boston, New York, Albany, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Baltimore, Washington, Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana, Detroit, Chicago, St. Louis, Louisville, Minneapolis, Kansas City, Denver, Dallas, San Francisco, and Los Angeles. Associations are in process of formation at Richmond, Cleveland, and other points.

State Superintendent of Banks Richards found yesterday that conditions had so far improved in the financial situation as affecting State and private banking institutions that the routine followed previous to this week could again be taken up. On Monday the order was sent out that the banks should not open their doors before 10 A. M. The ruling was rescinded yesterday afternoon, and business may start at 9 o'clock.

NEW CLEARING HOUSE SCHEME

Philadelphia Banker Suggests Cities Exchange Certificates.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 5.—A banker in Philadelphia has proposed interchange of clearing certificates between the Philadelphia and Chicago Clearing Houses, according to a dispatch from Philadelphia.

"On the whole, the suggestion seems impracticable to me," said J. B. Forgan, President of the First National Bank, tonight. "I don't see how such a plan could increase the money supply. It might facilitate exchange between Philadelphia and Chicago bankers, but as far as I am aware there is no condition that calls for it."

COFFEE GOES TO THE CURB.

Brokers, Trading in Front Street, Put Prices Up Half a Cent.

Coffee brokers, who had no place to go when the New York Coffee Exchange closed, have emulated the Curb, and trading began on the sidewalk in Front Street yesterday, with business brisk. September, December, March and May options were traded in freely at advanced prices. In addition the price of actual coffee was advanced half a cent a pound, and prices now run from 9¼ to 15 cents for various grades.

Fears of interrupted shipments from Brazil was given as the main reason for the advance, and it was also pointed out that consumption abroad would be materially augmented. There is no business in Brazil as the Government there has decreed a holiday to extend to Aug. 15

WORK FOR MARINE ENGINEERS.

Association's Views on Foreign Ships Under American Registry.

Although not opposed to the proposed Underwood bill that would permit President Wilson to admit to American registry foreign ships in charge of foreign officers the leaders of the Marine Engineers Benevolent Association, whose offices are in the Marine Engineers Exchange, 21 State Street, do not believe that it will be necessary during the present European war for the President to exercise the power the bill will give him if it is passed by Congress. It is the opinion of the directors of the association that there are sufficient American merchant marine officers to man all the foreign ships that will seek American registry.

This attitude was suggested last night in an advertisement inserted in The Times by the local Secretary of the association and it was fully explained later by William F. Yates, the national President of the association. The advertisement, which appears in this morning's paper, reads:

> Marine Engineers,
> Association or non-Association.
> Wanted—All Marine Engineers holding United States ocean-going licenses available for positions on ships of foreign registry that are to be placed under American registry. Apply in writing or in person to T. L. Delahunty, Marine Engineers Exchange, Room 703, 21-24 State Street, giving grade of license and other available information.

Regarding this advertisement Mr. Yates said:

"We believe that there are enough American marine officers out of employment to supply any demand created by the admission of foreign ships to American registry. The number of ships that will seek American registry has been overestimated, we think, and the number of American officers out of employment has been underestimated.

"We want to be as sure as possible of our facts, however, before we make any positive assertions, and for this reason the advertisement is inserted. Through it we hope to find out just how many American marine engineers are out of work and prepared to serve on foreign ships under American registry.

"We are willing that the bill should be passed as a precautionary measure, but we do not think that foreign ships with foreign officers should be admitted to American registry under its provisions until all of the American officers out of work have been given positions—and we believe that there will be more American officers than will be needed for foreign ships."

Mr. Yates said that the number of applicants for positions attracted by the advertisement would be made public later.

MANY LONGSHOREMEN IDLE.

Twenty Thousand Men Thrown Out as Result of War.

George H. Brown, business agent of the Sailors' Eastern and Gulf Association, estimated yesterday that about 20,000 longshoremen have been made idle through the war. Many seamen are idle, too, but having signed on the other side of the Atlantic for the round trip they will be cared for by the companies.

As to plans for a general anti-war strike of transport workers of the world, he said he had not been able learn anything definite about them. At present it was difficult to find out what was going on among the workers in Europe, but before the European war started an international committee of transportation workers had been appointed to act in the matter.

CHECK ON WIRELESS TO KEEP NEUTRALITY

Sweeping Order by the President Prohibits Messages to Aid Belligerents.

NAVY WILL ENFORCE IT

Transmission or Delivery of Unneutral Messages Forbidden—German Cruisers Got Code from Berlin.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—President Wilson at 11 o'clock tonight in the interest of neutrality issued this order regarding the use of wireless telegraph stations:

> Whereas, Proclamations having been issued by me declaring the neutrality of the United States of America in the wars now existing between various European nations; and
>
> Whereas, It is resirable to take precautions to insure the enforcement of said proclamations in so far as the use of radio communication is concerned;
>
> It is now ordered by virtue of authority vested in me to establish regulations on the subject, that all radio stations within the jurisdiction of the United States of America are hereby prohibited from transmitting or receiving for delivery messages of an unneutral nature, and from in any way rendering to any one of the belligerents any unneutral service during the continuance of hostilities.
>
> The enforcement of this order is hereby delegated to the Secretary of the Navy, who is authorized and directed to take such action in the premises as to him may appear necessary.
>
> This order to take effect from and after this date.
>
> WOODROW WILSON.
>
> The White House, Aug. 5, 1914.

Foreign Governments will be notified of the President's order, which will be enforced rigorously by the Navy Department. Assistant Secretary Roosevelt said tonight that the order would be carried out in every radio station in the country. It is understood the Secretary of the Navy will first place censors in the foreign radio stations, whose duty it will be to see that strict neutrality is preserved.

These censors will be in charge of the sending and receiving of messages. If necessary to enforce the order censors also will be placed later in American stations. Through the Department of Commerce notification at once will be delivered to all stations warning them of the action of the Administration.

Assistant Secretary Roosevelt last tonight went into conference with Capt. W. H. G. Bullard, the wireless expert of the Navy Department, who has charge of the Arlington radio station, to arrange for putting the censors at once in the most important stations. Including those at Sayville, Cape Cod, and Portland. It is also understood that the small stations of amateur radio operators on roof tops along the coast will be closed.

The President's order was issued after a long conference held in the afternoon between officials of the State, Navy, and Commerce Departments, when the status of wireless telegraphy in time of war was discussed and the policy of this Government discussed.

The reported closing for commercial messages of the Telefunken Wireless Telegraph Company's station at Sayville, L. I., along with intimations that the station would be utilized for German Government and military purposes, raised the question in official circles as to whether this action if taken would violate American neutrality. The Sayville station is powerful enough to send radiograms across the Atlantic and communicate directly with the Telefunken station at Nauen, Germany.

Robert Lansing, counselor for the State Department, represented that department at the conference. Secretary Daniels and Assistant Secretary Franklin Roosevelt represented the Navy Department. The Department of Commerce was represented by Acting Secretary Sweet and by officials of his department in charge of the granting of licenses for the operation of wireless stations in this country.

Discuss Status of Wireless.

The views of officers of the Army and Navy were obtained as to the use of the station for transmitting military information, and Counselor Lansing discussed the international questions involved.

It was found that the eighth article of The Hague Convention of 1907 respecting the rights and duties of neutral powers and persons in war provides that "a neutral power is not called upon to forbid or restrict the use on behalf of the belligerents of telegraph or telephone cables or of wireless telegraphy apparatus belonging to it or to companies or individuals."

This provision does not require the United States Government to forbid or restrict the use of wireless stations, but neither does it prohibit the American Government from exercising control over any such stations, if the American Government in its judgment, or after complaint, should determine to regulate the use of such stations for transmitting military messages.

It was found that Article III. of the same Hague Convention provides that "belligerents are forbidden to erect on the territory of a neutral power a wireless telegraphy station or other apparatus for the purpose of communicating with belligerent forces on land or sea." This same article also says: "Belligerents are forbidden to use any installation of this kind established by them before the war on the territory of a neutral power for purely military purposes, and which has not been opened for the service of public messages."

All wireless stations in the United States handling interstate or foreign messages are required to have a Government license under the provisions of the American radio communication law of Aug. 13, 1912. These licenses are obtainable from the Secretary of Commerce, who has the right to make restrictions.

The second section of this law says that "every such license shall provide that the President of the United States in time of war or public peril or disaster may cause the closing of any station for radio communication and the removal therefrom of all radio apparatus, or may authorize the use or control of any such station or apparatus by any department of the Government upon just compensation to the owners."

The question of the use of wireless in naval war, first seriously raised in the Russo-Japanese war of 1904, has been considered carefully by officers of the navy and army in discussions in the Army War College and at the Naval War College at Newport.

The question was informally raised today as to whether an American merchant vessel could be seized for transmitting wireless messages concerning the movements of the ships of belligerants or otherwise giving wireless information concerning the movements of belligerents. It was the unanimous opinion that all such information handled by the wireless of neutral ships would be at the risk of those transmitting the information. American Naval officers said they would not hestitate, if the United States were at war, and they found a ship transmitting such information, to seize the vessel and take or send the ship to a prize court.

"There is one safe rule in war," said one officer. "When in doubt as to what should be done, take the steps necessary to prevent possible disaster, seize the ship and send it to a prize court for adjudication of the question in doubt."

It was pointed out that during the Russo-Japanese war in April, 1904, Admiral Alexieff of the Russian Navy issued a circular regarding the use of wireless by newspaper correspondents. This was aimed at certain neutral press boats, which were using wireless telegraphy in transmitting news of the war.

It was said at the Sayville office of the Telefunken Wireless Telegraph Company yesterday that, despite reports to the contrary, no orders had been received from Germany to close the station there. While the company is owned in Germany, it was explained that it was operating in the United States under an American Government license and was incorporated under the laws of New York. Its principal station in the Western hemisphere is at Sayville, while the home station in Europe is at Nauen, Germany.

L. Batterman, who is in charge at Sayville, said yesterday afternoon that it was true that the station had received from Germany about thirty messages for the German cruisers now known to be at sea not far from this port. These messages came from Berlin and were in code and were sent to the Dresden and Karlsruhe. Mr. Batterman said that the ships did not acknowledge receipt of the messages, but he added that he was quite certain that they were received by those for whom they were intended. Mr. Batterman said that he hoped to leave New York within the next few days to proceed to Germany and join his regiment.

All vessels now leaving New York, Mr. Batterman said, became silent, so far as wireless was concerned, as soon as they cleared Sandy Hook. One message had come through from the North German Lloyd liner Kaiser Wilhelm II. on Monday. The Kaiser arrived in New York yesterday morning from Bremen. All messages to ships in the last few days, Mr. Batterman said, had been official; but he was careful to add that the company was still ready to transmit private and business messages.

Reports that the United States Government contemplated closing the big German wireless station at Tuckerton, N. J., owing to reported breaches of neutrality were heard by officials of the plant yesterday. They asserted that the plant was closed last Monday, but it was thought by persons in Tuckerton that messages had been received and transmitted since then.

Dr. George W. Kirchwey of Columbia University, Vice President of the American Society of International Law, said yesterday that German, French, or English wireless stations in this country which sent orders or information to warships violated the neutrality proclamation of President Wilson and were liable to punishment.

The question will be brought to an issue when the United States Government is possessed of copies of cipher dispatches sent to the German cruisers by the Sayville Telefunken Station. A scientist who has a private station at a point on Long Island Sound interpreted the messages which, sent from Berlin, were forwarded to the Karlsruhe and Strassburg.

"The sending of orders by wireless telegraph from this country to a belligerent war vessel is, in my opinion, clearly an infraction of neutrality," said Dr. Kirchway, "and our Government is bound not to let such a thing continue.

"The use of wireless in this way is a new thing in international law. There are no precedents, but it is clearly against the general rule that the territory of a neutral power must not be used as a base of operations by one belligerent against another. It is much the same as the establishment of a recruiting station here by one of the nations at war would be. Such acts are forbidden and threatened with punishment in the following paragraphs of President Wilson's neutrality proclamation:

> And I do further declare and proclaim that the statutes and treaties of the United States and the law of nations alike require that no person within the territory and jurisdiction of the United States shall take part, directly or indirectly, in the said wars, but shall remain at peace with all the said belligerents, and shall maintain a strict and impartial neutrality.
>
> And I do hereby enjoin all citizens of the United States, and all persons residing or being within the territory of jurisdiction of the United States, to observe the laws thereof, and to commit no act contrary to the eprovisions of the said statutes or treaties or in violation of the law of nations in that behalf.

"If the wireless is used in this country to furnish information to a belligerent cruiser enabling it to take a prize, or to make its escape, or to overtake a hostile warship, such an act is the use of our territory to further the interests of one belligerent against another, and is a violation of neutrality and subject to punishment.

"It is a more difficult question if the use of the wireless is confined merely to recalling or warning merchant ships. That is a new question and a doubtful one. It will be before The Hague for settlement, if there is ever another meeting at The Hague."

IT WASN'T FIRING AT SEA.

But Imaginations Pitcured a Naval Battle on Waters Near By.

Reports of the presence near by of various warships of the belligerent powers, so worked on the imagination of good citizens of the Jersey Coast that when the sound of heavy firing was heard near Sandy Hook yesterday afternoon everybody at once came to the conclusion that the much-heralded naval battle was in progress. The roar of guns began about 2 o'clock and continued at intervals until 5:30, and sometimes the cannonading reacher a terrifying volume.

At Asbury Park the residents left their homes and flocked to the beach in the expectation of seeing several cruisers blowing each other out of the water just beyond the life lines. They found not only that there were no warships in sight, but that the roar of the surf had drowned the thunder of the cannonade. For some time the entire pouulation stood about on the sand looking for the battle, and at last disillusioned, went back home.

Meanwhile, however, the report of the firing had traveled up and down the coast and had been magnified as it went. Here and there could be found witnesses who had seen the smoke of the warships, or said they had; from inland towns came persistent telephone inquiries as to the cannonading, and the coast wireless stations were bombarded with inquiries as to what they knew about it. Automobile parties from towns a few miles inland drove down to the coast at several points in hope of seeing something of the fight; and it was not until late last night that the Summer residents learned that the firing had all taken place on the Government proving grounds at Sandy Hook, where artillery officers were trying out some new 10 and 12 inch guns destined for the coast defenses.

A like commotion was caused along the south shore of Long Island near Montauk Point when the sound of heavy gunfire drew all the natives to their windows with telescopes. The Montauk Life-Saving Station announced later that the forts on Fisher's Island had expected to have target practice yesterday, and that the firing probably came from that quarter.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., Aug. 5.—The "heavy firing" off the Maine coast, reported from Portland to-day, could not have been caused by a sea fight between foreign warships, it was said by officers at the navy yard here. The officers say they are absolutely certain that no foreign naval vessels are in the vicinity.

PORTLAND, ME., Aug. 5.—What was thought to be the firing of heavy guns off the Maine coast was heard early to-day. Eight or ten reports within two minutes were heard shortly before 7 o'clock by the keeper of Portland observatory. The sound seemed to come from a point 25 to 30 miles south-southeast of Portland in the vicinity of Seguin Island.

The sound also was heard at the harbor forts and at points between here and Bath. Seguin is a small island off the mouth of the Kennebec River, a few miles below Bath.

The sound was not heard by the life savers at either Cape Elizabeth or Popham Beach stations. At Popham Beach, which is near Seguin Island, the life savers were very certain that they would have heard firing if there had been a naval engagement off Seguin.

Blasting for a state highway at Falmouth, three miles to the eastward, was suggested as an explanation of the sound. Those who heard the reports, however, asserted that the volume of sound was too great to be caused by blasting.

Special to The New York Times.

SIASCONSET, Mass., Aug. 5.—No sound of firing at sea was heard at this point.

PRESIDENT MOVES FOR MEDIATION

Offer of Good Offices Made to Warring Nations Under Hague Convention.

"NOW OR IN THE FUTURE"

Fate of Effort at Peace Believed to Lie in Berlin—Diplomatic Intervention Discouraged Last Week.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—As a result of a long discussion at the regular meeting of the Cabinet yesterday, President Wilson today sent cable messages to the Emperor of Austria-Hungary, the Emperor of Germany, the King of Great Britain, the Emperor of Russia, and the President of France tendering his good offices toward bringing about a settlement of the war in Europe. The offer was carefully worded, and the President made it plain that in making it he was acting in accordance with the terms of Article 3 of The Hague Convention for the peaceable settlement of international disputes. The phraseology employed by the President was such that the tender was open for acceptance "either now or at any other time."

The Cabinet discussion over the suggestion that such a tender be made developed differences of opinion as to the wisdom of making it at this time. It was said that the only Cabinet officers who advocated action in the line of subsequent mediation were Mr. Bryan, the Secretary of State, and Mr. Daniels, the Secretary of the Navy. This was denied by one of those having knowledge of what took place at the Cabinet meeting, who said that the Cabinet "was almost unanimous in supporting the proposition."

The text of the President's communication to the heads of the nations at war follows:

> As official head of oe of the Powers signatory t oThe Hague Convention, I feel it to be my privilege and my duty, under Article 3 of that convention, to say to you in a spirit of most earnest friendship that I should welcome an opportunity to act in the interest of European peace, either now or at any other time that might be thought more suitable, as an occasion to serve you and all concerned in a way that would afford me lasting cause for gratitude and happiness.
>
> WOODROW WILSON.

Cautious Inquiries Last Week.

The New York Times last week printed a Washington dispatch that the United States Government had made informal and cautious inquiries in European capitals in an effort to ascertain if the good offices of the United States would be acceptable for the purpose of adjusting the present conflict. It was admitted today, after the President's action had been announced, that informal inquiries had been made by American diplomatic officers abroad, but that the diplomatic officers had acted on their own responsibility and were directed to so inform the Governments which they approached. As stated in The Times, these approaches were politely discouraged.

Article Three of The Hague Convention, with whose terms the President complied in making his tender of good offices, provides that a nation at war shall not take offense at an offer made under the terms of The Hague Convention.

Some hope that the President's offer might be accepted was expressed in official circles, because it is not necessary for any of the warring powers to change the present military status if they accept it. Article 7 of The Hague Convention provides:

> The acceptance of mediation cannot, unless there be an agreement to the contrary, have the effect of interrupting, delaying, or hindering mobilization or other measures of preparations for war. If it takes place after the commencement of hostilities, the military operations in progress are not interrupted in the absence of an agreement to the contrary.

Mediation Not Binding.

None of the powers, it was pointed out, would suffer any disadvantage through the acceptance of mediation. Under The Hague convention, the part of the mediator consists in "reconciling the opposing claims and appeasing the feeling of resentment which may have arisen between the States at variance," and mediation has "exclusively the character of advice," and "never binding force."

The first step which the United States would take in the event of a general acceptance of its proposal would be to suggest a suspension of hostilities. This would not involve any interruption or delay in mobilization or measures of preparation for war.

All eyes here are turned on Berlin, where it is believed the decision on mediation really lies. Ambassador Gerard has been conspicuously active since hostilities began in his efforts to suggest some way for a pacific settlement.

The proffer of good offices was forwarded by Secretary Bryan to the American Embassies at the capitals of the nations involved, and through them transmitted to the Governments.

It was said at the White House that no intimation had been received that such an offer would be favorably received. President Wilson took the position that the European war was so stupendous and that its effect on the entire world was liable to be so lasting that the United States, as one of the few large neutral powers, could not do otherwise than at least offer to be the means for bringing about peace.

The proffer of good offices was not sent to the Governments of Servia and Montenegro, because those countries are not parties to The Hague Convention.

To representatives of the Governments of Great Britain, Austria-Hungary, Germany, Russia, France, Belgium, and Holland, who called on him today at his request, Secretary Bryan handed copies of the President's telegrams containing his tender of good offices. This, Mr. Bryan said, was merely for the purpose of information.

John Barrett, Director General of the Pan-American Union, discussed mediation with the President today. He told the President that the latter could count on the hearty support of South American nations in forwarding mediation.

"Brazil, Argentina, Chile, Uruguay, and practically all the rest of South America," said Mr. Barrett, "are hit harder by the war than any other section of the world. The peculiar situation in South America may prove a powerful argument with the German Emperor to listen to the President's proposal of mediation, especially on account of Germany's great commercial interest in South America."

America's Tender of Good Offices To the Warring Powers of Europe

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—President Wilson has sent this message to Emperor William of Germany, Emperor Nicholas of Russia, Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria-Hungary, President Poincare of France, and King George of Great Britain:

> As official head of one of the Powers signatory to The Hague Convention, I feel it to be my privilege and my duty, under Article Three of that Convention, to say to you in a spirit of most earnest friendship that I should welcome an opportunity to act in the interest of European peace, either now or any other time that might be thought more suitable, as an occasion to serve you and all concerned in a way that would afford me lasting cause for gratitude and happiness. WOODROW WILSON.

MEDIATION OFFER TIMELY.

Staats-Zeitung Sees Only Kindliness in President's Action.

Commenting editorially on President Wilson's offer to mediate in the European war, The New Yorker Staats-Zeitung says this morning: "The friendship between the United States and each of the countries involved in the European war has made it practically imperative for President Wilson to propose mediation at this time. While it is unlikely that any of the powers will avail themselves of his proffered services at present, the proposal is of such a nature that the countries involved can take advantage of it at any time during the war.

"By making this effort to bring about peace at the very beginning of hostilities the United States has avoided the possibility of adverse criticism such as was made by irresponsible persons at the time when the United States made a similar proposal to Russia and Japan. At that time it was said that, inasmuch as the offer of the United States came after Japan had gained a decided advantage, mediation was apt to rob the winning side of some of the fruits of victory. In the present case the offer comes before either side has gained any advantage whatsoever.

"In spite of the fact that the foreign commerce of the United States is bound to suffer greatly from the war, it is evident that the present peace proposal is made from an entirely altruistic viewpoint. The central idea is that the United States sincerely desires to perform genuine service of friendship, than which no greater could be performed."

PEACE LEAGUE LAUDS WILSON

Sends Telegram to President in Support of Mediation Offer.

The American Peace and Arbitration League sent this telegram to President Wilson last night:

> The American Peace and Arbitration League congratulates you upon the promptness and the spirit of your tender of "the good offices" of the United States, to effect a settlement of the distressing conflicts among European nations.
>
> We believe this is especially felicitous, not only because of our peaceful relations with all the belligerents, but also because of the European origin and composition of a large portion of our citizenship.
>
> We feel assured that all nationalities in the United States will rejoice in the endeavor to bring about a speedy cessation of hostilities.
>
> The Board of Directors of our league has instructed its officers to offer its support in the creation of a responsive public opinion to back your efforts and to render any other service toward the success of the great moral and economic mission you represent on behalf of America's peace-loving people.

The message was signed by Henry Clews, as President of the league, and A. B. Humphrey, the league's director.

ABSORB SECURITIES HERE FROM LONDON

Brokerage Houses Get the Olympic's Shipment Worth $15,000,000 to $25,000,000.

CREDIT SYSTEM PREPARED

Within Few Days All of Europe's Liquidated Holdings Will Be Taken Up, It Is Expected.

Representatives of the leading banks and trust companies of the financial district conferred with the special committee of the Stock Exchange at the Clearing House yesterday morning and worked out methods of facilitating the delivery of securities brought from Europe on the Olympic. The shipment was estimated to be worth $15,000,000 to $25,000,000.

Throughout the day the work of distributing the stocks and bonds proceeded smoothly. The credit system had been prepared for the emergency. Late in the afternoon the bankers and Exchange men met again, and after notes had been compared announcement was made that there had not been a hitch, and it was said that within a few days Europe's liquidated holdings would all be absorbed here.

A number of the brokerage houses which had executed selling orders from London last week received the securities consigned to them and made payment in full. In case of many others which had not been able to obtain the credit needed the banks to whom stocks had been dispatched for collection of the purchase price made special arrangements. The drafts accompanying the securities were presented to the purchasing firms and were paid with money advanced by the bank. The bank held the securities, and usually required the houses so favored to put up additional collateral. As soon as tension in the money market relaxes and the call loan market resumes its normal functions these special loans will be liquidated and the shares delivered.

Transactions were reported in which the banks receiving securities for delivery kept them for the time being and made no effort to collect on the drafts. A spirit of complete co-operation was apparent in the dealings and no complaints were heard. There was a hardening of the loaning rate which made 7 or 8 per cent. the usual figure asked on call in place of 6 per cent.

Neither the bankers nor the Stock Exchange committee passed comment on the unusual workings of the credit market. Frank A. Vanderlip, President of the National City Bank, and A. Barton Hepburn, Chairman of the Chase National Bank, were among those who said that they were more than pleased with the way the day's business had been carried through. The quiet disposition of the great mass of securities was considered as an important factor in restoring calm and confidence in the financial district.

The Stock Exchange authorities departed somewhat from their ironbound rule that there should be no business by members in stocks. The order was not annulled but modified to cover special cases. This decision was made by the Special Committee in whose hands had been placed the control of the Exchange during the period of unsettlement:

> When the Governing Committee ordered the Exchange closed it was their intention that all dealings in securities should cease pending the adjustment of the financial situation and the reopening of the Exchange.
>
> It is possible that cases may occur where an exception would be warranted, provided such dealings were for the benefit of the situation, and in no sense of a speculative character or conducted in public.
>
> Any member, however, taking part in such transactions must have in mind his loyalty to the Exchange—whether or not he is living up to the spirit of its laws—and that he is not committing an act detrimental to the public welfare.

The fact that a certain amount of dealings would be permitted by the authorities should not be taken, it was said, as an indication of the early renewal of general trading. The Exchange desired especially that no impression go abroad that business had started up, a leading reason being that such a belief might result in the calling by interior banks of loans secured by Stock Exchange collateral. The borrowers could not obtain a market for their stocks and hardships might result.

Inquiries by investors about the prospects for buying securities have increased largely the last few days. Brokers say that they have accepted many orders to be filled when the market opens, and prospective buyers have been notified that nothing will be done until that time. Predictions as to the reopening of the Stock Exchange extend all the way from two weeks to six months, deductions being based on the probable renewal of commerce on the Atlantic.

Mr. de Aguero, President of the Consolidated Stock Exchange, said that, in his opinion, the interval would not be so long as had been stated by some followers of the market.

"The withdrawal of large selling orders from Europe, owing to the impossibility of shipping gold in payment for securities," said he, "or the taking over of these blocks of securities by syndicates will result in the immediate resumption of business on the Stock Exchanges, and I believe that it will be found that a multiplicity of orders to buy has accumulated during the closure."

The Consolidated appointed a committee, consisting of Ogden D. Budd, J. Frank Howell, C. H. Van Buren, W. H. Eager, and B. W. Birnbaum, to take care of the Exchange's affairs in the interval of inactivity.

So far the employes of brokerage houses have been busy catching up the odds and ends of last Thursday's furious trading. The work is nearly complete, however, and many are wondering whether they will be retained in case a long stretch of inaction stands in prospect. There are 9,800 members in the Stock Exchange Employes' Association, and it is estimated that fully 4,000 more men and women are in the employ of Stock Exchange firms. The expense of maintaining idle office forces will be heavy, but no firms are known to have contemplated reductions of workers as yet.

LIFE RISKS NOT AFFECTED.

American Companies Provide for War in European Policies.

Local life insurance men said yesterday that American companies are not likely to suffer severely because of the war in Europe. In the matter of mortality there is little fear. Business has been written in European countries by American concerns for a long time with the expectation that a great conflict would arise. Th premium rates have reflected this expectation, it was said, as have the conditions of the policies themselves. Besides, civilians who have American insurance are mostly of an age and in such positions that their liability for service is slight.

In spite of the stringency in the money market the companies believe that their banking connections are ample to assure the payment of all claims. In addition to the lines of credits in each country there are deposits of securities in all except England which could be used if a market could be found for them.

For the time being no new business is being taken with the possible exception of some in France and Great Britain. All foreign policies contain a strong war clause.

PUT PATROL ALONG COAST.

Battleship Florida Gets Hurry Orders—Likely to Leave Today.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—A United States warship, probably the battleship Florida, will be assigned to the duty of patrolling the North Atlantic Coast, because of the responsibilities that have been imposed on the United States by the European war. It was said that the ship's duty might be the enforcement of the neutrality laws, but there is reason to believe that the action of the Government is due to some extent to the expectation that there may be a naval battle off the Atlantic Coast between warships of Great Britain and France on the one hand and Germany on the other. What office the American warship would serve in the event that it came within sight of such a naval conflict, is something that officials would not discuss.

The Florida has been ordered to proceed from the Brooklyn Navy Yard tomorrow for Tompkinsville, S. I., where she will receive further instructions.

The Florida, which has been in the Brooklyn Navy Yard ever since her return from Vera Cruz about two weeks ago, suddenly received orders yesterday to get ready to leave port at once. At first Capt. William R. Rush thought that ti would be possible to sail yesterday afternoon, but upon investigation he discovered that he needed coal and supplies. Accordingly coal barges were rushed alongside and the additional supplies were taken on in record time. The work was completed late last night.

The Florida has a full crew of 1,000 men on board. Many of the crew had shore leave yesterday, but they were hurriedly called in, and by 7 o'clock last night everybody was ready to start.

The Florida is a battleship of the dreadnought type, completed in 1910. She carries a main battery of ten 12-inch guns and a secondary battery of sixteen 5-inch and several smaller pieces. Her displacement is 23,400 tons. The Florida's speed is 20.75 knots.

JAPAN REGRETS WAR.

Would Have Liked to Join the United States in Offering Mediation.

TOKIO, Japan, Aug. 5.—The Japanese Premier, Count Okuma, in an interview today, expressed his regret that the United States had not been able to mediate in the European conflict, which, he said, if it continued meant the destruction of Western civilization. Japan, he continued, would have been happy to join the United States in mediation, but her possible participation in the war as an ally of Great Britain made her an interested party.

The Premier said that Japan, if she were reluctantly compelled to intervene, would protect the British colonies, but under no circumstances would she send a fleet or an army to Europe.

Considerable activity among the vessels of the Japanese navy followed the announcement of the declaration of war between Germany and Great Britain.

The lighthouses along the Siberian coast have been extinguished.

A number of German, Austrian, and French reserve officers sailed today on board the Korea for San Francisco.

TRINITY PEACE SERVICES

To be Held Daily at Noon—Russian Prayers in Cathedral.

The Rev. William T. Manning, rector of Trinity Parish, announced yesterday a daily service of special intercession for peace to the nations at war, and for divine guidance for all in the present crisis.

This brief service will be held daily at 12 o'clock, beginning to-day, in the Chapel of All Saints adjoining Trinity Church, while the church is closed for repairs, and at the same hour in old St. Paul's. The services in St. Paul's will be conducted by Dr. Manning, the services in All Saints' Chapel by the Vicar, the Rev. John Mockridge.

Special prayers for peace are being offered at the daily services in all the churches of Trinity Parish.

Prayers for the Russians, Servians and all Slavs engaged in the European war will be offered next Sunday morning in the Russian Cathedral of St. Nicholas, 15 East Ninety-seventh Street, and the Consuls and officials of the Slavic countries will be on hand. The Russian Archbishop Alexander will officiate. Ambassador Bakhmeteff of Russia, will come to New York from Newport for the services.

100,000 CANADIANS EAGER TO ENLIST

Call for Army Division for Active Service Meets with Countrywide Response.

TWO SUBMARINES BOUGHT

Dominion Gets Craft Built at Seattle for Chile—German Consulate at Vancouver Attacked.

Special to The New York Times.

OTTAWA, Ont., Aug. 5.—Orders were issued this afternoon for the enlistment and mobilization at Quebec of a Canadian army division numbering approximately 21,000 men, of whom about 13,000 will be infantry and the rest artillery, engineering corps, signaling corps, and the other branches of the militia service connected with active service regulations for a British army division.

The enlistment will be absolutely voluntary for all ranks, although it is provided that in the case of a whole regiments or companies enlisting, their unity will be preserved so far as possible. Enlistment will start at once at the various military centres throughout Canada and will be in charge of the district officers commanding.

In view of the fact that it has been decided not to call the men out by regiments, the enlistment will take at least a week or so and the force is not likely to be mobilized at Quebec much before the meeting of Parliament, a week from next Tuesday. What will be the disposition of the force after that is not yet determined, pending the action of Parliament and word from the War Office as to whether or not the Canadian troops will be needed for service outside of Canada. The force will be imperial and will have the same status as the British regulars.

Col. Samuel Hughes, Minister of Militia, says he has already received offers from more than 100,000 men, who are eager to join the expeditionary force.

Instructions were given to the newspapers of Canada today not to publish any information regarding the steps taken by the military authorities for the defense of Quebec or any other port in Canada.

PRESCOTT, Ont., Aug. 5.—A company of the 56th. Lisgar Rifles forty-five strong, was called out today to police the St. Lawrence canals from Cardinal to Iroquois.

VANCOUVER, B. C., Aug. 5.—The big black eagle above the door of the German Consulate was torn from its supports today by a crowd which threatened the Consulate with destruction. Having thrown down the insignia of Germany and trampled on it, the crowd broke a little glass, defaced the signs on the Consulate doors, and then left.

Immigration and military officers here are preparing to stop all German and Austrian subjects who may endeavor to flee to the United States.

SEATTLE, Wash., Aug. 5.—Two powerful submarine vessels just completed here for the Chilean Navy have been sold to the Canadian Government. They proceeded to Victoria, B. C., under their own steam last night. They are each 150 feet long and of 420 tons.

The Chilean Government was to have paid $500,000 for the submarines, which had been named Iquique and Antofagasta, and it is supposed that the Canadian Government paid this in cash. There had been a controversy between the builders and the Chilean Government as to whether the boats fulfilled stipulations.

Large numbers of militiamen are being moved from Western Canada to the coast by troop trains on the Canadian Pacific. The militia at Vancouver has been sent to Victoria.

The British Government has taken over the Canadian Pacific Liner Empress of Russia, at Vancouver. She will sail for the Orient with her passengers tomorrow and will be delivered to the Admiralty at Hong Kong. The liner Empress of India sailed from the Orient for Vancouver yesterday.

MONTREAL, Aug. 5.—No steamships will be allowed to leave Montreal port without special papers of clearance, and any ship sailing without these papers will be liable to seizure or destruction. Such is the notification given to masters an downers of vessels by R. S. White, Collector of Customs, who issued the news in a shipping order today.

Actual transportation business will not be interfered with in any degree, according to Mr. White, who said that the clearance was a formality necessary to determine the condition of sailing.

The clearance, says the bulletin to shippers, must be preserved for protection on demand to any officer of his Majesty's army, navy or military, and is valid only for the voyage specified. Fishing boats which do not carry other cargoes are exempt from the ruling. Ships henceforth may clear any day, but no publicity is to be given as to the date of their departure for fear German cruisers would learn the information through the newspapers.

A unique war demonstration is planned for tomorrow night, when a parade of women through the streets of Montreal will take place, with the object of drawing together English-speaking, French, Belgian, Russian, and Dutch women and the women of any other race whose sympathies go out to Britain and France.

GEN. PAU A POPULAR HERO.

Will Command One of France's Armies—Lost Arm in War of 1870.

Gen. Paul Mary Cesar Gerald Pau, who has been placed in command of one of the French armies, was born at Montelimar, in France, and is now in his sixty-seventh year. He was trained at Saint-Cyr, the West Point of France, and was graduated in 1867. Gen Pau fought through the Franco-Prussian war of 1870. He lost an arm at Froeschviller. On account of his gallantry in this battle he has been popularly known ever since as "The hero of Froeschviller."

Pau was made a General of brigade in 1897, and a division commander in 1903. He was formerly commander of the Sixteenth Army Corps, and when a general of division, commanded the Twentieth Army Corps.

Gen. Pau retired from active service in February 1911. In August of the same year the French people demanded that he be placed on the active list again, and made Commander in Chief of the Army of the Republic. A popular campaign was started to force the Government to make the appointment, and this action was about to be taken when the Monis Government went out of office. Its successor appointed Gen. Michel. This, however, did not suit the French people, particularly those whose sons were at that time serving with the colors, and the new Minister of War, M. Messimy, created the new post of Inspector General, and named Gen. Pau for the post. This time, however, Gen. Pau declined.

"My one arm," he wrote, "is always at the service of my country, but in times of peace I need it for the support of my family."

The Minister of War, in explaining the functions and duties of the new post of Inspector General, made a remark that is significant at this time.

"When war is declared," he said, "the Commander of the Army of the East will leave, with the Chief of his Staff, Gen. de Castelnau, while Gen. Dubail will remain in Paris with the Minister of War. With these three men, whose activity equals their skill, I shall strive to develop the doctrine of the offensive, with which our army is beginning to be impregnated in practice in all its work of preparation for war."

GERMAN CABLES CUT—RESERVISTS OFF ON LORRAINE—TWO LINERS GET IN

GOLD CRUISER TO SAIL TODAY

Tennessee Will Carry Nearly $8,000,000 for Relief of Americans in Europe.

CONGRESS ACTS QUICKLY

Appropriates $2,500,000 at President's Request—Bankers Supply Balance of Fund.

A SECOND TREASURE SHIP

North Carolina to Follow Saturday to Co-operate and Carry Any Additional Gold Needed.

The armored cruiser Tennessee, detailed as a relief ship for the Americans in Europe, left the Brooklyn Navy Yard at 7:30 o'clock last night and steamed down to the naval anchorage off Tompkinsville, S. I. She will leave that place at 10:30 o'clock this morning and sail for Europe, taking with her nearly $8,000,000 in gold. Her exact destination has not been made public. Assistant Secretary of War Breckenridge, who will be in charge of the relief work on the vessel, carries all the orders of the expedition. Mr. Breckenridge arrived in New York late last night, but will not go on board until this morning.

A second cruiser—the North Carolina—will sail Saturday for Europe. She will co-operate with the Tennessee in the distribution of relief, and will carry abroad any further shipment of gold necessary.

On the Tennesse when she leaves Tompkinsville will be Joseph E. Willard, United States Ambassador to Spain, who is returning to his post from vacation. He will occupy the Admiral's cabin. Mr. Willard did not go on board last night. He is to go down to Tompkinsville this morning.

Of the $8,000,000 in gold only a small amount was on board when the big cruiser went down the bay last night. The $2,500,000 appropriated by Congress for the relief of the stranded Americans, together with $5,117,000 which is being shipped abroad by American bankers for the assistance of their customers, is still in the Sub-Treasury, but is to be taken down the bay this morning in revenue cutters and transferred to the cruiser. Those participating in the shipment are the American Express Company, J. P. Morgan & Co., the Bankers' Trust Company, the First National Bank, the National Bank of Commerce, the National City Bank, Brown Brothers & Co., Kidder, Peabody & Co., the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, and the Guaranty Trust Company.

Benjamin Strong, Jr., President of the Bankers' Trust Company, would not confirm any of the details of the private gold shipment beyond stating that the total amount would be $5,117,000. He said that it was planned to establish central stations for the relief of stranded Americans in various parts of Europe. The bankers' representatives will buy travelers' checks, drafts, and letters of credit from tourists at their face value.

Little Bags of Gold.

It is thought that the bankers' share of the Tennessee's precious cargo will be in charge of J. P. Grier, a Stock Exchange member of the firm of C. D. Barney & Co., and Harry Gee, for the American Express Company; Arthur Jones of the Guaranty Trust Company, will act for that institution, and other banks contributing gold will each have a representative on board.

These men were being besieged yesterday by persons with relatives or friends in Europe, who wanted them to carry as their personal property small bags of gold coin for delivery in Europe. In most cases these requests were refused, as the tourists will be able to get part of the $5,117,000 through the presentation of their credentials.

The sum of $200,000 was placed on board yesterday by the Government. Half of this is for the expenses of the trip and the other half to cover the needs of the forty army and navy officers who are going over on the ship to observe the military and naval operations of the war.

Col. A. L. Smith of the Quartermaster's Department of the army was on board all afternoon, prepared to receive money from anybody who wanted to send help to friends in Europe. About fifteen men went on board during the day and gave him sums ranging from $1,000 to $2,000 and in one case as high as $5,000.

Capt. Benton C. Decker, who commands the Tennessee, was recalled from Boston, where he was spending a furlough, to take charge of the cruiser on the trip across the Atlantic. Lieut. Commander E. P. Jessop, commanding the torpedo boat destroyer Benham, was transferred to the Tennessee as executive officer. Other officers were Lieut. Barnett, Lieut. Bowen, Chief Engineer; Lieutenants of the Junior Grade Norton, Richardson, Carver, Bernard, Oswald, Veig and Hoover; Paymasters Addison and Bowne, and Drs. Stratton, Bedlowe, and Ohenserg.

Crew Hurriedly Scraped Together.

Much difficulty was experienced in getting the crew together, for the Tennessee had been receiving ship at the Brooklyn Navy Yard for months, and had only a skeleton crew when the orders for her sailing came. But when she went down the bay last night she was fairly well prepared, having a crew of about 700 men, gathered from the navy yards at Boston, Philadelphia and Portsmouth, the torpedo-boat destroyers under repair at the Brooklyn yard, and from any naval station along the Atlantic coast able to spare men. The ship's normal complement is 861.

It was suggested by an amateur naval critic that the ship ought to be painted white, instead of her present war color, dull gray, in order to distinguish her at a distance from the vessels of the warring powers, which are all painted about the same color as the Tennessee. There was no time for this, however, and Capt. Decker declared that it was unnecessary.

"When we go up the English Channel," he said, "we'll have her lit up like Luna Park; and in a region where all the other ships are trying to make themselves as indistinct as possible they'll have no difficulty in telling who we are."

TO SEND SECOND GOLD SHIP.

Cruiser North Carolina Will Follow Tennessee with Funds if Needed.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—It was decided at a conference at the office of Secretary McAdoo this evening to start the cruiser Tennessee from New York tomorrow with its cargo of gold for the relief of Americans in Europe. The Tennessee will carry the bulk of the $2,500,000 appropriated by Congress today, and also the more than $5,000,000, to be shipped by bankers. This latter amount in gold will be furnished from the New York Sub-Treasury in exchange for funds deposited by the bankers in the Treasury. The entire cargo of gold technically will be the property of the United States, and thus all questions arising from a possible seizure as contraband of war will be simplified.

The conference at Secretary McAdoo's office was participated in by Secretary Bryan, Secretary McAdoo, Secretary Garrison, Assistant Secretary Roosevelt of the Navy, A. C. Miller, a member of the Federal Reserve Board, and J. B. Harrison, general counsel of the American Express Company. Benjamin Strong, Jr., President of the Bankers Trust Company of New York, called on the long distance telephone, gave details of the bankers' relief plan.

It was decided to dispatch the cruiser North Carolina, a sister ship, in the wake of the Tennessee. The North Carolina, which was at the Boston Navy Yard, was ordered tonight to proceed at once to New York. It is the plan to have her sail Saturday with any additional gold to be sent abroad.

The North Carolina, however, will be sent primarily to co-operate with the Tennessee in Europe. She will act with the Tennessee in covering seaports of Europe, separated by long distances. It is not known whether it will be necessary to send gold or provisions on the North Carolina, but she will take them if there is any demand for them. The gold, as in the case of the Tennessee, will be supplied from the New York Sub-Treasury.

Secretary McAdoo succeeded today in raising money in London by a transfer of credits through F. T. Kent of the Bankers Trust Company, who is in England. The amount thus obtained was $300,000, which was on deposit in London to the credit of the Bankers Trust Company. The fund will serve to afford help until the gold on the Tennessee and North Carolina can reach some English or French port. A portion of the fund was transferred to the order of Ambassador Herrick in Paris, and will enable him to give help there.

Secretary McAdoo gave out tonight the following statement:

> In order to provide a method by which relatives and friends in this country of Americans traveling in Europe may deposit funds to be used for the relief of such travelers, the Secretary of State, the Secretary of the Treasury, and the Secretary of War had a conference this afternoon at the Treasury Department, at which the following plan was agreed upon:
>
> The Treasury Department at Washington and the Sub-Treasuries at San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Baltimore, Boston, St. Louis, New York, Cincinnati, and Philadelphia will receive deposits for the benefit of American travelers and give receipts therefor. The Congress appropriated today $2,500,000, with authority to make advances to American travelers in Europe who may be in need of assistance. A large part of this appropriation will be sent to Europe immediately, to be advanced to American travelers under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, acting in co-operation with the Secretary of State and the Secretary of War, whose representatives will accompany the cruiser Tennessee, sailing Aug. 6. Whenever funds are deposited with the Treasury Department for the benefit of any American citizen in Europe the Treasury Department, acting in conjunction with the State and War Departments, will endeavor to locate the proposed beneficiaries, and, if found, will make such advances to them out of the above appropriation as may be necessary to cover their immediate needs. The department will reimburse itself for such expenditures out of the funds that may be deposited in the Treasury or Sub-Treasuries, as aforesaid, and will return to the depositors, when the accounts are finally made up, any unexpended balance of their deposits.
>
> From this time forth, funds should not be sent to the State Department or to any other department, except the Treasury Department or to the Sub-Treasuries above mentioned. All moneys thus far deposited with the State Department will be turned over to the Treasury Department for the benefit of the persons for whom such deposits were made.

Congress, by unanimous vote, passed a joint resolution appropriating $2,500,000 for this purpose. The Tennessee is expected to sail from New York some time on the 6th instant. Assistant Secretary Breckenridge will accompany the ship as a representative of the War Department. The State Department and the Treasury Department will also send representatives. They will be designated later.

CONGRESS VOTES $2,500,000.

Prompt Response to President's Appeal to Aid Americans in Europe.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—Congress acted promptly today on the President's request for an appropriation of $2,500,000 for the relief of stranded Americans in Europe. In both House and Senate the sentiment was unanimously favorable to any legislation along this line deemed necessary by the head of the nation and his advisers. The President went to the Executive office tonight and signed the bill.

There was a short debate in the House which was mainly for the purpose of disseminating information among members. The entire membership of all parties applauded when Representative Mann, leader of the Republicans, declared the country would not criticise it should the Administration spend the money liberally. In the Senate the bill was reported by Chairman Martin of the Appropriations Committee and at once was put upon its passage. There was not a dissenting vote.

The bill appropriates the money "to be expended in the discretion of the President." The following proviso is added:

> That American citizens to whom relief is extended or transportation is furnished hereunder shall pay to or reimburse the United States all reasonable expenses so incurred, respectively, on their accounts, if financially able to do so.

It was provided also that Congress should be apprised at a future time as to the manner in which the fund was expended.

CITIZENS' RELIEF COMMITTEE

Appointed by Mayor Mitchel to Co-operate with State Department.

Mayor Mitchel announced yesterday the appointment of a Citizens' Committee to co-operate with the Department of State at Washington in aiding Americans stranded abroad. The announcement was in the form of a letter to President Wilson, and read in part:

"Pursuant to my wire to you, I have appointed today a Citizens' Committee to co-operate with the State Department in whatever way may be found possible in facilitating the return of Americans stranded abroad. I need not assure you that it is no part of our purpose to interfere officiously with the legitimate work and functions of the State Department in its prompt and efficient handling of the present situation, but we have felt that an active agency here, co-operating with the Department and working through it, may be of great service both to the National Government and to New Yorkers abroad.

"The committee will be equipped with a clerical staff, will collect funds, will undertake to compile lists of New York citizens now abroad, and will at once get into touch with the State Department to learn in what way it will be of the greatest service.

"I understand from your telegram that this step is agreeable to you, and I trust that, if there are any other means whereby we in New York can be of service, you will unhesitatingly command me."

Seth Low, President of the Chamber of Commerce, is Chairman of the committee; Archibald R. Watson is Vice Chairman; Frank A. Vanderlip, President of the National City Bank, Treasurer, and E. C. Porter of the Merchants' Association, Secretary. The other members are William A. Marble, James A. MacDonald, A. Barton Hepburn, Jacob H. Schiff, Henry P. Davison, Martin W. Littleton, Irving T. Bush, Cleveland H. Dodge, Cyrus C. Miller, Edgar M. Cullen, R. Fulton Cutting, St. Clair McKelway, John Whalen, Dudley Field Malone, W. Fellowes Morgan, Henry R. Towne, Herman Ridder, George T. Wilson, Darwin P. Kingsley, Thomas M. Mulry, Ogden L. Mills, and Benjamin Strong, Jr.

The Mayor explained that the continuing cable reports of the hardship and delay suffered by American citizens in Europe, many of whom are New Yorkers, had convinced him that this city should provide means to assist the National Government in facilitating their safe transportation home. The committee will meet in the Council Chamber at the City Hall at 11 o'clock this morning.

2,000 RESERVISTS SAIL ON LORRAINE

Throng Sings "Marseillaise" as Liner Departs, Disregarding Kaiser's Cruisers.

GERMAN SHIPS SLIP IN

Kaiser Wilhelm II. and President Lincoln Elude British Warships—Olympic Here with 1,140.

With 8,000 persons on the pier and 2,000 reservists standing at the rail singing the "Marseillaise" the French liner Lorraine sailed for Hâvre yesterday morning, disregarding the presence off our coast of the German cruisers Dresden, Karslruhe, and Strassburg.

The sailing was deayed for an hour and a half to enable Capt. Mauris, her commander, to confer with Capt. Haddock of the White Star liner Olympic. Her regular sailing hour is 10 A. M., but it was 11:30 before the last "All ashore" was shouted. When the Lorraine got away from the pier she lost no time in getting to sea, and when she passed Quarantine she was going at a pretty clip toward the Narrows. Such was her haste that her commander did not stop outside the Ambrose Channel to drop Joseph Bigley, the pilot. She slowed down in midchannel and signaled for one of the company's tugs which followed her. The tug came alongside and the pilot was taken off and brought back to the city.

Capt. Mauris did not say whether he intended to stay on the eastward steamship track, but it is probable that he will run several miles away from the "beaten path." He obtained from Capt. Haddock of the Olympic a report of conditions outside and the chances of falling in with a hostile ship. He had also held a conference with Capt. Dow of the Cunard liner Lusitania, which got away under escort of the British cruiser Lancaster at 1:10 A. M. in the morning.

Relatives and friends of the reservists packed the French line pier to see them depart. Women hung about the necks of husbands and brothers, and hundreds cried and others cheered the departing ones with patriotic fervor. In addition to the crowd on the pier the crews of the Atlantic Transport liner Minnehaha and the French liner Rochambeau, lined the rail of their vessels to cheer, sing and dip their colors. Back from the rail and back of the cheering crowds along the deck edge was nearly every man of the ship's company that could get away from duty. There were men from the fireroom grouped about the stacks, naked to the waist; there were stewards in their white coats, and men from store rooms and galley. These joined in the cheering and helped to swell the volume of the "Marseillaise."

Women Grow Hysterical.

Several times the hysterical crying of women could be heard above the noise of the cheering. At almost the last minute a woman fought to push her way past those who restrained her from climbing back on the liner. When the "All ashore" was sounded the officers had difficulty in clearing her decks of those who were down to see friends off. Time after time the crowd would be forced almost to the gangway and some few would break through to say another good-bye.

In addition to the reservists, the Lorraine carried about 100 first and 150 second cabin passengers. Mayor Mitchel and Collector Malone were among those who saw the vessel said. They went down to see friends off. The Mayor went to see Mr. and Mrs. R. G. Bagves off and the Collector to say farewell to the Rev. Father Maurice Reynaud of the Church of Our Lady of Lourdes, who was Mr. Malone's pastor for a number of years.

Father Reynaud said he was going back to do Chaplain and hospital service in the French Army.

George Du Pont, Vice President of the Lyons Silk Dye Works of this city, another passenger, is returning to serve in the French Army. He received a call to colors from the French Government. He leaves a $9,000 job.

Whitney Warren Seeks Family.

Whitney Warren, the architect, who has been very much worried over the safety of his family, sailed to make an effort to find Mrs. Warren and their children and conduct them to a place of safety. Mrs. Warren, Miss Gabrielle Warren, and Master Warren were recently at Cortina, in Austria.

Among other passengers are Capt. Viscount de Bertier, Military Attache to the French Embassy at Washington; Viscount de Failly, Colonel of the Third Hussars of the French Army; Miss R. Moncreisse, Alfred Herbert, Jules Ansaldi, proprietor of the San Souci Café; William Moore Robinson, Alfred Keene, C. Lawrence, and Marcel Gourde, son of the President of the Chamber of Commerce of Paris.

Just before the vessel sailed a boy, who said he was Jean Baulduc, came to the gang plank. He told the officer in charge that he was 14 years old, and had walked all the way from Yonkers to go into the Army as a drummer boy. He said he was born in France, but had lived here since he was 3 years old. He had difficulty restraining his tears when told he could not go on board.

After successfully evading between Fire Island and Halifax, N. S., the searchlights of the British cruisers Essex, Lancaster and Berwick, the Kaiser Wilhelm II of the North German Lloyd and the President Lincoln of the Hamburg-American Line arrived safely in port yesterday with passengers and mails. The passengers on the President Lincoln were positive that their ship was chased to the Ambrose Channel lightship before daylight yesterday morning by a cruiser.

Kaiser Wilhelm II. in Safe.

From Sunday night until Tuesday night the portholes were all kept covered and the passengers were kept informed of the war news by constant bulletins from the Telefunken wireless station at Sayville, L. I. Apparently, on Tuesday night, Capt. Witt received advices in cipher code that there was no longer any danger of capture by British or French cruisers and he gave permission for a ball to be held on the promenade deck and all the lights were switched on.

Suddenly, about 9:30, the officers on the bridge saw a searchlight away to the southward on the horizon which appeared to be gradually drawing nearer to the President Lincoln. A few minutes later Capt. Witt gave the orders "All lights out on deck." The band stopped playing, and the dancers rushed to the rail and watched the reflection of the searchlight on the dark water. The ports were all covered with curtains and cloths and the smoke belched forth in great black clouds from the funnels of the liner, showing that she was traveling at top speed to make port. Just after the lights of the Ambrose Channel Lightship had been made out at 2 A. M. the searchlights of the strange vessel grew dimmer and then disappeared.

No communication of any kind was received from the Kaiser Wilhelm II. until she arrived at the Ambrose Channel Lightship at 3 A. M. with only her running lights showing and without the usual signals from her whistle having been sounded. She brought 170 first cabin and 82 second class passengers from Bremen via Southampton and Cherbourg. The passengers said that they believed the ship had made a détour as far south as Cape May and reached New York Harbor by traveling along the Jersey coast so that it would be easy for Capt. Dahl to go inside the three-mile limit to avoid capture.

Frank W. Blair of Detroit, who with Mrs. Blair returned on the Kaiser Wilhelm II., said at the Waldorf that the vessel had run out of her course on Sunday at noon.

"I could see when she suddenly turned toward the South," said Mr. Blair, "and then we could all feel the effect very soon, because we got into the Gulf Stream and it became very hot. Naturally this started all sorts of rumors on board. The officers were non-committal. On Sunday they began to neglect to give out the customary information about the ship's position. Then they shut up the wireless, and that night they put out the lights early. Last night the portholes were ordered darkened about dinner time."

Pick up matter in type.

Olympic Brings in 1,140.

The White Star liner Olympic, which anchored at Quarantine at 10:30 Tuesday night, arrived at her pier early yesterday morning and landed 1,140 passengers of all classes, 3,200 sacks of mail, and several million dollars' worth of securities.

For the first time since wireless telegraphy has been in use the Olympic did not send any messages from Cape Race, Sable Island, or Siasconsett, giving her position. Capt. Haddock took every precaution to avoid risk of being captured by the German cruisers that had been reported off the Atlantic coast since Saturday. On Monday night the port holes throughout the ship were covered with curtains or canvas, and only the running lights were visible from the horizon. No electric lights were permitted on the two promenade decks, and the big electric lights in the companion and alleyways were put out and kerosene emergency lamps were kept burning in their place. After the Olympic was safely anchored in Quarantine on Tuesday night the passengers tendered Capt. Haddock a vote of thanks for the skilful manner in which he had brought the liner into port.

In an interview with the ship news reporters in his cabin yesterday morning Capt. Haddock admitted that he had been in communication with the British cruise Lancaster off Fire Island on Tuesday night, and also that he was in communication with another cruiser off Halifax, Nova Scotia, and a third cruiser east of Georges Light, but he declined to give the names of the last two, nor could he say where they were yesterday.

Capt. Haddock said he had seen nothing of any German cruisers nor had the Olympic intercepted any wireless messages to or from the Germans.

"As a matter of fact," said Capt. Haddock, "the wireless operators have had very little to do on the trip. My chief operator informed me last night that it was positively weird that there was so little disturbance in the air. Everybody was listening, he said, and nobody was talking."

Passengers Enthusiastic.

The passengers on the Olympic were enthusiastic regarding the fast time made by the liner during the last three days, and said that she had averaged more than twenty-five knots. Capt. Haddock, like all sailors, a very modest man, when asked about the speed, smiled and said that the Olympic could not average twenty-five knots, but admitted that she had been going at full speed, which meant about twenty-four knots.

Miss May Wilson Preston, the artist, said that the taking on of the pilot off the Ambrose Channel Lightship on Tuesday night was a wonderfully picturesque sight. The big liner, with her decks and port holes in darkness, stopped in the heaving sea, the interested passengers crowding the rail of the promenade deck, watching the bobbing light on the pilot boat bringing the pilot from the cutter to the Olympic.

Other passengers were Charles Page, leader of the London Coal Exchange, and Martinus Thompson of London. Mr. Page and Mr. Thompson are representing a large English syndicate which had all arrangements made to take over big mining properties in the Western States. The deal was to have been consummated in San Francisco. When they heard of the seriousness of the situation in Europe, they decided to postpone the deal until quieter times returned. They immediately booked return passage on the Olympic.

The agents of the White Star Line announced that the Olympic would sail for Liverpool direct on Saturday, instead of following her usual route to Plymouth, Cherbourg, and Southampton. She will carry passengers for Liverpool, but no definite sailing hour has yet been fixed.

EIGHT LINERS HEADED HERE.

Mauretania Is Due Tomorrow Morning—Cedric Expected on Saturday.

There are eight passenger steamships on their way across the Atlantic, which are due to arrive in New York between now and Monday.

The ships are the Cunarder Mauretania, from Liverpool, due tomorrow morning; the White Star liner Cedric, from the same port, due on Saturday morning; the American liner New York from Southampton, due late Saturday or early Sunday, and the Red Star liner Kroonland from Antwerp, the Potsdam of the Holland-American line from Rotterdam, the Anchor liner Ausonia from Glasgow, the Atlantic Transport liner Minnetonka from London, and the French liner France, carrying 2,000 Americans from Havre, all due on Monday morning.

WANTS TO STOP RESERVES.

Philadelphia Official Fears They Will Leave Families Destitute.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 5.—Director Harte of the Department of Health and Charities issued an appeal to citizens today to form a committee to protest against the action of foreign Consuls in recruiting men for the armies of their respective countries.

The Director says that many married men, foreigners by birth, are leaving the city or are about to leave, and that the families that remain behind are or will be in a destitute condition.

The foreign Consuls have assured the recruits that their families will be taken care of, but the Director says he is inclined to doubt the truth of the statement.

CALL DUTCH RESERVES.

Consuls Summon Former Army Men and Volunteers.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Aug. 5.—P. Plantinga, Consul of the Netherlands here, today formally called out all reserves and former army men and asked volunteers to register for service at the consulate. The call said:

"All Hollanders belonging to the militia or reserve are called to arms and are requested to report at the nearest Netherlands consulate. Volunteers are requested to leave names and addresses with the consulate."

ST LOUIS, Aug. 5.—G. H. Tenbroeck, Consul here for the Netherlands, today received instructions to notify Hollanders in his jurisdiction who are army reservists to report to him at once. He has been authorized to promise a pardon to deserters. The Consul's jurisdiction includes Arkansas, Colorado, Iowa, Kentucky, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Tennessee and Utah.

HOLD ALLAN LINER.

Victorian, Detained at Quebec, May Sail on Friday.

MONTREAL, Aug. 5.—The Allan liner Victorian is held at Quebec. Her owners hope to clear her for Liverpool on Friday. The vessel left here shortly after midnight.

German Ship Willehad in Refuge.

BOSTON, Aug. 5.—The German freighter Willehad, which received hurry orders on account of the European crisis, to leave Montreal, where she was taking on cargo, anchored off Quarantine tonight. It is understood that she will remain in the lower harbor awaiting further orders, and possibly will join a fleet of German vessels under convoy of cruisers.

BELGIAN RESERVISTS IN NEW YORK CALLED

First Lot Will Be Sent Back by the Vaderland on Saturday Morning.

NO BRITISH SUMMONS YET

Enthusiasm of Germans and Austro-Hungarians Wanes—Hundreds Report d Stranded.

Pierre Mali, Consul of Belgium in New York, issued a proclamation yesterday in the name of King Albert calling on all Belgian army reservists here to prepare immediately to return and enter the army. He said he expected them to begin registering today at the consulate, 73 Fifth Avenue, and that the first lot of them would sail for Antwerp on the Red Star liner Vaderland at 10 o'clock Saturday morning. The Vaderland flies the Belgian flag. She has accommodations for between 2,000 and 3,000 reservists. She will be watched by British and French warships on her way across the Atlantic.

With the calling out of the Belgians the reserves of all the warring nations except England are under orders to return immediately to their native lands. In addition, the reserves of Switzerland and the Netherlands reserves, neither of which country has declared war, are under orders to return.

The enthusiasm of reservists registering at the German and Austro-Hungarian Consulates General was not so marked yesterday as it had been. There was very little singing of the national anthems, and there were no cheering paraders. At the German Consulate General in Bowling Green fewer than 400 registered and there was also a big falling off in registration at the Austro-Hungarian Consulate General in State Street. One policeman suppianted the four who previously had been assigned to each Consulate to handle the crowds.

The general opinion was that the men had become disheartened because there seemed practically no chance of being sent back to Europe, although they saw the British, French, and Belgians going back every day or two. Hundreds of the German and Austro-Hungarian reservists, who have arrived in New York from all parts of the country, expecting to sail immediately, are stranded here and many are in actual want.

Eighteen thousand men have enrolled at the office of the Austro-Hungary Consulate, and so acute has the problem of handling them become that Consul General Winter has notified all the steamship and transportation agents in his district not to give the reservists transportation to New York until he notifies them to do so. He does not want more crowding in until a method of sending those now in the city to Austria has been put in operation.

A meeting held in Luchow's Restaurant last night to show the reservists how ardently their fellow-Austro-Hungarians supported them, found fewer than fifty present, and of these not one ventured an opinion that Austria-Hungary would be served by reservists from America.

"If England had not declared war upon Germany," said Dr. Charles Winter, Acting Consul General of Hungary, who presided, "the situation would have been different. Our reservists could have found the transportation needed to take them to Austria. But as it is I seriously doubt that they can get across the ocean."

Other speakers who felt similar misgivings were Marcus Braun, E. Herz, G. D. Berko, and John Froilch. They also denounced Servian residents of New York who had given newspaper interviews to the effect that Austria-Hungary "was playing the rôle of a greedy, selfish, uncivilized nation in the present crisis." Marcus Braun centred his attack upon Prof. Pupin of Columbia.

A committee was elected to care for families impoverished in the war, its membership including Dr. Winter, G. D. Berko, the Rev. Z. Kuthy, E. Boross, M. Temassy, Julius Pirnitzer, the Rev. L. Harsanyi, Joseph Prager, Joseph Burger, Marcus Braun, E. Herz, and Joseph Horvath.

At the French and British Consulates General there was no noisy demonstration. Hundreds of French reservists registered. The French expect to send several thousand away within a week or ten days.

AMERICAN RED CROSS SHIP.

Vessel to Aid Sick and Wounded Soldiers of All Warring Nations.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—At a joint meeting of the International and the War Relief Boards of the American Red Cross, in the office of Surgeon General Gorgas of the army, in the War Department today, it was decided to charter a big vessel, which will fly the Red Cross flag, and send her to Europe with hospital units in charge of men of the army and navy of medical experience, to augment the foreign Red Cross and Army and Navy Relief Corps. Various committees were appointed to begin active preparations for carrying out the plans settled upon.

The appeal issued by the joint meeting of the American Red Cross boards follows:

> During our war with Spain thousands of dollars were sent by the European Red Cross societies to the American Red Cross to aid in the care of our sick and wounded soldiers. Now, in the hour of their supreme need, the American Red Cross, both for the sake of humanity and to express our gratitude for their aid to us in the time of trouble and distress, has decided to charter a ship and send to each country involved doctors, nurses, and hospital supplies.
>
> This ship, sailing under the Red Cross flag, will be under the protection of the treaties of Geneva and The Hague, and can enter any harbors for the discharge of its beneficent duty. In no other way can this trained personnel, so greatly needed, reach the different countries. Protection is provided also for the personnel of the Red Cross societies of neutral States that render aid by the treaty of Geneva.
>
> The American Red Cross appeals most earnestly to all of our people; to the Governors of States as Presidents of the Red Cross boards, to the Red Cross chapters, to Mayors of cities, to Chambers of Commerce, to Boards of Trade, and to all associations and individuals for contributions to carry on this work. Contributions may be designated by the donors, if they so desire, for the aid of any special country, and will be used for the country designated, but assistance will be given to all in the true spirit of the Red Cross represented by its motto, "Neutrality—Humanity."
>
> Grieved as we may be over this terrible war, the agonizing cry of suffering men cannot appeal to us in vain. The American Red Cross asks for a prompt and generous response. Contributions may be sent to the American Red Cross, Washington, D. C., or to State and local Treasurers of the Red Cross.

In order that the identity of the American Red Cross relief ship will be certain, it will be painted white, with a red band encircling the hull. A Red Cross will be painted on the smoke stacks, and it will fly Red Cross flags. At the time assistance is being given to a particular country, the flag of that country, in addition to the Red Cross flag, will be flown.

A hospital unit will be three Red Cross physicians and twelve nurses.

The meeting today was attended by Maj. Gen. William C. Gorgas, Surgeon General, U. S. A., Chairman of the Red Cross War Relief Board, presiding; Miss Mabel T. Boardman, chairman of the National Relief Board of the Red Cross and a member of the International Relief Board; Surg. Gen. Braisted of the Navy; Ernest P. Bycknell, National Director of the Red Cross; Maj. R. U. Patterson, chief of the Red Cross First Aid Department; Surgeon J. R. Holcolm, U. S. N.; Miss Jane A. Delano, chief of the Red Cross General Nursing Service, and Mrs. Lena S. Higbee, Superintendent of the Navy Nursing Corps, all members of the War Relief Board, and Bernard N. Baker, of Baltimore, and Director General John Barrett, of the Pan-American Union, members of the International Relief Board.

ACT FOR NATIONS AT WAR.

United States Embassies Take Over British and German Interests.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—The United States Government was notified formally today by the British Embassy that a state of war existed between Great Britain and Grmany. At the request of the British Government, communicated through the Embassy, Secretary Bryan cabled James W. Gerard, the American Ambassador at Berlin, to take over the care of British interests in Germany for the period of the war.

Arrangements were made also today by which Walter Hines Page, the American Ambassador in London, will have charge of German interests in the British dominions as long as hostilities between the two Governments continue. This action was taken at the request of the German Government, which the United States is also representing through its diplomatic agents in Russia and France.

The Government of Austria-Hungary already had obtained the assent of the United States to a request that Austrian-Hungarian interests be represented by this Government in Servia, Russia, France, and such other countries with which the Vienna Government might sever diplomatic relations, but the United States has not been asked since then to carry out the arrangement tentatively made. No request to represent Belgian or Dutch interests in any European country with which these two nations might become involved in hostilities has been received by the State Department.

The Russian Government has arranged with Spain to represent the interests of the Czar's Government in Germany and other countries that are or may be involved in war with Russia.

GARNERING GERMAN CROPS.

School Children Sent to Fields—Amnesty to Prisoners.

The New Yorker Staats-Zeitung yesterday published, as the last direct cable news reaching it from Berlin before the cutting of the German cable by the British, three special dispatches. One of the dispatches read:

> The Government has, even aside from its great military cares, undertaken also the care of insuring the gathering of the harvest and of substituting farm hands for those who have been obliged to exchange the plowshare for the sword.
>
> In Munich the 13-year-old heir presumptive, Prince Luitpold, put himself at the head of a division of the National Defense that went into the fields in order to assist in the gathering of the harvest.
>
> All the Bavarian bishops have issued a common pastoral letter in which the nobles of the church point out the righteousness of the German cause. Kaiser and people, they say, longed for peace, but the war was forced upon them.

The second special cable from Berlin received before the cutting of the cable line told that the Kaiser had granted throughout Prussia a far-going amnesty to all persons under arrest because of political offenses or for crimes committed through need or stress.

The third cable dispatch tells of the expulsion from Coblenz of various foreigners, at the hands of the military authorities.

Throughout Germany the public schools have been closed, in order that the children may take the place of their elders, called to arms, in the care and gathering of the harvest in the fields.

LITTLE EFFECT ON CANAL.

Many Nationals Are Leaving and Some Work May Be Delayed.

PANAMA, Aug. 5.—The nationals of Germany and Austria-Hungary subject to military duty are leaving the isthmus of Panama in considerable numbers in response to orders recently received here. Otherwise the unfavorable situation in Europe has not been felt to any great extent on the isthmus.

The war is having no effect on the canal work beyond delaying the delivery of certain machinery ordered from Germany. The construction of two large floating cranes may be delayed as the result of the probable departure of the Germans who were to erect them, but the Washington Government has been asked to request the German Government to permit them to remain.

Four Hamburg-American Line steamers are being held at Colon pending further orders. The other steamship lines have not been affected. The German cruiser Nuernberg is reported to be in the vicinity of Panama, but her exact location is not known. The British vessels are sailing on their scheduled dates.

MAY SOON QUIT GERMANY.

Secretary Bryan Is Told Why Aliens Are Being Held There.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—Secretary Bryan learned today through German Government sources that Germany's purpose in forbidding all aliens to leave the territory of the empire during mobilization was a precautionary measure due to two reasons: First, that the railroads of the country would be so taken up with the heavy work of moving troops and supplies that there would be no opportunity to move passenger trains, and, second, that it was essential that all aliens in Germany should be identified and their neutrality established before they were allowed to depart.

This explanation was made in response to inquiries of the United States. It was explained that the mobilization would be completed in a few days, and after that there would be no objection to the departure from Germany of all American citizens and the members of their families.

The explanation made indicates that American women and children, at least, will be able to leave Germany with the consent of the imperial authorities within the next few days provided always that they have sufficient means to pay railroad fare and are not stopped at the border on account of war conditions.

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? when will you provide your people with Lily drinking cups? they are the nicest "individuals" —yet cost less than others. public service cup co. bush terminal brooklyn, n.y. sunset 2414

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If You Let Him Have

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It will keep your dog free from "Dog Days" ailments and any suspicion of madness. Frothing at the mouth is not a sign of madness—it simply indicates intestinal trouble or worms, as do vomiting, fits, twitching or dragging on hindquarters. VERMILAX safely removes all worms—and danger—in 25 to 40 minutes and restores the dog to superb condition, sweet temper and bounding activity. "For Your Dog's Sake," let him have VERMILAX this Summer.

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Today and Friday Final Sale of
MEN'S SUMMER SHIRTS

for the purpose of completely closing out the entire remaining stock preparatory to the receipt of New Fall Styles. Our entire stock is included in this final sale, regardless of cost or quality, and we direct special attention to

These Very Extreme Reductions in Prices

Finest Grade Silk Shirts — 3.75

WHITE HABUTAI DRESS SHIRTS—Laundered or soft French cuff. *Regularly $6.50*
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FANCY SILK SHIRTS—Jacquard effects in advance designs and colors. *Regularly $5.00*
NOVELTY PLEATED SILK SHIRTS—Black and colored stripes. *Regularly $5.50*
COLORED SILK SHIRTS—Handsome shades with white stripes. *Regularly $5.00*
NOVELTY SILK SHIRTS—All odd lots of our better grades. *Regularly $5.00 to $6.50*

Silk Mixed and Other Shirts — 1.35

SILK AND LISLE MIXED SHIRTS—Pleated; plain colors. *Regularly $2.95*
SILK AND COTTON MIXED SHIRTS—Neat fancy stripes. *Regularly $2.65*
SILK AND MERCERIZED MIXED SHIRTS—Neat patterns. *Regularly $2.50*
FANCY CREPE FLANNEL SHIRTS—Collars attached. *Regularly $2.50*
TAFFETA FLANNEL SHIRTS—Linen neck bands. *Regularly $2.50*
PLAIN MERCERIZED CREPE SHIRTS—Line stripes. *Regularly $1.95*

Other Fine Furnishings—prices for immediate clearance

CAMBRIC NIGHTSHIRTS—V neck; plain or trimmed. *Regularly $1.00, $1.25*	75c
PAJAMAS—Soft finished fabrics in plain colors. *Regularly $2.50*	1.95
PAJAMAS—Taffeta flannel, from light weight shirtings. *Regularly $4.50*	2.25
PAJAMAS—Crinkled crepe, neatest pin stripes. *Regularly $2.50*	1.95
SILK HALF HOSE—Polka dot effects in white and navy. *Regularly 50c pair*	25c
LINEN AUTO DUSTERS—Natural shades. Well tailored models. *Regularly $3.75*	2.50
UTILITY COATS—English cheviot and tweed (cravenette). *Regularly $22.50 and $24.00*	15.00
STORM COATS—Black and white mixtures (cravenette); Raglan shoulder. *Regularly $19.50*	10.00

Broadway & 19th Street

CECILIE'S CAPTAIN WAS READY TO SINK TREASURE—HOLLAND'S PLAN OF DEFENSE

WAS READY TO SINK CECILIE'S TREASURE

Captain Sent Men Below to Jettison Gold When Near Cruiser in Fog.

BLAIR AS HARBOR PILOT

Stood on Bridge with Commander and Pointed Out Dangers as Liner Crept Into Refuge.

Capt. Charles Polak of the Kronprinzessin Cecilie, which arrived safely at Bar Harbor, Me., Tuesday morning, after turning at sea 880 miles this side of Plymouth, England, and running for a refuge three days and eight hours through waters in which French and English cruisers were supposed to be seeking the liner, was prepared, according to passengers, to heave overboard the $10,679,000 in gold which constituted the cargo, and then to surrender his ship in order to save the lives of the passengers, should the hostile cruisers come within striking distance.

At one time members of the crew were ordered below, to be ready to throw overboard the treasure, and passengers were expecting to see the seamen dropping into the sea one after another kegs each containing $50,000 in gold. This was on Sunday when the quality of the wireless vibrations from a French cruiser supposed to be the Friant sending messages to another French cruiser showed that the German steamer probably was within twenty-five miles of the French warship.

The Kronprinzessin Cecilie, however, was enveloped in dense fog. On a clear day the steamer might have been sighted by a warship possibly far beyond the range of its guns. In that case, the superior speed of the Kronprinzessin Cecilie might have enabled it to draw away to safety. Capt. Polak feared that a sudden lifting of the fog might reveal an enemy close enough to give the steamer the choice of surrender or destruction.

C. Ledyard Blair of Blair & Co., bankers at 24 Broad Street, who arrived from Bar Harbor yesterday morning at 7:52, said that Capt. Polak had displayed not only splendid seamanship, but also great tact in dealing with frightened passengers. Mr. Blair, who is the owner of the 1,000-ton yacht Diana and is familiar with the Atlantic Coast, advised Capt. Polak to make for Bar Harbor and stood on the bridge to assist the Captain as the Kronprinzessin neared the coast.

Blair on Bridge With Captain.

"Austria had declared war on Servia when the Kronprinzessin cleared New York Harbor," said Mr. Blair. "In the expectation that Germany would be involved, scores of German army and navy officers and reservists and about a dozen English officers had taken passage.

"The wireless newspaper printed on the ship kept us informed of the further developments from day to day. When it appeared that Germany was nearly certain to go to war with Russia and France, the passengers began to grow deeply interested in the question of what would be the first act of the war might be—whether it would be the taking of our ship.

"At about 10 o'clock on Friday night, I was in the Captain's cabin, when he came in and told me that he had received a wireless from Bremen that war had been declared, and that he had headed back for the Atlantic Coast. Then he told the passengers in the smoking room and ordered lights out. It was a clear night, and even the running lights were put out.

"Capt. Polak slowed down considerably to save coal, as at high speed the engines consume considerably more power in proportion to the miles covered than at low speed. He had a four-day supply of coal aboard when he made the turn, and it took between three and four days to return. The danger in letting the coal run low was that, if a warship should intercept him, it might be able to run him down, in spite of the steamer's greater speed, if there was not coal enough for a prolonged chase.

"There was dense fog about two-thirds of the time. In plunging through it without lights, Capt. Polak was taking a risk, but it was probably smaller than that of an encounter with a hostile ship. But it made many of the passengers very nervous. Some of the passengers wrote letters to the Captain, many of them visited him individually to complain of the danger, and others visited him in delegations. They all came away reassured. Capt. Polak received them with great courtesy, explained the choice of evils and convinced nearly all that he was doing the best thing.

"He kept well off his previous course. While other ships, too, were off their course for the same reason, there was no great danger of a collision. The temperature was taken constantly for icebergs in the vicinity, and the men in the crow's nest were constantly on watch, though much of the time they could scarcely see a foot in front of the bow.

Suggested Buying the Ship.

"The story that some wealthy Americans offered to buy the ship in order to be safe under the American flag has not much foundation. There were two or three Congressmen aboard, and one of them suggested that the Americans ought to get together and buy the ship. He was promptly told, however, that the shipping laws of this country would not permit a foreign-built ship to fly the American flag even if Americans did own it.

"Bar Harbor was selected as the place to land because it was the best of the small northern ports where it would be safe to put in. We believed that French and English cruisers waiting to intercept German ships would pay most attention to New York, Boston, Newport News, and Montauk in the order named.

"But for the fog we might have had an exciting chase at that. We picked up numerous messages exchanged between German cruisers. The messages were not in code, and all referred to the Kronprinzessin Cecilie. It is possible that the information that we had started back had been wirelessed from the other side and relayed from stations in the United States and Canada to the warships. At one time a French cruiser was apparently within twenty-five miles of us, but the fog saved us. Of course our wireless was not used once for sending after we had received the word to turn back.

"During the periods when it was clear the passengers crowded the rail, scanning the horizon nervously. Off the Grand Banks we passed scores of small sailboats of fishermen, but we never saw a craft of large size or even the smoke of a steamer.

"I rendered very little service to Capt. Polak. At his request I stayed on the bridge with him for two or three hours before we cast anchor, although the harbor is an easy one to make. After passing Mount Desert Rock, the only obstructions to be avoided are Baker's Island and Egg Rock. The harbor is much easier to make than New York Harbor, for instance, and Capt. Polak had no need for advice.

"I was well acquainted at Bar Harbor and went ashore with the ship's officers to explain the state of things to the customs officials and the quarantine doctor. Bar Harbor was asleep when we arrived a little after 6 o'clock, but, as soon as it was awakened, the people became immensely interested."

Promised to Fly White Flag.

Dr. Frederick A. Stock, Director of the Chicago Symphony Orchestra, was another passenger to praise Capt. Polak. [illegible] his run through [illegible] said [illegible] "He [illegible] Friday and [illegible] ing hundreds of lives to save the gold on his ship, but most of them, after talking with him, decided that the Captain was right. One thing he consented to do, after the passengers pleaded with him, was to sound the fog horn occasionally."

Dr. Stock said that the passengers largely got over their alarm after Capt. Polak had given them to understand that he would run up a white flag if a cruiser got within striking range of the Kronprinzessin Cecilie. He made it clear, however, that, if the cruiser were sighted at a distance, it would have to show itself a speedier boat than the liner before the German colors would be struck.

"Many of the passengers would have liked the excitement of such a pursuit, if they could have felt sure that they would not end at the bottom of the ocean," said Dr. Stock. "There were a large number of German Army officers and several English officers aboard who were very dejected over losing their chance to get to the war in Europe, and they would have liked to see a little of it in a race between the steamer and a cruiser."

The Rev. John Luckacs, a former pastor of the Greek Catholic Church of the Holy Trinity at Bridgeport, Conn., arrived from Bar Harbor with his wife yesterday afternoon.

"There was great excitement among the third class passengers after the announcement of the turn about was made," said Mrs. Luckacs. "A report was spread among them that the ship had met with an accident, and was likely to sink. Some of the women became hysterical. One attempted to jump overboard, but was restrained by a sailor and passenger."

One woman passenger on the Cecilie threw some of those not familiar with the sea into momentary alarm by rushing into the library at night an announcing that there was a big ship a little way off in the fog, and that from the bridge the Captain had shouted in a hoarse voice: "Have you seen the Kronprinzessin Cecilie? It's near here, and I am trying to run it down."

The fear of the pursuing cruisers was not enough to keep many of the first and second cabin passengers from taking an interest in an event which happened in the steerage. On Friday night, at the hour that the Kronprinzessin was facing about a baby was born to a Slavonic woman. It had many visitors when the fog cut off the favorite occupation of watching the horizon for cruisers.

CUTTER TO GUARD TREASURE.

Androscoggin Ordered to Bar Harbor to Stand by Kronprinzessin Cecilie.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—To guard against the remote possibility that the $10,000,000 in gold aboard the North German Lloyd steamship Kronprinzessin Cecilie, now at Bar Harbor, Me., might tempt an enemy of the German Government to make an effort to seize the Cecilie or injure her in some way, the Secretary of the Treasury today ordered the revenue cutter Androscoggin to proceed to Bar Harbor to guard the steamship. This action was taken at the request of the New York agents of the North German Lloyd Company. The Androscoggin has an armament of four six-pounders.

The order followed a conference of representatives of the State Department, Department of Commerce, and the customs and revenue cutter services of the Treasury Department. It was said that the Androscoggin would be needed principally in looking after the transfer of the gold from the Cecilie to tenders at Bar Harbor, which would take it ashore and load it on a train for New York.

On account of her great draft, the German vessel was unable to go near to any landing at Bar Harbor. Treasury officials said, however, that she was well within the three-mile limit of the waters over which the United States Government has jurisdiction, and was therefore clearly under the protection of the United States.

MAIL STILL ON THE CECILIE.

Plans for Transshipping on the St. Paul Canceled by Post Office.

The agents of the American Line were notified yesterday by the Postmaster that 2,500 sacks of mail from the Kronprinzessin Cecilie would arrive at the Grand Central terminal from Bar Harbor at 1 P. M. to go by the St. Paul to Southampton tomorrow. Arrangements were made by the steamship company to take the mail to the St. Paul at the foot of West Twenty-second Street, but a message was received later saying that the mail was still on board the Cecilie, and that no arrangements had been made to bring it ashore.

MORE SAILINGS CANCELED.

Adriatic Won't Depart Today—Fabre and Uranium Line Suspensions.

The war in Europe caused the announcement yesterday of more cancellations among the steamship lines out of New York and Boston.

The agents of the White Star announced that the Adriatic would not sail at noon today for Liverpool via Queenstown, as scheduled, and that the Olympic would sail for Liverpool direct on Saturday instead of for Plymouth, Cherbourg and Southampton.

At the Cunard Line office it was stated that the Franconia, which ought to have sailed yesterday from Boston for Liverpool at noon, had been ordered detained at that port until further notice.

No messages are expected from Capt. J. W. T. Charles of the incoming liner Mauretania, due tomorrow morning from Liverpool, on account of the presence of the German cruisers off the American coast.

The agents were positive, however, that the Mauretania would sail for Liverpool next Tuesday, and that she would be escorted as far as Halifax by the British cruiser Lancaster.

The agents of the Fabre Line at 17 State Street announced that the service between this port and Marseilles via Palermo and Naples had been suspended with the exception of the steamship Sant' Anna. This vessel sailed from New York last Saturday and returned on Monday on instructions by wireless from the agents, but will leave again on Saturday afternoon.

The Lamport & Holt Line, which operates a fine fleet of 12,000-ton steamships between New York, Brazil, and Argentine ports, said that all sailings had been canceled until further notice.

The Vandyck, Tennyson, and Highland Harris are at their piers in Brooklyn and will remain there. The other vessels belonging to the line will be kept at various ports.

All sailings of the Uranium Line from New York to Rotterdam have been canceled until further notice. The line has three steamships, the Principello, Uranium, and Campanello, and is owned by the Canadian Northern Railway Company.

The agents of the Canadian Northern Steamship Company, at 19 Broadway, promise that the express liner Royal Edward will sail from Montreal at daylight on Tuesday for Bristol, England.

The oil tank steamships Haargen and Washington, flying the German flag, arrived in the lower bay yesterday and anchored to await instructions from Hamburg.

SHIPS DODGE INTO PORT.

Two German Liners to Stay at Philadelphia Indefinitely.

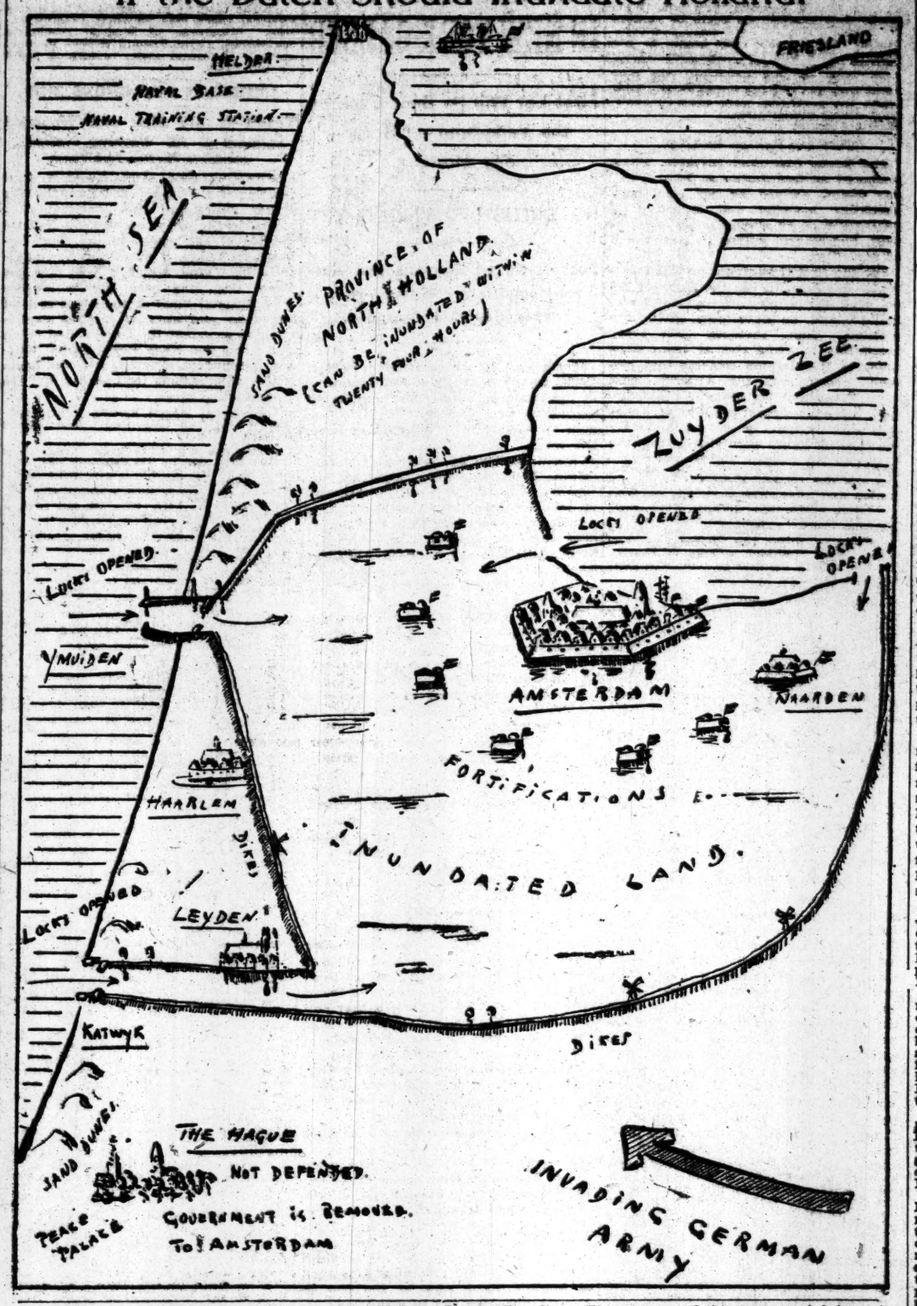
PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 5.—The North German Lloyd liner Brandenburg reached here today after running for the last two days under forced draught and without lights. The Prinz Oskar of the Hamburg-American Line also arrived today. Both ships were a day ahead of their schedule.

The Brandenburg sailed from Bremen on July 23 with 350 passengers for Philadelphia and 285 for Galveston. The Prinz Oskar sailed from Hamburg on July 22 with 800 passengers.

It is said by the steamship companies that both liners will remain in this port indefinitely.

There are now twenty-three foreign ships here, and at this period last year there were none with a like total. Many [illegible] No ships have left port since last Sunday. Insurance rates are so high that they are practically prohibitive.

If the Dutch Should Inundate Holland.

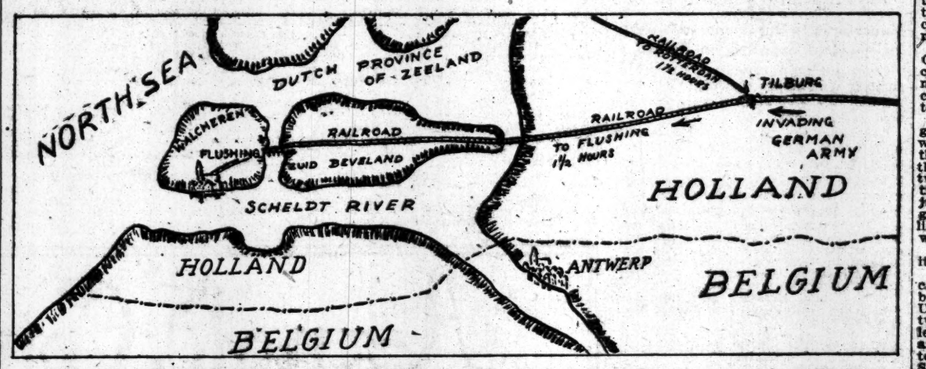


The above map shows the strong position called the Dutch Waterline. The purpose of this system of defense is to safeguard Amsterdam, the heart of the country, as long as possible. For this purpose the locks at Katwykoop Zee and Ymviden would be opened. The old Lake of Haarlem, of fame in Motley's description of the siege of Haarlem, would be turned into a vast sea.

The entire countryside around Amsterdam for miles would be covered with water from one to two feet, hiding innumerable canals, impassible to either cavalry or infantry, and all the countryside around Amsterdam would disappear from view except the strong line of fortifications, which, like so many small armored islands, would be able to oppose any advance of the German troops for many months.

The system of inundation against the enemy has been employed twice with success—once against the Spaniards and again in the year 1672 against the invasion of Louis XIV., whose army escaped annihilation only through a sudden heavy frost, which covered the water with ice. The cost of such an inundation would be enormous. Yet with the intense devotion of Holland to the idea of liberty and her deep-rooted dislike of German political methods this sacrifice would be made gladly.

Importance of Holland to German Army.



Capture of Tilburg would open up the road to Rotterdam and Flushing, from which latter point of vantage Antwerp would be bottled up and the landing of a British army to aid Belgium hindered tremendously.

GERMANS IN HOLLAND COULD HALT BRITONS

Possession of Tilburg Would Open the Road to Flushing and Amsterdam.

SCHELDT WOULD BE CLOSED

Harbor of Antwerp Also Would Be Bottled Up Against Army from England.

Twice yesterday the cable despatches brought the news of the capture by the German troops of the Dutch town of Tilburg. Twice the news has been denied. Yet it has filled the heart of the Belgian and Dutch colony here with grave fear, for the occupation of this most important railroad centre would mean a very serious blow to England's avowed intention of coming to the assistance of the Belgian Army.

Tilburg is situated in the heart of the Dutch province of North Brabant. It is the terminal station of the North Brabant Dutch Railroad Company, a company of mixed German and Dutch capital. The town, which is situated directly upon the road to Flushing, is well garrisoned, but not fortified. If the German troops after Tuesday's official promise to respect the neutrality of Holland have suddenly invaded Holland by way of this railroad, most of the rolling stock of which must be at Wesel, Germany, there can be little hope that the two Dutch regiments will be able to offer successful resistance.

Once in Tilburg, Germany could within a few hours reach Flushing. It is true that Flushing is situated upon the Island of Walcheren and that the Germans first of all would have to cross the island of Zild Beveland, but the channels between those islands are very shallow and during low tide even artillery could ford them without much trouble. Once past Tilburg, therefore, the German troops would have the road to Flushing and to Rotterdam open to them.

In Dutch military circles such an attack is apprehended. The possession of Flushing would close the Scheldt against England and bottle up the harbor of Antwerp. British troops then would have to land on the coast, a very difficult and slow proceeding.

The railroad runs through a stretch of deserted heath. It would be difficult for the Dutch garrison on the frontier to guard it were Germany to follow the method used in Luxemburg and force the line suddenly with such vast numbers of troops.

GERMANY Germany and the Germans. By Price Collier. German Sea Power. By A. Hurd and H. Castle.

FRANCE The France of Today. By Barrett Wendell. France of the French. By E. H. Barker.

SERVIA The Servian People. By Prince Lazarovich-Hrebelianovich. Servia of the Servians. By C. Mijatovich.

RUSSIA Modern Russia. By G. Alexinsky.

AUSTRIA Austria of the Austrians. By L. Kellner. The Hapsburg Monarchy. By Henry Wickham Steed.

ENGLAND England and the English. By Price Collier.

CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS
FIFTH AVENUE AT 48th STREET, NEW YORK

OUR GERMAN CABLES CUT AT THE AZORES

Severed by the British to Isolate Nation with Which They Are at War.

FEAR EFFECT ON NEWS

Germans and Austrians Here Are Worried, as All Messages Must Pass Through Hostile Nations.

Since 1:30 o'clock yesterday morning the German Empire has been isolated, so far as communication with America is concerned. At that hour the cables leading from the United States to Emden, Germany, were cut and since then no messages have been received here from that country unless they have come through German wireless stations in this country. But officials of these plants asserted yesterday that while it had been possible to exchange signals with stations in Germany, anything like a regular wireless service between this country and Germany was out of the question.

Early yesterday morning the German Atlantic Telegraph Company announced that no messages would be received for points in the German Empire until further notice, and all other cable companies declined messages for that country.

The cable lines from England to Germany may still be intact, but they are in the control of the British Government, which is not permitting their use for either public or private purposes. Messages filed here with English lines to persons in Germany were returned to the senders, whose money was refunded, with the information that the British censors refused to pass the communications.

The German Atlantic Cable Company, which is represented in America by the Commercial Cable Company, controls two cables to Europe, terminating at Emden, Germany. Officials of the company in this country say that the British cut the cables at the Azores.

"The United States, so far as communication with Germany is concerned," said an official of a cable company last night, "is isolated absolutely. From this on until direct cable service is restored, all word of happenings in Germany must pass through hostile countries—Russia on the east, France on the west, and England on the north."

It was suggested that it might be possible to reach Germany through the Mediterranean and thence through Austria-Hungary, but the Eastern Telegraph Company, a British concern, owns the cable system traversing the Mediterranean.

The last message to The Associated Press to arrive here from Berlin was received between 12 and 1 o'clock yesterday morning. It was the official account of the British Ambassador's formal announcement to the German Foreign Office of the declaration of war and the Ambassador's request for his passports. Up to that time direct communication over the lines that were severed yesterday had been maintained, although messages were delayed as the result of the strict censorship in Germany.

Charles C. Adams, Second Vice President of the Commercial Cable Company, said there was no trouble with the Commercial Cable Company's lines which run from New York to Nova Scotia and thence to points on the English coast. Mr. Adams said that he did not expect that the cables of his company would be cut on this side.

"But I understand," he said, "that there are a couple of German cruisers off the American coast, and if they decide to grapple for cables and cut them we can't stop them. I suppose that England will see to it that the cables leading to the British Isles are not tampered with over there."

Dr. Charles Winter, Acting Consul General of Austria-Hungary in this city, inquired anxiously yesterday afternoon if the report that the German cable had been cut was true. When told that it was, he said:

"I cannot tell you how much I regret the cutting of the cable; it is with apprehension that I look forward to the next two or three weeks. Besides the human aspect of the thing—I have two brothers on the other side—the cutting of that cable may do us great injury. If only one side of the case is given as may happen if only the English cable is left, prejudice against us will be created here."

The French Cable Company said that its lines were working satisfactorily.

Among the submarine transatlantic cable systems, one of the largest owned by a corporation, is that of the Western Union Telegraph Company, which has twenty-seven cables, with an aggregate length of 28,508 nautical miles. These are operated from Pensance, England, to Bay Roberts, N. F., and Canso, N. S., thence to Coney Island. A subsidiary of the Western Union, the Anglo-American Telegraph Company, has a cable from Valentia, Ireland, to Heart's Content, N. F. Another subsidiary, the Direct United Cable Company, operates a line from Ballinskellig's Bay, Ireland, to Halifax, thence to Rye Beach.

The Compagnie Francaise des Cables Telegraphiques has twenty-four cables, with a total length of 11,430 nautical miles operating between Brest, France, to Cape Cod, Mass., to New York, and from Brest to St. Pierre, Miquelon, to Cape Cod.

According to the latest report relating to the ownership of cables by nations, Norway has the greater number, being possessed of 770 lines, covering 1,400 miles, while the French republic has the greatest mileage, its cables having a length of 11,343 nautical miles. Great Britain and Ireland have a combined mileage of 2,721 in 223 lines, while Germany has 100 lines of over 2,827 miles. Russia has 32 cables over 739 miles; Spain maintains 24 cables, having a length of 2,128 miles; Italy, 59 cables; Austria has 50, and Turkey, 25.

CABLE SERVICE DELAYED.

London Censorship Necessary Until German Cable Was Cut.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 5.—The following data will furnish an indication of the slowness of cable communications between New York and London: A dispatch to THE NEW YORK TIMES was filed in London at 11 o'clock this morning reporting the safe arrival of an American party in London. A New York cablegram inquiring for news of the same party was delivered at THE NEW YORK TIMES's London office at 10 o'clock tonight.

The suggestion is made by an evening paper that delay in transatlantic communications is inevitable, owing to the necessity of a strict censorship because of the existence of the German cable via the Azores. The Admiralty has been urged to cut this cable and thereby remove to some extent the necessity of maintaining the strict censorship and to permit the cable companies to expedite their business.

The German cable was cut yesterday.

LINER ESCAPES WARSHIP.

Passengers of Brandenburg Report Hold-up at Sea.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 5.—The North German Lloyd liner Brandenburg from Bremen docked here today after dodging the hostile warships now on the Atlantic Coast, and after escaping from one, believed to have been an English cruiser which attempted to halt her. The Prinz Oskar of the Hamburg-American Line also arrived today, having dodged into port to escape hostile warships.

The wireless operator of the Brandenburg on Tuesday night told the Captain and passengers that England was at war with Germany. Immediately all lights were extinguished and forced draught put on.

The warship which, according to passengers, appeared shortly after war, demanded to know the Brandenburg's identity by wireless. When no reply was forthcoming to repeated questioning, the warship flashed the message, "Surrender, or we fire."

The Brandenburg's Captain changed his course quickly, and running into a thick fog escaped.

Miss Eleanor Rankin, a Boston school teacher, who was one of the first cabin passengers, thus described her experiences:

"I had never been through such a terrible experience. The men, most of them foreigners, danced and sang as though they were crazy when the news of the chase became known. The women were crying.

"Women became hysterical, sure that they were going to be sunk by the strange ship. The crew did their best to comfort the passengers, but it was all they could do to prevent many of them from leaping over the sides."

ADMIRALTY WARNS SHIPS.

All Captains Are Advised to Abandon Regular Ocean Tracks.

The West India Steamship Company of New York received from Elder, Dempster & Co., Ltd., of Montreal, yesterday, the following message:

"Received following cable Admiralty: 'Advise all shipping to abandon regular tracks; complete voyages without bunkering if possible; reduce brilliancy of lights; make use of territorial waters when possible; homeward-bound vessels call for orders in signal stations south coast Devon or Cornwall or south-northwest coast Ireland.'"

WATERLOO BATTLE MAY BE REPEATED

British, French, and Belgians May Fight Germans on Historic Field, U. S. Officers Think.

EASIEST WAY FOR INVADERS

French Defenses on Kaiser's Frontier Considered Practically Impregnable—German Navy's Mistake.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—American army officers think in the campaign through Belgium lies Germany's greatest hope of marching her soldiers into France. Even allowing for the necessity of crushing the Belgian army, the experts here regard this as the most feasible point of attack.

For nearly forty years the French engineers, among the ablest in the world in scientific design, have been laboring like beavers constructing fortifications of earth and steel, even including great revolving turrets like those of a dreadnaught, that now practically cover every mile of the frontier between France and Germany and south of Belgium. In the estimate of army engineers these defenses are invulnerable except as against an army vastly outnumbering French forces behind the parapets and in the rifle pits.

The American axiom is that one soldier behind such defenses as the French have erected on this frontier is equal to four in the attacking army. This ratio of effective defensive and offensive power might be greatly reduced by systematic siege operations, but this would involve the expenditure of that most precious factor in a campaign—time, which would not be in accord with the supposed German plans for a dash into Paris.

Therefore, the beginning of the campaign in Belgium had been expected here, and the outcome is being awaited with great interest by the General Staff. The belief is that the Belgians, for the present, will confine themselves to obstructive tactics in the German front, feinting and skirmishing and falling back so as to reduce their percentage of loss, and losing no opportunity to harass the advancing German Army, and if possible to cut its lines of communication.

While this is going on, American strategists believe the French forces, which are very numerous in the neighborhood of Rheims and to the north and south of that fortress, will come to the aid of the Belgians.

Thus, it was suggested tonight, within one year of a century after the defeat of Napoleon at Waterloo the Germans and French and Belgians may again come together in a desperate and decisive battle in almost the same theatre of war.

Today's report of naval engagements in various places were regarded as precursory of many similar events in the four quarters of the globe. Naval strategists are quick to point the lesson of the dangers of a division of the fleet. Germany has weakened her position by clinging to the old practice of dispersing her naval vessels far and wide in time of peace, failing to guard against the outbreak of a sudden war that would make concentration impossible.

Southern Railway Refuses Exports

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. 5.—The Southern Railway today placed an embargo on shipments intended for export to Europe. An order issued from the headquarters of the system here directed the traffic representatives to discontinue issuing bills of lading to contraband continental ports.

J. M. Gidding & Co.
564-566 AND 568 Fifth Avenue. 46TH AND 47TH STS.

Will Feature, Today and Tomorrow, in their *Absolute Closing Out of Summer Stocks*—

Smart Sports and Cape Coats
Tweeds, checks and plain colors, Formerly $25 to $65— $19

Linen, Eponge and Crepon Suits
Attractive models, in white and colors. Formerly $25 to $45— $12

Outing Skirts—formerly $7.50 to $12.50—$4

Dance Frocks and Summer Dresses
Limited groups to be closed out. Formerly $28 to $42— $10

Street and Afternoon Dresses
Fashionable styles of fine silks. Formerly $75 to $125— $38

Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th Street

Sale this morning of

Men's Silk Shirts at $4.15

made of foreign fancy silks of rare quality—Values up to $6.00

¶ A collection of exclusive novelties in silk shirts of superior variety. They are beautiful imported silk fabrics, with rich, colorful designs on white grounds, and the workmanship and finish are as superb as the silks are. A special for today.

50c and 55c Scarves at 29c
Embroidered oversea tub four-in-hands; and silk crepe scarves and bow ties, in a great variety of polka dot designs. Best values ever offered for the money.

$1.00 & $1.50 Scarves at 65c
Made with the new Notair band, enabling the scarf to slip easily and quickly in and out of a fold collar. The selection is a treat, embracing a wide range of new designs.

A special purchase of Men's Straw Hats
Of English and Italian manufacture regularly sold at $3, $4 and $5
Today $1.00

Clearance of Men's Bathing Suits

Reduced to $4.35 *from $6 & $7.50*
Made of silk and wool, in black, navy, Oxford gray, and novelty heather mixtures, with fancy borders.

Reduced to $3.65 *from $5 & $5.50*
High-grade bathing suits, made of fine quality pure worsted and bordered with contrasting color stripes.

$1.00 Clocked Silk Hose at 59c
Full fashioned and reinforced. In black and colors with self clocks, or white with black clocks.

50c Thread Silk Hose at 29c
In black, white, colors and the new hairline stripes and fancy figure effects. Every pair perfect.

I. & R. Morley's White English Wool Half Hose for Golf & Tennis
Regularly 65c.....special at 38c
Regularly $1.00.....special at 59c

STRENGTH OF THE FLEETS OF THE RIVAL POWERS

Quit Buying Tires

The history of the average car is a long list of tire troubles. Stop buying tires, tires, tires—and buy tire service instead of tire fabric.

Empire Tires WEAR LONGEST

are a new deal all round for motorists. Empire Tires are made of new, live red rubber. They are sold on a basis that is as fair as "two for you and two for me." *You must be satisfied*—that is our standard—and it means you get 100 cents wear for every dollar you spend and you are the one to call quits.

Get a Red Rubber Empire Tire on your car next tire you buy and begin to get tire value.

Empire Tires are sold by leading supply dealers. Your garage man can easily get one for you.

"The man with a red tire knows."

EMPIRE RUBBER AND TIRE CO.
240 W. 55th St., New York.
Factory and Home Office, Trenton, N. J.
Makers of "Peerless" Red Rubber Inner Tubes

SHIPPERS WARNED OF MARINE RISKS

Chance of Capture of Contraband or Munitions of War Must Be Taken

RIGHT OF ASYLUM IN PORTS

The Lena Precedent to be Followed if Belligerents' Naval Vessels Seek Refuge Here.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—Dudley Field Malone, Collector of Customs for the Port of New York, and other customs officials today asked the Government at Washington for information regarding the attitude to be observed toward the shipment of war supplies to Europe.

With respect to Mexico or any nation on the American continent, President Wilson has power under American law to issue a proclamation placing an embargo on the shipment of war munitions from this country. But this law only permits him to issue such proclamation in regard to shipments of war munitions to countries in the Western Hemisphere. He has no authority to prohibit such shipments to Europe.

From the standpoint of international law, the President is not empowered to prohibit such shipments in merchant vessels, but his neutrality proclamations issued yesterday and today point out clearly that if contraband or munitions of war are shipped from this country, it would be with risk of capture. It was pointed out by high officials of the State and Navy Departments tonight that there was no law prohibiting the shipment of coal at this time, or of war munitions, but that belligerents would have the right to capture contraband or war munitions destined for the enemy.

No orders will be given to Collector Malone and other collectors to hold up such shipments, but they will be instructed to acquaint shippers offering such goods for shipment as to the risk the shippers will take. Notification will be sent to American Ambassadors and Ministers in Europe and to customs officials in this country, as well as to our consular officers defining the American attitude on contraband of war, and the term contraband comprehends only articles having a belligerent destination.

The question was raised by shippers today about shipments of coal from American ports to European countries. One question that arose was whether coal shipped in a British vessel could be confiscated. On this it was decided that while a British vessel would run the risk of capture, the coal of American ownership in such a vessel, if the coal were not destined for a belligerent, would not be subject to confiscation.

It is stated, however, that such a vessel, if captured by the Germans or Austrians, can be taken to a port by the naval officer, or sent there by a prize crew, but the captor Government will be responsible for coal to the American shipping it, if the coal does not have a belligerent destination.

Technical Points Weighed.

Law officers of the State Department and officials of the Navy Department, whose duty it was to consider these questions, were busy today going over the precedents involved in some of the international aspects of the European war that might be raised in this country, or with this country. The principal phases of the matter considered today were:

First—The status of coal and similar cargoes on the high seas in British, French, or Russian vessels, liable to capture by the Germans, or in German vessels liable to be captured by the British, French, or Russians.

Second—The attitude of this Government toward the conversion of merchantmen into naval auxiliaries in ports of this country.

Third—The rendering of unneutral service by American radio stations.

Fourth—The granting of asylum to the vessels of belligerents and the interning of any German, British, or other warships that may put into American ports for refitting after damage in a naval battle off American coasts.

The question of granting asylum is considered a very important one. There are two German vessels on the west coast of Mexico that may seek asylum in some California port to escape capture. The question would be raised if either the German or the British cruisers on the Atlantic Coast put into an American port and asked for the right of asylum. The question of the sojourn of belligerent vessels in American ports was raised in 1904 in the case of the Lena in the harbor of San Francisco. The case of the Lena was considered in detail by American Government officials today, and the action taken then would be followed under similar circumstances now.

The Lena was a Russian auxiliary cruiser, which arrived at San Francisco from Vladivostok under command of Lieut. Berlinsky. She had an armament of 23 guns, a crew of 504 men and sixteen officers. Her engines were greatly damaged and it was found it would take a month to repair them. As soon as the Lena arrived at San Francisco the Japanese Consul at San Francisco, Uyeno, sent a telegram to his Government, which sent a telegram to the Japanese Minister at Washington stating that the Japanese Government requests that appropriate measures re- [illegible]

TO RAISE OUR FLAG ON 14 OCEAN LINERS

International Mercantile Marine Co. to Change Registry When Act Is Amended.

160,000 ADDED TONNAGE

Lapland, Arabic, and Cymric Among the Ships That Will Fly American Emblem.

As a result of conferences during the last three days between its representatives and the State Department at Washington, it was stated yesterday on good authority, the International Mercantile Marine Company of 9 Broadway has decided to place fourteen of its steamships under the American flag when Congress has passed the amendment to the Panama Canal act, repealing the six months' notice of change and the five years' age limit of steamships.

The transfer of these ships will add a tonnage of 160,000 to the American merchant marine, with a passenger carrying capacity roughly estimated at 17,000.

These are the steamers that will be changed from the Belgian and British flags next week, it is expected, when the Underwood amendment becomes law:

Steamship and Line.	Tonnage.
Lapland, Red Star	18,694
Zeeland, Red Star	11,904
Vaderland, Red Star	12,017
Arabic, White Star	15,801
Cymric, White Star	13,370
Teutonic, White Star	10,000
Haverford, American	11,635
Merion, American	11,621
Dominion, Dominion	7,008
Canada, Dominion	8,500
Manitou, Atlantic Transport	10,000
Marquette, Atlantic Transport	10,000
Menominee, Atlantic Transport	10,000
Mesaba, Atlantic Transport	10,000

Majority of Stock Owned Here.

The subsidiary companies, White Star, Red Star, American, Dominion Atlantic Transport and Leyland lines are controlled by the International Mercantile Marine Company, organized in 1902 by the late J. P. Morgan with a capital of $120,000,000. The majority of stock is owned in this country. Therefore, it was said, there would be no difficulty in regard to the transfer to American registry which requires that the steamships shall be owned in this country.

The International Mercantile Marine has already four steamers of the American Line and two of the Red Star Line under the American flag. These are the Philadelphia, New York, St. Louis, and St. Paul of the first named company, and the Kroonland and Finland of the Red Star. The White Star, Dominion, and Atlantic Transport liners fly the British flag, while three of the Red Star steamers are under the Belgian flag.

When the Lapland is changed to American registry she will be the finest ocean liner flying the American colors. She was built at Harland & Wolff's shipyard in Belfast in 1908, and was equipped with the latest inventions for safety and comfort. The Lapland has accommodations for 500 first and 400 second cabin passengers and 1,500 steerage. She is a twin screw steel steamer with an average speed of 18 knots.

The Vaderland and the Zeeland are older and much smaller than the Lapland, but are well equipped and have a good reputation among Atlantic travelers for their steadiness and comfort. They make the voyage from Antwerp to New York in nine days, taking a day longer than the Lapland.

Second and third class accommodations on all of the International Mercantile Marine steamers will be immediately converted into first-class cabins, the agents of the companies announced here yesterday. This will enable the stranded American tourists to have good accommodations on the homeward voyage.

The Captains and senior officers on the Red Star Line ships all have American certificates as well as Belgian certificates, by a rule of the company. Officers on the steamers now under the British flag will have no difficulty in passing an examination before the local Board of Steamboat Inspectors.

The law demanding that two-thirds of the crew must be American citizens is easily complied with by officers and men taking out their first papers. This makes them American seamen under the law, although they do not have the right to vote as citizens.

The New York Board of Trade and Transportation sent this telegram to President Wilson yesterday:

The New York Board of Trade and Transportation assumes to offer a suggestion to the proposed legislation permitting foreign ships to take American register, being the amendment to the Panama Canal Act. This legislation being in aid of American commerce and not solely for the relief of foreign ships, without some conditions preventing it, and the exigency having passed, such vessels are likely to resume their original register and flag. They should therefore be compelled to remain for a fixed time under American register or, changing, be excluded from port privileges.

The association studied the situation thoroughly and made the suggestion with the idea of expediting new legislation in regard to our merchant marine.

SHIP REGISTRY HELD UP.

Alexander Bill Goes Over Until Today—Senator Williams Angry.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—The Alexander bill relaxing the restrictions on the registration of foreign-built ships encountered difficulties in the Senate this morning and went over until tomorrow. Several Senators, notably Mr. Gallinger of New Hampshire, the minority leader, and Mr. Weeks of Massachusetts, also a Republican, seemed to be afraid the bill as drawn might impose great hardship on owners of American ships, such as subjecting them to drastic American inspection requirements and forcing them to pay full American wages to full American crews.

Senator O'Gorman, Chairman of the Committee on Interoceanic Canals, admitted that in ordinary circumstances he thought the bill would be open to the criticism directed against it, but he thought the extraordinary circumstances in which the United States was threatened with the loss of all her export trade justified the measure.

Mr. O'Gorman asked Mr. Gallinger to suggest some outlet from the undesirable features of the bill. Mr. Gallinger said he sympathized with the purpose of the measure, but that it seemed to him that arrangements should be made whereby American coastwise ships might be diverted to the foreign trade.

Mr. Weeks seconded that suggestion, pointing to heavy lake steamers in the coal and ore trade that might be available. Mr. O'Gorman replied that he considered their suggestions worthy of consideration.

Before the Senate convened the Committee on Foreign Relations had a stormy reflection of European conditions. Mr. Bryan was present in regard to his peace treaties, twenty of which were later reported to the Senate, but Chairman Stone found difficulty in getting a quorum. Finally, after repeated telephone messages, John Sharp Williams of Mississippi, a leading Democratic member, appeared. He insisted that the committee not only report the peace treaties which had been under consideration, but his own bill for the purchase of steamships by the Government for use in the export trade during the war, and another suggesting mediation.

When the members of the committee told him it was too late in the session for his measures to be considered, Mr. Williams became furious. He called attention to the suggestion that the President had been working on a plan [illegible] to be in their seats moved him not at all. Finally, when his ship-purchase bill was referred to a sub-committee, he left the room.

Still in an angry mood, he brought the matter up on the floor of the Senate. He said the committee was opposing the peace policy of President Wilson and that he refused to sit with it longer. Sending up his resignation from the committee, he characterized its course as one of "disgusting hesitancy." When the presiding officer ruled his resignation out of order, he appealed from the decision of the Chair, and when the Chair was sustained by the vote of every Senator present, except Mr. Williams, the infuriated Mississippian sought the door and left the chamber.

Comparative Naval Strength of the Two Great Warring Alliances.

D., Dreadnought; 1 B., First-class Battleship; B. C., Battle Cruiser; A. C., Armored Cruiser; P. C., Protected Cruiser.

FLEETS OF THE TRIPLE ENTENTE.

GREAT BRITAIN.

FIRST HOME FLEET.

Name of Ship—	Tonnage.	Type.	No. Guns.	Calibre.	Projectile Weight.	Total Project. Weight.
THE FLEET FLAGSHIP.						
Iron Duke	25,000	D.	10	13.5 in.	1,250	12,500
FIRST SQUADRON.						
Collingwood	19,250	D.	10	12 in.	850	8,500
Colossus	20,000	D.	10	12 in.	850	8,500
Hercules	20,000	D.	10	12 in.	850	8,500
Neptune	20,000	D.	10	12 in.	850	8,500
St. Vincent	19,250	D.	10	12 in.	850	8,500
Superb	18,600	D.	10	12 in.	850	8,500
Marlborough	25,000	D.	10	13.5 in.	1,250	12,500
Vanguard	19,250	D.	10	12 in.	850	8,500
Total	161,350		80			72,000
SECOND SQUADRON.						
Ajax	23,000	D.	10	13.5 in.	1,250	12,500
Audacious	23,000	D.	10	13.5 in.	1,250	12,500
Centurion	23,000	D.	10	13.5 in.	1,250	12,500
Conqueror	22,500	D.	10	13.5 in.	1,250	12,500
King George V.	23,000	D.	10	13.5 in.	1,250	12,500
Monarch	22,500	D.	10	13.5 in.	1,250	12,500
Orion	22,500	D.	10	13.5 in.	1,250	12,500
Thunderer	22,500	D.	10	13.5 in.	1,250	12,500
Total	182,000		80			100,000
THIRD SQUADRON.						
Edward VII	16,500	1 B.	4	12 in.	850	3,400
Africa	16,500	1 B.	4	12 in.	850	3,400
Britannia	16,500	1 B.	4	12 in.	850	3,400
Commonwealth	16,500	1 B.	4	12 in.	850	3,400
Dominion	16,500	1 B.	4	12 in.	850	3,400
Hibernia	16,500	1 B.	4	12 in.	850	3,400
Hindustan	16,500	1 B.	4	12 in.	850	3,400
Zealandia	16,500	1 B.	4	12 in.	850	3,400
Total	132,000		32			30,200
FOURTH SQUADRON.						
Dreadnought	17,000	D.	10	12 in.	850	8,500
Bellerophon	18,600	D.	10	12 in.	850	8,500
Temeraire	18,600	D.	10	12 in.	850	8,500
Agamemnon	16,500	1 B.	4	12 in.	850	3,400
Total	70,700		34			28,900
FIRST BATTLE CRUISER SQUADRON.						
Lion	27,000	B. C.	8	13.5 in.	1,250	10,000
Queen Mary	27,000	B. C.	8	13.5 in.	1,250	10,000
Princess Royal	27,000	B. C.	8	13.5 in.	1,250	10,000
New Zealand	18,800	B. C.	8	12 in.	850	6,800
Total	99,800		32			36,800
SECOND CRUISER SQUADRON.						
Shannon	14,600	A. C.	4	9.2 in.	380	1,520
Achilles	13,550	A. C.	6	9.2 in.	380	2,280
Cochrane	13,550	A. C.	6	9.2 in.	380	2,280
Natal	13,550	A. C.	6	9.2 in.	380	2,280
Total	55,250		22			8,360
THIRD CRUISER SQUADRON.						
Antrim	10,850	A. C.	4	7.5 in.	200	800
Argyle	10,850	A. C.	4	7.5 in.	200	800
Roxburghe	10,850	A. C.	4	7.5 in.	200	800
Devonshire	10,850	A. C.	4	7.5 in.	200	800
Total	43,400		16			3,200

SECOND HOME FLEET.

Name of Ship—	Tonnage.	Type.	No. Guns.	Calibre.	Projectile Weight.	Total Project. Weight.
FIRST SQUADRON.						
Queen	15,000	1 B.	4	12 in.	850	3,400
Prince of Wales	15,000	1 B.	4	12 in.	850	3,400
Bulwark	15,000	1 B.	4	12 in.	850	3,400
London	15,000	1 B.	4	12 in.	850	3,400
Formidable	15,000	1 B.	4	12 in.	850	3,400
Implacable	15,000	1 B.	4	12 in.	850	3,400
Irresistible	15,000	1 B.	4	12 in.	850	3,400
Venerable	15,000	1 B.	4	12 in.	850	3,400
Total	120,000		32			27,200
SECOND SQUADRON.						
Russell	14,000	1 B.	4	12 in.	850	3,400
Cornwallis	14,000	1 B.	4	12 in.	850	3,400
Albemarle	14,000	1 B.	4	12 in.	850	3,400
Duncan	14,000	1 B.	4	12 in.	850	3,400
Exmouth	14,000	1 B.	4	12 in.	850	3,400
Lord Nelson	16,500	1 B.	4	12 in.	850	3,400
Vengeance	12,950	1 B.	4	12 in.	850	3,400
Total	99,450		28			23,800
FIRST CRUISER SQUADRON.						
Carnarvon	10,850	A. C.	4	7.5 in.	200	800
Liverpool	4,800	P. C.	2	6 in.	100	200
Bristol	4,800	P. C.	2	6 in.	100	200
Falmouth	5,250	P. C.	8	6 in.	100	800
Total	25,700		16			2,000
SECOND CRUISER SQUADRON.						
Drake	14,100	A. C.	2	9.2 in.	380	760
Good Hope	14,100	A. C.	2	9.2 in.	380	760
King Alfred	14,100	A. C.	2	9.2 in.	380	760
Sutlej	12,000	A. C.	2	9.2 in.	380	760
Total	54,000		8			3,040
SECOND SQUADRON.						
Defence	14,600	A. C.	4	9.2 in.	380	1,520
Black Prince	13,550	A. C.	6	9.2 in.	380	2,280
Duke of Edinburgh	13,550	A. C.	6	9.2 in.	380	2,280
Warrior	13,550	A. C.	6	9.2 in.	380	2,280
Totals	55,250		22			8,360
THIRD SQUADRON.						
Gloucester	4,800	P. C.	2	6 in.	100	200
Chatham	5,400	P. C.	8	6 in.	100	800
Dublin	5,400	P. C.	8	6 in.	100	800
Weymouth	5,250	P. C.	8	6 in.	100	800
Totals	20,850		26			2,600

THIRD HOME FLEET.
(Battleships only included.)

Name of Ship—	Tonnage.	Type.	No. Guns.	Calibre.	Projectile Weight.	Total Project. Weight.
Majestic	14,900	1 B.	4	12 in.	850	3,400
Magnificent	14,900	1 B.	4	12 in.	850	3,400
Mars	14,900	1 B.	4	12 in.	850	3,400
Illustrious	14,900	1 B.	4	12 in.	850	3,400
Jupiter	14,900	1 B.	4	12 in.	850	3,400
Hannibal	14,900	1 B.	4	12 in.	850	3,400
Caesar	14,900	1 B.	4	12 in.	850	3,400
Prince George	14,900	1 B.	4	12 in.	850	3,400
Victorious	14,900	1 B.	4	12 in.	850	3,400
Albion	12,950	1 B.	4	12 in.	850	3,400
Canopus	12,950	1 B.	4	12 in.	850	3,400
Glory	12,950	1 B.	4	12 in.	850	3,400
Goliath	12,950	1 B.	4	12 in.	850	3,400
Ocean	12,950	1 B.	4	12 in.	850	3,400
Totals	198,850		56			44,200

MEDITERRANEAN FLEET.

Name of Ship—	Tonnage.	Type.	No. Guns.	Calibre.	Projectile Weight.	Total Project. Weight.
FIRST SQUADRON.						
Inflexible	17,250	B. C.	8	12 in.	850	6,800
Invincible	17,250	B. C.	8	12 in.	850	6,800
Indefatigable	18,750	B. C.	8	12 in.	850	6,800
Indomitable	17,250	B. C.	8	12 in.	850	6,800
Totals	70,500		32			27,200

ARMORED CRUISER SQUADRON IN AMERICAN WATERS.
(Normally part of First Fleet.)

Name of Ship—	Tonnage.	Type.	No. Guns.	Calibre.	Projectile Weight.	Total Project. Weight.
Essex	9,800	A. C.	14	6 in.	100	1,400
Suffolk	9,800	A. C.	14	6 in.	100	1,400
Berwick	9,800	A. C.	14	6 in.	100	1,400
Lancaster	9,800	A. C.	14	6 in.	100	1,400
Total	39,200		56			5,600

Total All British Fleets.

	Tonnage.	Guns.	Wgt. Proj.
First Home	767,500	306	291,960
Second Home	299,150	84	56,040
Third Home	198,850	52	44,200
Mediterranean	146,800	80	38,160
American Waters	39,200	56	5,600
Totals	1,451,300	578	435,960

FRANCE.

Name of Ship—	Tonnage.	Type.	No. Guns.	Calibre.	Projectile Weight.	Total Project. Weight.
FIRST SQUADRON.						
Courbet	23,100	D.	12	12 in.	850	10,200
Jean Bart	23,100	D.	12	12 in.	850	10,200
Condorcet	18,028	1 B.	4	12 in.	850	3,400
Danton	18,028	1 B.	4	12 in.	850	3,400
Diderot	18,028	1 B.	4	12 in.	850	3,400
Mirabeau	18,028	1 B.	4	12 in.	850	3,400
Vergniaud	18,028	1 B.	4	12 in.	850	3,400
Voltaire	18,028	1 B.	4	12 in.	850	3,400
Totals	154,368		48			40,800
SECOND SQUADRON.						
Patrie	14,635	1 B.	4	12 in.	850	3,400
Republique	14,635	1 B.	4	12 in.	850	3,400
Verite	14,635	1 B.	4	12 in.	850	3,400
Justice	14,635	1 B.	4	12 in.	850	3,400
Democratie	14,635	1 B.	4	12 in.	850	3,400
Totals	73,175		20			17,000
CRUISER SQUADRON.						
Waldeck-Rousseau	13,780	A. C.	14	7.6 in.	200	2,800
Edgard Quinet	13,780	A. C.	14	7.6 in.	200	2,800
Ernest Renan	13,427	A. C.	4	7.6 in.	200	800
Jules Ferry	12,351	A. C.	4	7.6 in.	200	800
Leon Gambetta	12,351	A. C.	4	7.6 in.	200	800
Victor Hugo	12,351	A. C.	4	7.6 in.	200	800
Totals	78,040		44			8,800
RESERVE SQUADRON.						
St. Louis	11,108	1 B.	4	12 in.	850	3,400
Gaulois	11,108	1 B.	4	12 in.	850	3,400
Charlemagne	11,108	1 B.	4	12 in.	850	3,400
Carnot	11,981	1 B.	4	12 in.	850	3,400
Brennus	11,100	1 B.	4	12 in.	850	3,400
Suffren	12,527	1 B.	4	12 in.	850	3,400
Massena	11,735	1 B.	4	12 in.	850	3,400
Jaureguiberry	11,637	1 B.	4	12 in.	850	3,400
Jeanne d'Arc	11,092	A. C.	2	7.6 in.	200	400
Jules Michelet	12,370	A. C.	4	7.6 in.	200	800
Charles Martel	11,693	A. C.	2	12 in.	850	1,700
Marseillaise	9,856	A. C.	2	7.6 in.	200	400
Gloire	9,856	A. C.	2	7.6 in.	200	400
Totals	147,134		44			30,900

Fleet Totals.

	Tonnage.	No. Guns.	Total Proj. Weight.
First Squadron	154,368	48	40,800
Second Squadron	73,175	20	17,000
Cruiser Squadron	78,040	44	8,800
Reserve Squadron	147,134	44	30,900
Totals	452,717	196	97,500

RUSSIA.

Name of Ship—	Tonnage.	Type.	No. Guns.	Calibre.	Projectile Weight.	Total Project. Weight.
BATTLESHIP SQUADRON.						
Cesarevitch	12,912	1 B.	4	12 in.	850	3,400
Pervosvannyi	17,400	1 B.	4	12 in.	850	3,400
Imperator Pavel	17,400	1 B.	4	12 in.	850	3,400
Slava	13,516	1 B.	4	12 in.	850	3,400
Totals	61,228		16			13,600
CRUISER SQUADRON.						
Rurik	15,170	A. C.	4	10 in.	500	2,000
Gromoboi	12,220	A. C.	4	8 in.	250	1,000
Admiral Makaroff	7,887	A. C.	2	8 in.	250	500
Bayan	7,887	A. C.	2	8 in.	250	500
Pallada	7,900	A. C.	2	8 in.	250	500
Totals	43,064		14			4,500

Fleet Totals.

	Tonnage.	No. Guns.	Total Proj. Weight.
Battleship Squadron	61,288	16	13,600
Cruiser Squadron	42,064	14	4,500
Totals	103,352	30	18,100

Totals for Triple Entente.

	Tonnage.	Guns.	Proj. Wgt.
Great Britain	1,451,300	578	435,960
France	452,717	196	97,500
Russia	103,352	30	18,100
Totals	2,007,369	804	551,560

FLEETS OF THE DUAL ALLIANCE.

GERMANY.

HIGH SEA FLEET.

Name of Ship—	Tonnage.	Type.	No. Guns.	Calibre.	Projectile Weight.	Total Project. Weight.
Friedrich der Grosse	24,310	D.	10	12 in.	850	8,500
FIRST SQUADRON.						
Ostfriesland	22,500	D.	12	12 in.	850	10,200
Helgoland	22,500	D.	12	12 in.	850	10,200
Oldenburg	22,500	D.	12	12 in.	850	10,200
Thuringen	22,500	D.	12	12 in.	850	10,200
Nassau	18,600	D.	12	11 in.	750	9,000
Posen	18,600	D.	12	11 in.	750	9,000
Rheinland	18,600	D.	12	11 in.	750	9,000
Westfalen	18,600	D.	12	11 in.	750	9,000
Total	164,400		96			76,800
SECOND SQUADRON.						
Deutschland	13,040	1 B.	4	11 in.	750	3,000
Pommern	13,040	1 B.	4	11 in.	750	3,000
Schleswig-Holstein	13,040	1 B.	4	11 in.	750	3,000
Schlesien	13,040	1 B.	4	11 in.	750	3,000
Hanover	13,040	1 B.	4	11 in.	750	3,000
Hessen	12,997	1 B.	4	11 in.	750	3,000
Preussen	12,997	1 B.	4	11 in.	750	3,000
Lothringen	12,997	1 B.	4	11 in.	750	3,000
Total	91,151		32			24,000
THIRD SQUADRON.						
Kaiser	24,310	D.	10	12 in.	850	8,500
Kaiserin	24,310	D.	10	12 in.	850	8,500
Prinz Regent Luitpold	24,310	D.	10	12 in.	850	8,500
Konig Albert	24,310	D.	10	12 in.	850	8,500
Total	97,240		40			34,000
BATTLE CRUISER SQUADRON.						
Seydlitz	24,640	B. C.	10	11 in.	750	7,500
Moltke	22,640	B. C.	10	11 in.	750	7,500
Goeben	22,640	B. C.	10	11 in.	750	7,500
Von der Tann	18,700	B. C.	8	11 in.	750	6,000
Total	88,620		38			28,500
RESERVE SQUADRON.						
Wittelsbach	11,611	1 B.	4	9.4 in.	380	1,520
Braunschweig	12,997	1 B.	4	11 in.	750	3,000
Elsass	12,997	1 B.	4	11 in.	750	3,000
Zahringen	11,611	1 B.	4	9.4 in.	380	1,520
Total	49,216		16			9,040

Fleet Totals.

	Tonnage.	No. Guns.	Total Proj. Weight.
High Sea Fleet	465,721	216	171,800
Reserve Squadron	49,216	16	9,040
Total	514,937	232	180,840

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

Name of Ship—	Tonnage.	Type.	No. Guns.	Calibre.	Projectile Weight.	Total Project. Weight.
FIRST SQUADRON.						
Viribus Unitis	20,000	D.	12	12 in.	850	10,200
Tegetthoff	20,000	D.	12	12 in.	850	10,200
Radetsky	14,226	1 B.	4	12 in.	850	3,400
Zrinyi	14,226	1 B.	4	12 in.	850	3,400
Totals	68,452		32			27,200
RESERVE SQUADRON.						
Ersatz Franz Ferdinand	14,226	1 B.	4	12 in.	850	3,400
Ersatz Ferdinand Max	10,433	1 B.	4	9.4 in.	380	1,520
Ersatz Friedrich	10,433	1 B.	4	9.4 in.	380	1,520
Totals	35,092		12			6,440

Fleet Totals.

	Tonnage.	No. Guns.	Total Proj. Weight.
First Squadron	68,452	32	27,200
Reserve Squadron	35,092	12	6,440
Totals	103,544	44	33,640

Totals for Germany and Austria.

	Tonnage.	Guns.	Proj. Wgt.
Germany	514,641	232	180,840
Austria-Hungary	103,544	44	33,640
Totals	618,185	276	214,480

COMPARISON OF TOTALS.

	Tonnage.	Guns.	Proj. Wgt. in Pounds.
Triple Entente	2,007,369	804	551,560
Germany and Austria	618,185	276	214,480
Balance in favor of Triple Entente	1,389,184	528	337,080

VATERLAND NOT COALING.

Fuel Aboard Since Sunday, Says Line—Barbarossa May Slip Away.

At the offices of the Hamburg-American [illegible] Vaterland had been taking on supplies of coal on Tuesday at her pier in Hoboken. It was said that she had been coaled up since Sunday night.

The boat was again closely guarded last night. In addition to the armed guards on the piers and the Hoboken patrolmen on duty outside the gates, the German liners are guarded at the sterns by motor launches and the big Hamburg-American tugboat No. 3, whose powerful searchlight is thrown on any boat approaching the Hoboken shore. Last night the only change in the guard was the presence in full uniform of Chief of Police Hayes of Hoboken.

Among the rumors that caused more or less excitement during the evening was one that a Russian carrying a mysterious package, supposed to be a bomb, had been arrested in Manhattan while on his way to the Vaterland. Although [illegible] police placed credence in the report.

Another foolish rumor was that shortly before midnight a U. S. government boat stopped at the Hamburg-American and North German Lloyd piers, and notified the officials that their ships must not leave New York without a notification to this government and a declaration of their cargoes. A third rumor was to the effect that the fifty or more United States Secret Service men on or about the Vaterland were commissioned to see that no munitions of war went aboard the ship.

People who are keeping an eye on the liners declared yesterday that there was good reason to believe that the North German Lloyd steamer Barbarossa was going to repeat tonight the act of the Kronprinz Wilhelm, which slipped out of the harbor a few nights ago. She was taking on coal and other supplies all day, and orders had been given that the loading was to be completed by 6 o'clock tonight. The crew received shore leave for the day, but was ordered to be aboard again last night. It is pointed out, however, that the Barbarossa is only a thirteen-knot boat, and that to send her out in the same way as the [illegible] be practically giving her to the British fleet.

CLOSE WATCH ON CARGOES.

Government Adopts Stringent Measures to Enforce Rules for Shipping.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—Government officials are taking steps to enforce the President's neutrality proclamation. Orders were dispatched to all Customs Collectors today to take every precaution in the matter of clearing merchant vessels for foreign ports. This order was sent by both the Treasury and the Commerce Departments:

"Notify all steamship companies and masters immediately that no vessels will be permitted to clear from your port until they have filed their full manifests, and also that all outgoing foreign vessels will be subject to the inspection of [illegible] by United States [illegible] within the territorial waters of the United States."

GREATEST SEA FIGHT WILL SHOCK WORLD

If the Whole Mighty Fleets of England and Germany Clash in the Mighty War

GERMAN SHIPS OUTCLASSED

British Fleet Exceeds the Kaiser's by More Than 365,000 Tons and Has 120 More Guns.

The greatest sea battle in history, according to naval authorities, may be fought now that England has been drawn into the European war. This battle, it is expected, will be between the Home Fleet of Great Britain and the High Sea Fleet of Germany. These are the two most powerful fleets in the world, and there is only one other that approaches them in tonnage and offensive strength, and that is our Atlantic Fleet.

As between these German and British fleets, the British is far superior on paper. In tonnage alone the Home Fleet exceeds the German High Sea Fleet by more than 365,000 tons. Its big guns, those of nine-inch calibre and more, outnumber those in the main batteries of the German ships by 120, while in a single broadside from all the big guns, the British ships can hurl projectiles which exceed those of the German broadside by more than 100,000 pounds.

The tables that follow were compiled from figures in the Naval Annual of 1914. The guns listed include those in the main batteries only. These abbreviations are used:

Dreadnought, D. Battleship, 1 B. Battle cruiser, B. C. Armored cruiser, A. C. Projectile weight, Proj. Wght.

If the German Fleet should manage to hold its own in an encounter with the Home Fleet of Great Britain, England could hurl at the Germans her Second Home Fleet of twenty-three battleships and armored cruisers. This second fleet is composed of fifteen first-class battleships and eight armored cruisers, the combined tonnage of the organization being 299,450 tons. Then there is the Baltic Fleet of Russia to take into consideration, with its four first-class battleships and five armored cruisers, all of which carry powerful ordnance and are registered at 115,760 tons.

STARS AGAINST THE KAISER.

Horoscope, Printed in 1911, Predicted Ruin of His House.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Aug. 5.—The Intransigeant, in an article headed "The Kaiser's Evil Destiny," cites passages from Emperor William's horoscope as drawn by Larmier, published in "The Echo of the Marvelous" for 1911. On the Emperor's birth on Jan. 27, 1859, there was a conjunction of Saturn and Mars in Taurus, denoting the loss of property, the ruin of the House of Hohenzollern, and the destruction of the German Empire in 1913 or in 1914.

The presence of Jupiter presages Emperor William as the last German Emperor of the Hohenzollerns. Aries, also in the horoscope, means violence. The final passage is most striking: "If there is war in 1914 between France and Germany the former will be victorious."

It is a remarkable circumstance that predictions that the German Empire would end this year were made as long ago as 1871. A famous French clairvoyant was asked what the future had in store, and reached her conclusions, not by astrology, but by a strange method of numbers of her own, adding up ages and dates, and reaching results that up to the present time have been verified.

Mme. de Thèbes, the best-known of the present-day Parisian clairvoyants, is said to have refused to make any prediction for the present year when she was asked to do so last Autumn, saying that what she saw was "too dreadful."

SEIZES RUSSIAN FUNDS.

Germany Places Embargo on Balances in the Great Banks.

BERLIN, Aug. 5.—An embargo was today laid on Russian balances at the great banks in Germany.

These funds are considered by Germany as property belonging to a hostile force.

Following the receipt of this dispatch cable communication with Germany was stopped when the British severed the lines east of the Azores.

TODAY AND TOMORROW

YOU ought to provide by making a Will for the proper distribution of your property after your death.

So many people do not. Partly because they hate to be bothered by lawyers and partly because they don't think about it.

Call to see our trust officers to-day. State what you want to do with your property. Our attorneys will draw your Will and have it ready for you to-morrow.

Don't put it off until next week. It may be too late.

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THE KAISER'S WAR PLANS

ONE of the leading military writers of Germany, a General in the Army, revealed them in a book written quite recently. So far, he has proved that he knew what he was writing about.

How the War Will Affect Us
Just how is told in a striking interview with Prof. Alvin S. Johnson of Cornell University, one of the leading economists in the United States. Every one should read this important and exceedingly interesting article.

Neutrality That Failed
Why the smaller nations are being dragged into the maelstrom of war against their will. Holland's dikes being used to flood the country and prevent invasion.

The War Drama in New York
Thousands of foreign residents waiting for a chance to go back home gather at cafes and other meeting places and sink fleets and annihilate armies.

Striking War Photographs
The Picture Section will contain several pages that show the fighting forces and some of the leading figures in the great conflict, reproduced by rotogravure and fine half tone.

The Conquerors, by Pierre Fritel
A full-page reproduction in the Magazine Section of this impressive painting which shows grimly the awful price paid for victory in battle.

NEXT SUNDAY'S TIMES

PARADERS CHEER TIMES WAR NEWS

Britons, Frenchmen, and Belgians March Up Broadway Singing National Anthems.

PLAUDITS FOR REDMOND

Irish Leader's Support of the Government Praised Warmly—Police Quell Demonstrations.

Feeling over the war has become so strong among the natives of the embattled nations living in this city that the police were warned last night to keep the crowds in the streets moving and to watch for disputes between individuals so as to break them up before they developed into riots.

Great throngs gathered before the bulletins in the Times Building yesterday and last night, and, while there was some cheering as the news was displayed, the crowd was silent for the most part, those composing it being concerned too deeply, it seemed, to make a public display of their emotions.

Fifty or more young men with British flags in their hats sang British hymns as each new bulletin telling of the war's progress was shown upon a screen in Herald Square. This attracted many persons to the place, and the police, fearing that Germans might resent the demonstration, dispersed the gathering.

A crowd of Englishmen, Irishmen, Frenchmen and Belgians marched up Broadway, from Thirty-fourth Street to Forty-second Street at midnight wearing Union Jacks in their hats, and cheering madly for John Redmond and for Belgium. The cheers for Redmond were given because of the Home Rule leader's support of the Government in this crisis. In Times Square, for fifteen minutes before the police stopped the demonstration the crowd cheered for the British and sang the "Marseillaise" in honor of the Frenchmen. An aged Belgian was carried about throughout the celebration on the shoulders of three men and coachmen from cabs in front of the Astor left their horses to join in the British songs.

In the lower east side the streets were filled last night with members of the foreign colonies, all talking over the war. Notwithstanding the fact that many of the nations at war had representatives living in the same blocks Many Russians and Servians gathered there were no serious clashes.

last night in Greenwich and Washington Streets, and at the Russian Cathedral in East Ninety-seventh Street. It was announced that a special military service for Russians and Servians would be held there next Sunday morning.

HOPEFUL FOR SUFFRAGE.

Mrs. Catt Says War Shows Men Are as Hysterical as Women.

Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, who arrived on the Kaiser William II. yesterday from London, where she had been attending a board meeting of the International Suffrage Alliance, of which she was President, was worried as to the outcome of the work done by the board, which was to complete the arrangements for a big convention of the alliance in Berlin next June. Mrs. Catt said she felt that if women had had the vote in all the countries now at war the conflict would have been prevented.

"Women would have been conservative," she said yesterday. "They have sense, and they know that it may not be possible for one nation to keep the peace while all the others are armed and at war, but internationally they might do it. War falls on the women most heavily, and more so now than ever before. This war should be a good argument for suffrage. It shows that men, as I have always believed, are as hysterical as women, only they show it in a different way. Women weep and men fight."

FIX FOOD PRICES IN VIENNA.

Church Permits Marriages Now Without Publication of Bans.

VIENNA, Austria, Aug. 5.—The Austro-Hungarian Government today took drastic measures to protect the public against dealers charging exorbitant prices for food. A decree was issued calling on producers, warehousemen and dealers to inform the local authorities as to the stocks in their possession. Any attempt to keep secret the extent of the stocks or to raise prices is to be punished by imprisonment ranging from one month to one year.

The church authorities have decided to permit marriages to be performed without the usual publication of bans, the only demand made being an oath that there is no legal hindrance. Hundreds of couples are taking advantage of these regulations.

REPORTS PEACE TREATIES.

Senate Committee Favors Mr. Bryan's Agreements with 20 Nations.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—Mr. Bryan's twenty peace treaties were favorably reported to the Senate this afternoon from the Committee on Foreign Relations. The committee made the treaties nearly uniform by making the breathing spell in all of them one year in duration, and by striking from the first six treaties signed the provision that during the inquiry into the causes of difference the military and naval status quo must be preserved.

Mr. Bryan expressed himself as highly gratified with the committee's action, but to the superstitiously inclined an incident occurred at the Capitol that suggested strongly that treaties of a pacific sort were proving of little avail in Europe. A carrier pigeon—undoubtedly the Dove of Peace—flew into the Senate press gallery and was badly hurt as it dashed itself against a mirror.

MOB STOPS PEACE MEETING.

English Labor Agitators Attacked and Red Flag Torn Down.

SAFFRON WARDEN, England, Aug. 5.—A hostile crowd tonight broke up a peace meeting in the market place, stoned the windows of the Independent Labor headquarters and hauled down the red flag and burned it.

WAR ENDS CHINA CRUISE.

Our Warships Ordered to Shanghai —Germans Guard Merchantmen.

SHANGHAI, Aug. 5.—The squadron of United States warships in Chinese waters has discontinued its cruise and is now on the way from Chi-fu to this port.

Guns were mounted today on the North German Lloyd steamship Prinz Eitel Friedrich at Tsing-tau.

The Far Eastern squadron of the German fleet, accompanied by a number of merchantmen, left Tsing-tau today, and it was reported that the warships were proceeding northward.

Large numbers of Chinese coolies have been forced to work under armed guards on the defenses of Tsing-tau.

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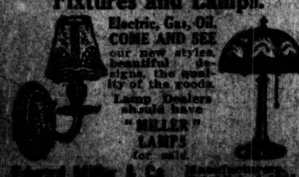
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LIPTON WITHDRAWS FROM RACE

STATE TENNIS DOUBLES.

Hackett and Alexander Favored to Win Title for the Third Time.

Play in the New York State tennis championship in men's doubles yesterday on the turf courts of the Crescent Athletic Club at Bay Ridge reached the semi-final round, with Harold H. Hackett and Frederick B. Alexander favored for the title. The default of Frederick C. Inman and Raymond D. Little, and the defeat of Charles M. Bull, Jr., and Lyle E. Mahan leaves but faint opposition to the former internationalists.

Hackett and Alexander scored a double victory, which brought them into the semi-final round. In the first match they defeated Count Otto Salm of Austria and Georges Aranyi of France in straight sets, the European players winning only one game. The second match was an interesting affair of three sets, with Bull and Mahan as the contending team. Hackett and Alexander won the first set at love, but Bull and Mahan made a splendid recovery in the second set after deuce had been called, and equalized matters. The third set found the internationalists at their best again, and by clever combination work carried off the honors.

Dr. Ewing Taylor and F. T. Frelinghuysen defaulted their match to Charles Chambers and J. T. Allen in the second set, with the score 6—1, 3—4, in favor of the latter team. Dr. Taylor sprained his ankle and was unable to continue.

Much regret was expressed over the action of the Tennis Committee of the Crescent A. C. in postponing the challenge round for the Crescent bowl until Aug. 20. This decision was due to the Davis Cup matches. The survivors are Maurice E. McLoughlin and R. Lindley Murray, the Californians. The match was scheduled for yesterday afternoon, but after a consultation between the members of the Tennis Committee and the International Committee of Management of the Davis Cup Murray agreed to postpone the match in order to allow McLoughlin to take an early train for Boston to witness the match between Australasia and England. Another consideration was that as Murray is likely to extend the champion to the limit it might impair the latter's playing in the international match. The summary:

New York State Championship, Men's Doubles.—Third Round—Charles M. Bull Jr., and Lyle E. Mahan defeated Raymond D. Little and Frederick C. Inman by default; Harold H. Hackett and Frederick B. Alexander defeated Count Otto Salm an Georges Aranyi, 6—1, 6—0.

Fourth Round—Harold H. Hackett and Frederick B. Alexander defeated Charles M. Bull, Jr., and Lyle E. Mahan, 6—0, 5—7, 6—3; Charles Chambers and J. T. Allen defeated Dr. Ewing Taylor and F. T. Frelinghuysen, 6—1, 3—4, default.

CHURCH AND MATHEY WIN.

Princeton Pair Will Play McLoughlin and Bundy for Tennis Title.

CHICAGO, Aug. 5.—G. M. Church and Dean Mathey of Princeton University, Western tennis champions, today won the right to play Maurice E. McLoughlin and Thomas C. Bundy of California for the national doubles championship by defeating T. R. Pell and Karl Behr of New York, the Eastern champions, in the championship preliminaries. The scores were 6—3, 6—4, 4—6, 7—5.

The match was replete with brilliant tennis and the victory of the college men was loudly applauded. Mathey's work in particular was sensational. Never in all his matches has he shown the brilliance he did today. His deadly overhead smashes brought point after point to his team, while his errors were few.

Pell did by far the best work for the Eastern champions. Behr was badly off stroke and threw away many points by smashing into the net. Pell carried the brunt of the battle.

PARKE AND MAVROGORDATO

To Play Brontes and Wilding in Davis Cup Doubles Today.

BOSTON, Mass., Aug. 5.—Capt. B. C. Parke of the British Davis Cup tennis team announced tonight that E. M. Mavrogordato would be his partner in the doubles match with N. E. Brookes, and A. F. Wilding of the Australasian team, tomorrow afternoon at the Longwood Cricket Club. Preceding the doubles event, A. P. Lowe of the British team will play Wilding in singles, and Capt. Parke will play Capt. Brookes of the Australasians.

Cup Motor Boat Races Off.

CHICAGO, Aug. 5.—The forty-foot hydroplane Disturber IV., built by James A. Pugh, to race English, French, and German speed boats in the annual regatta at Cowes, is laid up in England where it arrived a few days ago, and the war makes the international races an impossibility this year. Disturber IV. was the most recent and swiftest of many hydroplanes built for Pugh and was thought to have an excellent chance for the cup.

Another international yacht race expected to be decided off this port for the Richardson trophy for class P sloops planned to be sailed Aug. 15 off the Royal Canadian Yacht Club at Toronto, Canada, failed at the Chicago challenger, built at a cost of $10,000, is near Toronto, tuning up, but announcement that there will be no racing this year is expected here at yachting headquarters.

Davis Cup Tennis to be Played.

Robert Wrenn, Chairman of the Davis Cup Committee, said yesterday that there was no intention at present of calling off the international tennis matches on account of war in Europe.

"I see no reason why the matches should not be played," said Mr. Wrenn. "At last reports all the players were in favor of continuing the matches."

Only Australasians, the British Isles players, and those from the United States are left to complete the match.

LIPTON WITHDRAWS FROM CUP RACE

New York Yacht Club, However, Has Not Received Official Notification.

LONDON, Aug. 5.—Sir Thomas Lipton has telephoned the Associated Press that on account of the declaration of war by Great Britain he has withdrawn his yacht, Shamrock IV., from the races that were to be held off New York for the America's Cup.

Racing by the intended cup defenders Resolute and Vanitie has practically ended for the season, although the New York Yacht Club had not yesterday heard officially from Sir Thomas Lipton regarding his withdrawal from the races because of the war.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 5.—The New York Yacht Club's Summer cruising fleet was formally disbanded at noon today at a signal from Commodore Dallas B. Pratt's flagship Sea Fox. The race for the cup offered by King George V. of England was declared off upon receipt of the news that England had declared war on Germany. There was to have been a special race in its place, but this was abandoned on account of high wind and rough seas.

W. Butler Duncan of the America's Cup Committee cabled to Sir Thomas Lipton today to ascertain what the challenging British yachtsman proposed to do with his fourth Shamrock. It is not expected that he will try for the America's Cup while England is at war. Pending his reply the defense yachts Resolute and Vanitie were ordered to be in readiness for further races. They will do so until word comes. Resolute will then be towed to Bristol and hauled out. Vanitie will tow to Lawley's Yard in Neponsit, where she was built, and laid up.

The official trials were scheduled for Aug. 15 to 22. These will be indefinitely postponed, but before a defender is finally selected an official trial series will have to be held. When that will be nobody knows. It is quite possible that the delay will give Defiance another chance to get into the fight. At present Resolute has the cup defense honors cinched.

WILLIAMS TYES McLOUGHLIN

Davis Cup Players Break Even in Four-Set Tennis Match.

Three of the four members of America's Davis Cup team engaged in practice matches yesterday on the championship courts of the West Side Lawn Tennis Club at Forest Hills, Long Island. It was announced that Otto Froitzheim and Oscar Kruezer would play a doubles match against Maurice E. McLoughlin and Thomas C. Bundy, but the German tennis players did not show up. Two matches in singles were played, and William J. Clothier, the former National champion, and Watson M. Washburn were ready to substitute for the German team, but McLoughlin and Williams decided they had enough tennis for one day after they had played four hard sets.

It was a real tryout, both for players and courts, and President Robert D. Wrenn, of the International Committee of Management, expressed satisfaction with both. McLoughlin and Williams divided honors in the four-set match with 6—3, 3—6, 4—6, 6—2, while Bundy dropped two sets to R. D. Wrenn, 6—2, 6—4. The latter contest was more in the nature of an exhibition.

Williams, who did not enter the New York State Championship, fearing he might become stale from overwork, made a good showing. He seemed to have little difficulty in handling McLoughlin's severe service, while he passed the National champion repeatedly with well judged lines shots. He developed a tendency to drive into the net, but uncovered a service that frequently puzzled his opponent. He played the back court well, but was deficient when running up to the net.

The National title holder was in excellent form, although the speed of the first two sets caused him to slow down somewhat in the second and third. There were brilliant rallies and clever exchanges, with McLoughlin forcing the pace most of the time. He outplayed Williams in the first set, but the Philadelphian forced his form in the second, making the sets even. McLoughlin set a warm pace in the opening of the third set and had Williams 3—1, when the latter rallied and after several deuce games captured the set.

Instead of playing the doubles match with Clothier and Washburn, as arranged, McLoughlin contested another set with Williams, which he won easily. Both players were tired after their exhibition, which was witnessed by a big gallery.

The Davis Cup party, consisting of President Robert D. Wrenn, Secretary George T. Adee, McLoughlin, Williams, and Bundy left for Boston last night in order to witness the first two days' play in the final round for the Davis Cup, which starts today between Australasia and England on the courts of the Longwood Cricket Club. The party will return on Saturday morning and will probably play a doubles match in the afternoon. Karl H. Behr, the fourth member of the party, who is in Chicago, will rejoin the team Saturday.

FINE GOLF BY PROS.

Macdonald Smith Plays Thirty-six Holes in 137 in Open Tourney.

Golf that was little short of wonderful gave Macdonald Smith, the professional of the Oakmont Country Club, near Pittsburgh, the lead at the end of the first day's play in the Metropolitan open championship yesterday at Scarsdale. Smith played the thirty-six holes for a total of 137.

In 1911, Gil Nicholls of Wilmington had a total of 281 for seventy-two holes in the Metropolitan open championship at Englewood, a score made largely through the fact that he had a 66 on the last round. His total for the last thirty-six holes was 137.

Jack Hutchinson of Allegheny came within a stroke of Macdonald Smith, getting two 69s, while four were tied for third place with 145, Jack Dowling of Scarsdale, William Macfarlane, Baltimore; Robert Andrew, New Haven, and Jack Hobens, Englewood.

Oswald Kirkby, the Metropolitan and New Jersey amateur title holder, led the amateurs with 73—75—148. His position is sixth. The second thirty-six holes is on for today. The scores:

Macdonald Smith, Oakmont, 137; Jack Hutchinson, Allegheny, 138; J. Dowling, Scarsdale, 145; W. Macfarlane, Baltimore, 145; Robert Andrew, New Haven, 145; Jack Hobens, Englewood, 145; Carl Anderson, New London, 147; Louis Tellier, Canoe Brook, 147; *Oswald Kirkby, Englewood, 148; Charles H. Hoffner, Atlantic City, 149; James R. Thomson, Philadelphia, 149; Dave Honeyman, Forest Hill, 150; James M. Barnes, Whitemarsh, 151; Elmer W. Loving, Arcola, 151; Joe Mitchell, Upper Montclair, 151; Bert Battell, Flushing, 151; George Sargent, Chevy Chase, 152; Thomas L. McNamara, Boston, 152; George Low, Baltusrol, 153; James Maiden, Nassau, 153; Tom Anderson, Montclair, 153; Dave Hunter, Essex County, 153; Alexander Smith, Wykagyl, 154; *Lee W. Maxwell, Scarsdale, 154; Frank H. Bellwood, Garden City, 154; Herbert Strong, Inwood, 154; T. W. Bonnar, Charlotte, 155; Jack Jolly, Newark, 156; James Fraser, Great Neck, 156; Dan St. Mackie, Century, 156; J. Doeberl, Greenwich, 156; Joe Sylvester, Glens Falls, 156; Fred McLeod, Columbia, 157; Cyril Walker, Pine Orchard, 157; Robert M. Thomson, Glen Ridge, 157; Jack Beckett, Washington, 158; L. M. McDonald, Erie, 158; Tom Patterson, Knollwood, 158; F. Cook, Van Cortlandt, 158; Hugh Claspy, unattached, 159; Leonard Biles, Sleepy Hollow, 159; *Clifford A. Dunning, Nassau, 160; Isaac S. Mackie, Fox Hills, 160; *Charles E. Van Vleck, Jr., Baltusrol, 160; Howard Beckett, Washington, 160; Harry Cowie, Baca Grande, 160; W. E. Stoddard, Bedford, 160; J. R. Ingils, Fairview, 161; *Gardiner W. White, Flushing, 161; George T. Sayers, Merion, 161; Ben Nicholls, Wilmington, 161; J. F. Donato, unattached, 161; John R. Langlands, Weequahic, 161; C. W. Singleton, Siwanoy, 161; James Corcoran, unattached, 161; Nick Demane, Rye, 163; Jack Hagan, Salisbury, 163; George Dernbach, Richmond County, 164; William Hanley, Annandale, 164; Herbert Martin, Quogue, 165; W. Braid, Baltimore, 165; Bayard Beebe, Long Branch, 165; James Roche, Elkridge Hunt, 165; Thomas Young, Troy, 166; *John Buckbee, Jr., New York Golf, 168; John Gullen, Waccabac, 168; R. D. Thompson, Fort Chester, 170; William Gourlay, Suburban, 170; James C. Ferguson, Spring Lake, 171; Alexander Findlay Jr., Ridgewood, 172; Harry Overy, Ocean, 175; James Floyd, Savannah, 176.

*Amateur.

RENEW $1,100,000 NOTES.

Claflin Receivers Act for a Pittsburgh Subsidiary.

At the request of J. B. Martindale and Frederic A. Juilliard, receivers for the H. B. Claflin Company, Judge W. I. Grubb in the Federal District Court yesterday authorized the receivers to renew until July 1, 1915, notes of McCreery & Co. of Pittsburgh, aggregating more than $1,000,000, held by banks in Pittsburgh and St. Louis. The banks holding these notes and the amounts are:

Bank of Pittsburgh, $200,000; People's National Bank, $125,000; Monongahala National Bank, $100,000; Real Estate Trust Company, $300,000; Union Trust Company of Pittsburgh, $150,000; Pittsburgh Trust Company, $125,000, and the Mercantile Trust Company of St. Louis, $100,000.

McCreery & Co. of Pittsburgh is a Claflin subsidiary organized in 1904 by John Claflin.

SKATING ON REPUBLIC ROOF.

Victoria Roof Garden to Close to Allow of Changes in Structures.

In a notice signed "From Oscar Hammerstein (himself)" the impresario yesterday explained that the Victoria Roof Garden would close Sunday night, Aug. 16, to allow of changes in the structure for a new use during the Winter season. He describes this as dance-skating on a process recently invented, resembling ice and snow, but serving the purpose of real ice.

A structure to house this form of amusement will be erected of steel and glass atop the Republic Theatre, and the Victoria Theatre roof, which connects, will be used for dancing and floor vaudeville acts. The Victoria Theatre downstairs will continue uninterrupted under its present policy.

New York A. C. Crew Wins.

The eight-oared crew which will represent the New York Athletic Club in the National Regatta to be held at Philadelphia beginning tomorrow, rowed a one-mile race with the New Rochelle Rowing Club eight-oared crew which will represent the latter club at Baltimore on Labor Day, and the Winged Foot contingent came off victorious with an eight-foot advantage at the finish. The race was decided over the Huckleberry Course on the Sound. The New York Athletic Club eight leaves today for Philadelphia.

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20-26 West 36th St.
New York

OFFICIAL. NATION-WIDE ENDORSEMENT of Kellogg's WAXTITE PACKAGE

From 48 State and Municipal Health Authorities

Reasons for "WAXTITE" from Men Who Know

CALIFORNIA—

Dr. L. M. Powers, Health Commissioner, Los Angeles, says: "Sealed packages and wax paper wrappings are economical and convenient, and protect against dust and dirt and are a protection from disease."

Dr. Sarshel D. Cooper, D.O., San Francisco, says: "Having examined and eaten Kellogg's Toasted Corn Flakes put up in the 'Waxtite' packages, I am free to admit that they are far superior to any other similar product that I have ever tried. Being put up in air tight packages is bound to keep them crisp and fresh indefinitely and, I believe, will tend to preserve their nutritive qualities. In the future I will with pleasure recommend to my patients the use of Kellogg's Toasted Corn Flakes on account of the 'Waxtite' package, which makes them absolutely sanitary."

COLORADO—

John Lynch, State Food and Drug Commissioner, says: "This department regards the practice of encasing food products in air-tight packages as a decided step forward in food sanitation. 'Waxtite' is a simple and efficacious device for preventing the deterioration or contamination of foods and is to be highly commended."

Dr. J. M. Perkins, Health Commissioner, City and County of Denver, says: "The new container being known as 'Waxtite' package, seems to possess all that can be desired in the way of a sanitary container for such food."

GEORGIA—

J. D. Price, Commissioner State Department Agriculture, says: "The use of wax paper in wrapping food packages after being sealed is an excellent idea, as it aids in keeping out contamination and keeping the original strength and flavor of food so wrapped."

ILLINOIS—

Dr. John A. Robison, Pres. Illinois State Board of Health, says: "The Waxtite package meets with my most sincere approval. It is a step in the right direction. If all foodstuffs could be inclosed in a like protected package, it would be of great benefit to the public."

INDIANA—

Dr. J. N. Hurty, State Public Health Commissioner, says: "The proper wrapping of foodstuffs to protect them against pollution is plainly very important. The Waxtite package certainly secures all the results desired from secure wrapping."

IOWA—

Dr. H. L. Sayler, City Health Officer, Des Moines, says: "I commend the movement now under way to protect foodstuffs with covering that will prevent moisture, germs and impurities from entering packages, producing not only decomposed food, but poison. There is a satisfaction in opening a package that is thoroughly protected and the plan of using wax covering for foodstuffs meets my approval."

KANSAS—

Dr. J. A. Ramsey, City Health Officer, Topeka, says: "I have examined very carefully the 'Waxtite' wrapper for food packages and believe it to be of great value in preserving food products from contamination. It meets with my ideas exactly as a sanitary wrapper for any or all food products, and I can most cheerfully recommend it."

F. L. Huxtable, City Food Inspector, Wichita, says: "The idea of a sealed package for breakfast foods is beyond a doubt a necessity for the health of the public and is heartily approved by me. The Waxtite package certainly should be popular with housewives."

LOUISIANA—

Dr. Oscar Dowling, State Health Commissioner, says: "After examination of many kinds of food products put up in cartons, paper packages, or tin boxes, it is evident that those having an additional sealed covering of oiled or paraffin paper are the best protected. In this climate the additional covering is absolutely necessary."

MASSACHUSETTS—

Dr. M. W. Richardson, Secretary State Board of Health, says: "The advantages of wax sealed packages for the protection of prepared food would be two-fold: first, evaporation of moisture from foods originally moist would be prevented—furthermore, dry foods would not take up moisture; and, of course, germ life would be excluded from such packages."

MICHIGAN—

J. W. Helme, Commissioner State Food Department, says: "In the sale of cereals three things are to be guarded against. First, contagion by careless handling and from dust, dirt, and flies. Second, deterioration of contents by the absorption of moisture. Third, infestation by cereal eating insects which we find quite common even in many package foodstuffs. It is with pleasure that this department views the advent of the Kellogg waxtite package which prevents all the above defects."

MINNESOTA—

Joel G. Winkjer, Commissioner State Food Department, says: "In the production and distribution of food products the package plays an important part. Your efforts in this line with the Waxtite Cover are commendable."

Dr. C. E. Dutton, City Health Commissioner, Minneapolis, says: "There are many advantages in the protection given certain kinds of foodstuffs by wrapping and sealing the original package with paraffined paper such as the Kellogg Toasted Corn Flake Company's Waxtite package."

Dr. H. E. Webster, Director of Public Health, Duluth, says: "Deterioration and dirt have always been two of the hardest things to overcome in the marketing of prepared foods. It looks now as if the double problem has been solved by the making of the Waxtite package, for it certainly is proof against dirt and moisture, and is calculated to keep the contents from losing any of their food value."

MISSOURI—

F. H. Fricke, State Pure Food Commissioner, St. Louis, says: "One of the best methods of protecting cereals and other foods from dust, vermin, and insanitary handling, is careful packing. I think the Waxtite covering of cartons, in which food is packed, is the ideal method of solving the problem."

Dr. Walter N. Cross, City Chemist, Kansas City, says: "I have examined 'Waxtite' packages. The importance of this proper sealing and wrapping of foodstuffs in packages is of very great value and an excellent protection and safeguard for the housewife."

NORTH DAKOTA—

Prof. E. F. Ladd, Commissioner Agricultural College, says: "We endorse the use of all classes of sanitary packages; and the package submitted under the label 'Waxtite' is to be classed as meeting all the requirements under the Sanitary Law of North Dakota."

NEBRASKA—

Clarence E. Harman, State Food Commissioner, Omaha, says: "I feel that a food that is ready to eat, which is enclosed in a paper bag, and then placed in a carton, and then the carton wrapped and sealed with parchment paper, fully meets the requirements of the sanitary law."

Hon. Jas. E. Dahlman, Mayor of Omaha, says: "The new Kellogg Waxtite package is the best thing I have seen in the way of food packages for a long time. By the use of this we will be able to secure our favorite breakfast cereal as fresh and crisp as when it first comes from the toasters. Success to you and the Waxtite package."

Dr. W. H. Wilson, State Food Inspector, Lincoln, says: "The Waxtite covering of the carton in which the Kellogg Corn Flakes are packed provides a seal against dirt and contamination. It is an improvement that should be looked upon with deep favor by housewives."

NEW YORK—

C. J. Huson, Commissioner State Department Agriculture, says: "The use of waxed paper or other airtight material for wrapping food products placed on the market should be encouraged. When manufacturers of food products take the pains so to wrap their products, it is pretty good evidence that the same care and sanitary methods were used in their manufacture."

Dr. F. W. Sears, Health Officer, Syracuse, says: "Great care should be exercised in the wrappers for dry foodstuffs. Any covering which will take up moisture is not as good as a covering which is impervious to water, like paraffin or wax paper."

Dr. Francis Fronczak, Health Commissioner, Buffalo, says: "As Health Commissioner of the City of Buffalo, I have repeatedly urged that foodstuffs, wherever practicable, should be wrapped to protect from contamination, and I am most heartily in favor of paraffin packages, like the Waxtite package."

OKLAHOMA—

Dr. J. C. Mahr, State Commissioner of Health, says: "It is very important that food products should be protected from hands in handling. 'Waxtite,' in my opinion, will secure protection from finger pollution, dust, and insect pollution."

OHIO—

Dr. Louis Kahn, Health Officer, City of Columbus, says: "The rules of the Columbus Board of Health have always provided that foodstuffs should be properly protected from any possible contamination, and we therefore heartily indorse the method used by some manufacturers of food products, which provide for wrapping the same in an impervious sealed package."

PENNSYLVANIA—

Dr. Samuel G. Dixon, Commissioner State Department of Health, says: "There should be more care taken in wrapping foodstuffs to protect them from dirt and dust which frequently contain germs which are not only disease producing, but cause decomposition of foodstuffs, producing poisons which are injurious when eaten by man."

Reasons why the Waxtite package keeps the crispness, freshness and flavor of Kellogg's Toasted Corn Flakes are given above. They explain why all package cereal foods should be packed Waxtite. These letters are from officials whose business it is to know how cereal food should be packed.

W. K. Kellogg

To avoid disappointment don't merely ask your grocer for toasted corn flakes, but say "KELLOGG'S-WAXTITE" and look for this signature.

CUBS GET THREE HITS OFF TESREAU---YANKEES HUMBLE DETROIT---BROOKLYN WINS

FAST DOUBLE PLAYS BOTTLE UP THE CUBS

Giants' Infield Repels Three Threatened Rallies at Polo Grounds.

They used to say that the Giants couldn't win without the imposing figure of John J. McGraw on the firing line.

Just to dispel this fallacy and to show that the spirit of their absent leader is still with them, the Giants romped all over the Chicago Cubs again yesterday and won by a score of 3 to 0.

If any bouquets are to be distributed the floral horseshoe goes to Jeff Tesreau. One may always depend on the Ozark dromedary to pitch, but it seemed that yesterday he pitched better than usual. That may sound like an impossibility, but nevertheless it's true.

Jeff started to pitch early in the proceedings and when night fell over the pastime he was still in there limbering up his arm at the expense of the Cubs.

All that talk about the Cubs coming here to grab the lead in the pennant race is hereby dispelled. Nothing to it. So very few of the Cubs reached first base that it was hardly noticeable. And the funny thing about it was that nobody reached the second pier. You can't beat that much, what?

Back of Jeff's sparkling pitching was the finest support you ever saw. The Giants, in quenching the Cubs' enthusiasm, ripped off three of the swiftest double plays that have been noticed on the Polo Grounds in many a day. In fact every time the Cubs threatened trouble, every time one of them tried to get to second base, the Giants held an uprising and snuffed the effort at the start.

Right off the reel the Giants gathered a pair of runs. In the first inning Bescher was safe when Tommy Leach muffed his liner. Doyle singled, sending Bescher to second. Burns poked a single, scoring Bescher. Then Davy Robertson jammed out another hit off James Lavender, scoring Doyle.

Along in the third round Bescher hurled a triple to left centre and counted on Robertson's sacrifice fly. And, mind you, all this was executed without the august presence of Mr. McGraw. The score:

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A	CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
B'cher, cf.	4	2	3	6	0	Leach, cf.	4	0	0	2	0
Doyle, 2b.	3	1	1	2	6	Good, rf.	4	0	1	1	1
Burns, lf.	3	0	1	1	0	K'sely, lf.	3	0	0	0	0
R'tson, rf.	3	0	1	1	0	Z'm'n, 3b.	3	0	1	2	2
F'cher, ss.	3	0	0	2	2	Saier, 1b.	2	0	0	12	1
M'kle, 1b.	3	0	0	9	1	Sw'y, 2b.	3	0	0	1	4
McL'n, c.	3	0	0	7	1	Der'k, ss.	3	0	0	2	3
Stock, 3b.	3	0	0	0	0	Archer, c.	3	0	1	3	1
T'reau, p.	3	0	0	0	0	Lav'r, p.	2	0	0	1	3
						*Williams	1	0	0	0	0
Total	28	3	6	27	9	Total	28	0	3	24	15

*Batted for Lavender in ninth inning.

Error—Leach.

New York	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	x	—3
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

First base on error—New York, 1. Three-base hit—Bescher. Sacrifice fly—Robertson. Left on bases—New York, 4; Chicago, 2. Double plays—Doyle and Merkle; Doyle, Fletcher, and Merkle; Fletcher, Doyle, and Merkle. Bases on balls—Off Tesreau, 3; off Lavender, 2. Struck out—By Tesreau, 7; by Lavender, 3. Time of game—One hour and twenty-seven minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Klem and Emslie.

Victory for Phillies in Seventh.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 5.—A batting rally in the seventh inning, when four singles were bunched with an error, a pass, and a sacrifice hit, enabled Philadelphia to defeat Cincinnati today, by 5 to 0. Six attempts to steal bases by Cincinnati were frustrated, largely by Killifer's excellent throwing. Score:

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A	CINCINNATI.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Byrne, 2b.	3	0	1	4	2	Dan'ls, rf.	3	0	1	2	0
Martin, ss.	4	0	2	3	[illegible]	H'z'g, ss.	3	0	2	2	1
Becker, lf.	4	0	2	0	0	T'bley, lf.	4	0	0	2	0
Magee, cf.	4	1	3	3	0	Nieh'f, 3b.	4	0	1	2	2
C'v'th, rf.	3	1	3	0	0	Groh, 2b.	2	0	0	1	2
Lob'rt, 3b.	2	0	0	3	4	B'g'm'r, 2b.	0	0	0	0	1
L'd'rs, 1b.	4	1	0	4	0	Miller, rf.	3	0	1	0	0
Killifer, c.	4	1	0	3	6	M'lw'z, 1b.	3	0	0	5	2
Mayer, p.	3	1	1	0	1	Clarke, c.	3	0	1	3	3
						Gons's, c.	0	0	0	1	0
						Sch'der, p.	3	0	0	1	1
Total	31	5	10	27	13	Total	29	0	7	24	12

Errors—Niehoff, Clarke.

Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	.	—5
Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Two-base hits—Daniels, Herzog. Stolen base—Becker. Sacrifice hits—Cravath, Lobert, (2.) Bases on balls—Off Schneider, 1; off Mayer, 2. Left on bases—Cincinnati, 4; Philadelphia, 6. First base on errors—Philadelphia, 1. Hit by pitcher—By Mayer, (Daniels.) Struck out—By Schneider, 2; by Mayer, 2. Wild pitch—Mayer. Time of game—One hour and thirty-five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Quigley and Eason.

Eight Straight Wins for Braves.

BOSTON, Aug. 5.—The home team won their eighth straight game today, shutting out Pittsburgh, 4 to 0. Boston's hits were timely. Score:

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A	PITTSBURGH.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Devore, rf.	4	1	1	1	0	Collins, rf.	4	0	1	2	0
Cather, rf.	1	0	1	0	0	Carey, lf.	4	0	0	1	0
Evers, 2b.	2	0	0	4	3	Leon'd, 3b.	4	0	0	2	0
Con'ly, lf.	2	1	1	1	1	Wagner, ss.	4	0	1	1	2
M'ville, ss.	3	0	0	2	5	Kelly, cf.	3	0	0	2	0
Sc'm't, 1b.	4	0	1	14	0	K'tc'y, 1b.	3	0	1	12	0
Deal, 3b.	4	0	1	2	3	Viox, 2b.	3	0	0	2	4
Mann, cf.	2	1	0	0	0	Gibson, c.	2	0	0	3	1
Gowdy, c.	3	1	0	3	2	O'Toole, p.	2	0	0	0	2
James, p.	4	0	1	0	1	Kant'er, p.	0	0	0	0	1
						*Hyatt	1	0	1	0	0
						†Falsey	0	0	0	0	0
Total	29	4	6	27	15	Total	30	0	4	24	10

*Batted for O'Toole in eighth inning.
†Ran for Hyatt in eighth inning.
Errors—Schmidt, Casey, Wagner (2.)

Boston	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	.	—4
Pittsburgh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Two-base hits—Konetchy, Connelly. Hits—Off O'Toole, 5 in 7 innings; off Kantlehner, 1 in 1 inning. Sacrifice hits—Connelly, Mann. Stolen bases—Evers, (2,) Gowdy, (2,) Cather. Left on bases—Boston, 10; Pittsburgh, 4. First base on balls—Off James, 1; off O'Toole, 6; off Kantlehner, 1. First base on errors—Boston, 1; Pittsburgh, 1. Struck out—By James, 3; by Kantlehner, 1. Time of game—One hour and thirty-eight minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Rigler and Hart.

MINOR LEAGUE RESULTS.

New York State League.

At Binghamton—Binghamton, 8; Troy, 2.
At Elmira—Elmira, 3; Albany, 0. Elmira, 8; Albany, 2.
At Utica—Utica, 3; Scranton, 1.
At Syracuse—Wilkes-Barre, 3; Syracuse, 0.

Eastern Association.

At Pittsfield—New Haven, 2; Pittsfield, 0.
At New Britain—Hartford, 7; New Britain, 1. Hartford, 3; New Britain, 1.
At Bridgeport—Bridgeport, 3; Waterbury, 2.
At Springfield—Springfield, 2; New Haven, 1.

New England League.

At Lowell—Worcester, 5; Lowell, 4. (Twelve innings.)
At Lewiston—Lewiston, 3; Manchester, 2. (Twelve innings. Lewiston, 5; Manchester, 2.
At Portland—Lynn, 15; Portland, 11.
At Lawrence—Lawrence, 1; Haverhill, 0. Lawrence, 5; Haverhill, 2.

American Association.

At Minneapolis—Minneapolis, 8; Indianapolis, 7. Minneapolis, 7; Indianapolis, 2.
At Milwaukee—Milwaukee, 5; Cleveland, 4. Milwaukee, 4; Cleveland, 1.
At St. Paul—Louisville, 4; St. Paul, 3.
Columbus at Kansas City, postponed; wet grounds.

Tri-State League.

At Trenton—Trenton, 10; Allentown, 2. Trenton, 6; Allentown, 5.
At Lancaster—Reading, 8; Lancaster, 1. Reading, 5; Lancaster, 1.
At Wilmington—Harrisburg, 6; Wilmington, 3.

Southern Association.

At Nashville—Nashville, 5; Memphis, 2.
At Chattanooga—Atlanta, 5; Chattanooga, 4.
At Mobile—Birmingham, 3; Mobile, 0. Birmingham, 5; Mobile, 2.

Virginia League.

At Newport News—Roanoke, 3; Newport News, 0. Roanoke, 5; Newport News, 0. (Ten innings.)
At Norfolk—Norfolk, 3; Petersburg, 1. Petersburg, 4; Norfolk, 1.
At Richmond—Richmond, 5; Portsmouth, 1. Richmond, 2; Portsmouth, 1.

BASEBALL

Yesterday's Results.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York, 3; Chicago, 0.
St. Louis, 4; Brooklyn, 0.
Philadelphia, 5; Cincinnati, 0.
Boston, 4; Pittsburgh, 0.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

New York, 14; Detroit, 4.
Cleveland, 3; Washington, 2.
Philadelphia, 7; Chicago, 4.
Boston, 6; St. Louis, 0.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

Brooklyn, 4; Kansas City, 3.
Indianapolis, 5; Buffalo, 4.
St. Louis, 3; Pittsburgh, 2.
Chicago, 4; Baltimore, 0.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

Jersey City, 10; Montreal, 9.
Newark, 3; Rochester, 1.
Providence, 7; Toronto, 4.
Buffalo, 5; Baltimore, 4.
(Twelve innings.)

Standing of the Clubs.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P.C.
New York	55	37	.598
Chicago	52	45	.536
St. Louis	52	47	.525
Boston	48	45	.516
Philadelphia	45	49	.479
Cincinnati	46	51	.474
Brooklyn	40	51	.440
Pittsburgh	40	53	.430

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P.C.
Philadelphia	63	3[illegible]	.650
Boston	56	44	.560
Washington	54	44	.551
Detroit	52	49	.515
St. Louis	48	5[illegible]	.490
Chicago	48	5[illegible]	.480
New York	44	56	.440
Cleveland	33	6[illegible]	.324

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P.C.
Chicago	56	4[illegible]	.560
Baltimore	52	4[illegible]	.530
Brooklyn	49	4[illegible]	.544
Indianapolis	50	4[illegible]	.538
Buffalo	46	4[illegible]	.495
Pittsburgh	41	5[illegible]	.441
Kansas City	43	56	.434
St. Louis	42	56	.429

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P.C.
Rochester	60	4[illegible]	.588
Baltimore	59	4[illegible]	.584
Providence	56	4[illegible]	.566
Buffalo	57	4[illegible]	.564
Newark	46	4[illegible]	.484
Toronto	48	5[illegible]	.480
Montreal	41	5[illegible]	.410
Jersey City	32	6[illegible]	.320

Where They Play Today.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Chicago at New York.
St. Louis at Brooklyn.
Cincinnati at Philadelphia.
Pittsburgh at Boston.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Open Date.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

Newark at Rochester.
Jersey City at Montreal.
Baltimore at Buffalo.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

Kansas City at Brooklyn.
St. Louis at Pittsburgh.
Chicago at Baltimore.
Indianapolis at Buffalo.

BROOKFEDS HIT TIMELY.

Wardmen Bat in Pinches and Beat Packers, 4 to 3.

The ability to hit in the pinches, which has been a marked feature of the Brookfeds' play since they started their journey toward the top of the Federal League ladder, stood them in good stead yesterday when they triumphed over the Kansas City team at Washington Park, for the second time in succession, by a score of 4 to 3. Outbatted, as they have been in so many of their victories, though only by the bare margin of one hit, the Tip Tops took advantage of almost every opportunity that was presented them and backed up in well-nigh faultless style the splendid pitching of Tom Seaton.

Kansas City gained a lead of one run in the opening inning that was short-lived, for the Wardmen came back in their half and tied the score. After Coles had bounded out, Gilmore hit in front of the plate and beat Land's throw to first. He then stole second, and, after Kenworthy had fanned, registered on Stovall's single to centre. In the Tip Tops' half Anderson walked and was sacrificed to second by Delehanty. The fleet Brooklyn outfielder then stole third, and scored when Easterly threw wild trying to head off Griggs, who had walked, stealing second.

The home team went ahead in the second period on Land's solid blow to the left field wall for three bases and Anderson's single. In the fifth Brooklyn added another on Seaton's infield hit and Delehanty's two-base hit to the bleachers, which scored the pitcher. One more was chalked up for the victors in the sixth, when Hofman's fly dropped safely into centre and Land singled.

Stovall's three-base rap in the seventh, with singles by Kenworthy and Goodwin, brought Kansas City to within one run of the Brookfeds, but they failed to get another in the remaining two innings.

The Tip Tops wind up their stay at Washington Park this afternoon. The score:

BROOKLYN.	AB	R	H	PO	A	KANSAS CITY.	AB	R	H	PO	A
A'son, cf.	3	1	1	2	0	Coles, cf.	[illegible]	0	0	1	0
D'h'ty, 2b.	3	0	1	4	5	G'more, rf.	[illegible]	1	1	0	0
Griggs, 1b.	2	0	0	12	1	K'w'y, 2b.	[illegible]	1	1	2	1
Evans, rf.	4	0	1	1	0	Stovall, 1b.	[illegible]	1	2	8	1
H'm'n, lf.	3	1	1	0	0	G'win, 3b.	[illegible]	0	2	2	1
W'all, 3b.	4	0	1	0	0	Kruger, lf.	[illegible]	0	1	4	0
Gag'r, ss.	4	0	0	4	4	R'l'gs, ss.	[illegible]	0	1	2	6
Land, c.	4	1	1	4	5	East'ly, c.	[illegible]	0	1	3	1
Seaton, p.	4	1	2	0	2	Stone, p.	[illegible]	0	0	1	3
						Harris, p.	[illegible]	0	0	0	1
						Adams, p.	[illegible]	0	0	1	0
						*Perring	1	0	0	0	0
Total	31	4	8	27	17	Total	3[illegible]	3	9	24	15

*Batted for Harris in eighth inning.
Errors—Delehanty, Gagnier, Easterly.

Brooklyn	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	.	—4
Kansas City	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	—3

Two-base hits—Delehanty, Hofman. Three-base hits—Land, Stovall. Sacrifice hits—Delehanty, Kruger. Stolen bases—Anderson, (2,) Gilmore, Griggs, Hofman. First base on error—Kansas City, 1. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 6; Kansas City, 4. Double play—Rawlings, Kenworthy, and Stovall. Struck out—By Stone, 1; by Seaton, 4. Bases on balls—Off Stone, 4; off Seaton, 1. Hits—Off Stone, 8 in seven and one-third innings; off Harris, none in two-thirds of an inning; off Adams, none in one inning. Umpires—Messrs. McCormick and Shannon. Time of game—One hour and forty-five minutes.

AT PITTSBURGH.

										R.	H.	E.
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0—3		6	0
Pittsburgh	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0—2		7	1

Batteries—Groom and Simon; Leclair, Walker, Berry, and Kerr.

AT BUFFALO.

										R.	H.	E.
Indianapolis	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2—5		[illegible]	1
Buffalo	1	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0—4		[illegible]	4

Batteries—Moseley, Billiard, and Rariden; Schulz and Blair.

AT BALTIMORE.

										R.	H.	E.
Chicago	0	0	3	0	[illegible]	[illegible]	0	1	0—4		11	0
Baltimore	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0		[illegible]	[illegible]

Batteries—Hendrix and Clemons; Wilhelm, Conley, and Jacklitsch.

O'Mara Signs Long Contract.

President Charles H. Ebbets of the Brooklyn National League Club announced yesterday that Oliver O'Mara, who has displaced Dick Egan at [illegible] shortstop, has signed a contract for 1915 and 1916.

Baseball today—Washington Park; The Tip Tops vs. Kansas City Feds. 3:30 P. M.—Advt.

TWENTY-TWO HITS FOR THE YANKEES

These Produce Fourteen Runs and Victory—Five Hits for Boone.

Special to The New York Times.

DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 5.—The Yankees obtained their revenge today and took it in very complete measure, 14 to 4, to be precise. They knocked two Tiger pitchers off the slab and ill-treated a third one to an unusual extent. Their batting was the most scientific fusillade ever seen in Detroit, eighteen of their twenty-two hits being singles—the Hans Wagner style of pinch hit, just out of reach of everybody and good to advance a runner one or two spaces. There might have been more of these hits, except for some fine fielding by Bush and Hellman. Peckinpaugh and Boone starred for the Yanks in a defensive way.

The Yankees helped themselves along today by that habit of running bases without provocation, a policy which has set them back in the earlier games of the series. Among the general thieving acts, a double steal by Peckinpaugh and Maisel, in which Peck scored, was the brightest feature.

The Yankees started out to make it two or no count, and adhered to the programme for four chapters, sending a brace of runners home in the first, second and fourth rounds. The scientific batting was ably assisted by unscientific throwing by Tiger fielders, the latter laboring under the misapprehension that the Yankees could not score from second on base hits, and throwing home instead of to second base on various occasions, thereby permitting the hitters to run two blocks on their own drives and two remaining blocks on the hits of their successors at bat. A couple of these throws went wide and got on the books as errors.

In the sixth inning the Yankees concluded that the two-by-two pilgrim's progress was too slow and ran up enough to stand for three innings of the old method of advance. Never was more effective sequential base hitting seen in a ball game. The first six men up, commencing with Boone, singled, and all six scored. The process seemed bound to go on forever, until Sweeney made the fatal mistake of sacrificing and advanced the two Yankees then on the trail to a position whence both could score on the next single. It broke the spell, for though both runners finished on the succeeding wallop, it was a bad throw by Baker instead of a safe hit that permitted them to. Then Caldwell struck out and Boone, on his second time at bat, flied to High. Boone set out to make a hit every time he went to bat, and would have gotten by with it had he not tried to take two in one round. As it was, he obtained only five out of six. He was not particular where he hit them to, sending two to right field and one each to centre, left and past second sack.

Just once in the afternoon did the Tigers look to have a chance. In the third round they hopped upon Keating for three singles and a triple, good for three counters and putting them within one of a tie score. Then manager Chance retired Keating. Off Caldwell the Tigers gleaned just three hits. The first of these was a triple by Veach, which would have been a homer had not Bobby, realizing that haste was useless in view of the score, halted at third. He stayed there and rested when Hellman flied to Cook, but ran in on Burns's hoist to Cree. The score:

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A	DETROIT.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Boone, 2b.	6	3	5	3	5	Bush, ss.	5	0	0	5	5
Daley, lf.	6	3	4	6	0	Mor'ty, 3b.	4	1	1	1	2
Cook, rf.	5	1	2	2	0	High, cf.	4	1	1	1	0
Cree, cf.	5	1	4	1	0	C'ford, rf.	4	1	1	2	0
Mullen, 1b.	5	2	2	9	0	Veach, lf.	4	1	2	2	0
P'p'gh, ss.	4	2	3	0	5	H'm'n, 2b.	4	0	0	0	3
Sw'y, c.	4	0	0	5	0	Burns, 1b.	3	0	2	11	1
M'sel, 3b.	4	1	2	1	0	Baker, c.	2	0	0	5	1
K'ting, p.	0	0	0	0	1	McKee, c.	2	0	0	0	3
C'well, p.	3	0	0	0	0	W'ms, p.	0	0	0	0	1
McHale, p.	0	0	0	0	0	B'hler, p.	1	0	0	0	2
*Kingman	0	0	0	0	0	Cavet, p.	2	0	1	0	1
†Warhop	0	1	0	0	0						
‡Pieh	1	0	0	0	0						
Total	42	14	22	27	11	Total	35	4	8	27	17

*Batted for Keating in fourth inning.
†Ran for Kingman in fourth inning.
‡Batted for Caldwell in ninth inning.
Errors—Maisel, Bush, High, Veach, (2,) Baker, (2.)

New York	2	2	0	2	1	6	0	1	0	—14
Detroit	0	0	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	—4

Two-base hits—Daley, Peckinpaugh, Burns, (2.) Three-base hits—Crawford, Veach. Hits—Off Williams, 7 in one and one-third innings; off Boehler, 8 in three and two-thirds innings, (none out in sixth;) off Cavet, 7 in four innings; off Keating, 5 in three innings; off Caldwell, 2 in five innings; off McHale, 1 in one inning. Sacrifice hits—Keating, Sweeney. Sacrifice fly—Burns. Stolen bases—Moriarty, Peckinpaugh, (2,) Maisel, (2,) Boone. Left on bases—New York, 6; Detroit, 6. First base on balls—Off Boehler, 3; off Caldwell, 1. Struck out—By Keating, 2; by Boehler, 3; by Cavet, 1. Wild pitch—Boehler. Time of game—One hour and fifty minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Evans and Egan.

Athletics Rally and Win in Ninth.

CHICAGO, Aug. 5.—Philadelphia started a batting rally after J. Collins dropped Schang's fly in the ninth inning and scored five runs, defeating Chicago, 7 to 4, in the final game of the series. The batting of E. Collins and McInnis and the fielding of McInnis, Schalk, Bodie, and J. Collins were features. Score:

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A	CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
M'phy, rf.	5	1	2	0	0	B'ger, ss.	4	0	0	1	1
Walsh, lf.	3	2	1	1	0	Bl'b'n, 2b.	4	1	1	3	2
E. C's, 2b.	4	2	3	4	3	J. C's, rf.	4	1	2	4	0
Baker, 3b.	5	0	0	1	3	F'nier, 1b.	3	1	1	10	1
McI's, 1b.	5	0	4	13	0	Schalk, c.	4	1	1	4	1
Strunk, cf.	4	0	1	5	0	Dem't, lf.	4	0	1	1	1
Barry, ss.	3	0	0	1	1	Bodie, cf.	3	0	1	3	0
Sch'g, c.	3	1	1	4	1	Daley, 3b.	4	0	0	0	1
Bush, p.	4	1	0	0	7	Cicotte, p.	3	0	1	1	6
						W'f'g, p.	0	0	0	0	0
Total	36	7	12	27	15	Total	33	4	8	27	13

Errors—Baker, Schang, J. Collins.

Philadelphia	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	5	—7
Chicago	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	—4

Two-base hits—Bodie, Murphy. Three-base hits—J. Collins, E. Collins, (2,) Walsh, Schalk. Hits—Off Cicotte, 11 in eight innings and none out in ninth inning; off Wolfgang, 1 in one inning. Sacrifice hits—Barry, Walsh. Sacrifice flies—Fournier, Bodie. Stolen bases—Strunk, Barry. Double plays—Cicotte and Fournier; Cicotte, Schalk, and Fournier. Left on bases—Chicago, 4; Philadelphia, 8. Bases on balls—Off Cicotte, 4. Struck out—By Cicotte, 3; by Bush, 1. Time of game—Two hours and seven minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Connolly and Chill.

Leonard Defeats St. Louis Browns.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 5.—Leonard was too strong for St. Louis today, and Boston won the final game of the series, 6 to 0. Score:

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A	ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Hooper, rf.	4	0	0	1	0	How'd, 3b.	3	0	0	3	3
Scott, ss.	4	1	1	0	3	Shot'n, cf.	4	0	1	2	0
Sp'k'r, cf.	5	0	2	1	1	Pratt, 2b.	4	0	2	3	4
Lewis, lf.	2	1	0	5	0	C.W'k'r, lf.	4	0	1	2	0
G'dn'r, 3b.	4	1	2	0	7	Leary, 1b.	4	0	0	10	1
J'v'rin, 1b.	2	1	0	11	0	Wil'ms, rf.	3	0	0	1	1
Yerk's, 2b.	4	0	1	3	2	*Wallace	1	0	0	0	0
Car'g'n, c.	3	1	2	7	2	Lavan, ss.	2	0	1	2	4
Leon'd, p.	4	1	3	1	0	Crossin, c.	3	0	0	3	2
						Lev'nz, p.	0	0	0	0	0
						†Rumler	1	0	0	0	0
						Hoch, p.	1	0	0	0	2
						‡Miller	1	0	0	0	0
						Taylor, p.	0	0	0	0	0
Total	32	6	11	27	15	Total	30	0	5	27	18

*Batted for Williams in ninth inning.
†Batted for Leverenz in third inning.
‡Batted for Hoch in eighth inning.
Errors—Janvrin, Howard, Leverenz.

Boston	0	3	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	—6
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Two-base hits—Yerkes, Pratt. Home run—Carrigan. Hits—Off Leverenz, 3 in 2 innings; off Hoch, 6 in 5 innings; off Taylor, 2 in 1 inning. Sacrifice hits—Hooper, Gardner. Double plays—Scott, Yerkes, and Janvrin; Lavan, Pratt, and Leary; Williams, Lavan, and Crossin. Left on bases—Boston, 8; St. Louis, 6. Bases on balls—Off Leverenz, 2; off Hoch, 2; off Taylor, 1; off Leonard, 2. Hit by pitcher—By Leonard, (Lavan.) Struck out—By Leonard, 6. Time of game—One hour and fifty minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Hildebrand and Dineen.

Cleveland Takes Last Game.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 5.—Cleveland and Washington broke even in the series, Cleveland won today, 3 to 2. Washington had many chances to score than Cleveland, but twice Cleveland's infield worked a double play with a man on third base. Cleveland won in the ninth on Wood's double, an out, and Johnston's single. Morgan, Washington's suspended second baseman, had his suspension lifted during the game. He resumed play at once. Score:

CLEVELAND.	AB	R	H	PO	A	WASHINGTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Graney, lf.	4	0	1	6	0	Moel'r, rf.	4	1	3	0	0
Olson, 2b.	3	1	0	3	4	Fost'r, 3b.	5	1	2	3	2
J'kson, rf.	4	1	3	1	0	Mitch'l, lf.	2	0	1	2	0
C'pm'n, ss.	4	0	1	2	2	Acosta, lf.	2	0	1	0	0
Leib'd, cf.	2	0	0	1	0	Gandil, 1b.	5	0	2	11	0
Wood, cf.	1	1	1	0	0	Sh'nks, cf.	1	0	0	1	0
Pezold, 3b.	4	0	1	0	3	Smith, 2b.	2	0	0	0	1
J'st'n, 1b.	3	0	1	13	0	M'rg'n, 2b.	1	0	0	3	0
Egan, c.	3	0	0	1	2	M'B'de, ss.	2	0	0	3	4
Bland'g, p.	3	0	1	0	3	Wil'ms, c.	3	0	0	2	1
						Johns'n, p.	4	0	0	1	3
Total	31	3	9	27	14	Total	31	2	9	*26	11

*Two out when winning run scored.
Errors—Chapman, Leibold, Pezold, (2,) Acosta.

Cleveland	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—3
Washington	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	—2

Two-base hits—Jackson, Wood, Moeller. Three-base hits—Pezold. Sacrifice hits—Mitchell, Shanks. Sacrifice flies—Leibold, Shanks. Stolen bases—Jackson, Mitchell, Shanks, Moeller, Gandil, (2.) Double plays—Gandil, (unassisted,) Olson, and Johnston; Johnson and Morgan; Chapman, Olson, and Johnston. First base on balls—Off Blanding, 6; off Johnson, 1. Hits by pitched ball—By Johnson, (Olson.) Struck out—By Blanding, 2; by Johnson, 1. Passed balls—Egan, (1;) Williams, (1.) First base on errors—Washington, 1. Left on bases—Cleveland, 5; Washington, 11. Time of game—Two hours. Umpires—Messrs. O'Loughlin and Sheridan.

A. Rankin Johnson Jumps to Feds.

CHICAGO, Aug. 5.—A. Rankin Johnson, pitcher, has signed to play with the Chicago Federal League team, it was announced from the league headquarters. Johnson jumped to the Federals from the Cleveland American League team. He joined the Chicago Federals at Baltimore.

Erwin Signs with Baltimore.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Aug. 5.—Catcher Ross E. (Tex) Erwin, recently released unconditionally by the Brooklyn National League Club, has signed to finish the season with the Baltimore Internationals.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

AT MONTREAL.

										R.	H.	E.
Jersey City	2	0	6	2	0	0	0	0	0—10		12	2
Montreal	0	2	2	0	4	1	0	0	0—9		13	2

Batteries—Williams, Gilbert, and Reynolds; Cashion, Dowd, and Madden.

AT ROCHESTER.

										R.	H.	E.
Newark	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0—3		8	1
Rochester	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0—1		4	4

Batteries—Schacht and Heckinger; Hughes, Upham, and Williams.

AT TORONTO.

										R.	H.	E.
Providence	0	0	0	0	4	0	1	2	0—7		13	1
Toronto	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0—4		9	0

Batteries—Bailey and Onslow; Hearne, Wagner, and Kelly.

AT BUFFALO.

													R.	H.	E.
Baltimore	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0—4		9	2
Buffalo	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	1—5		10	1

Batteries—Russell and McAvoy; Brandom, McConnell, and LaLonge.

JEANNETTE WINS AGAIN.

Battling Jim Johnson Outpointed at Stadium A. C.

Joe Jeannette and Battling Jim Johnson held their weekly punch argument at the Stadium A. C. last night and boxed ten warm rounds for the African championship of Sixty-sixth Street. Jeannette outpointed Johnson, although Battling Jim made a good rally in the sixth and shocked the Hoboken boxer up considerably.

Johnson weighed 223 pounds and Jeannette 197. Jeannette by his clever boxing jabbed Johnson at will. Johnson started several vicious blows, and after turning them loose trusted to luck that they would land somewhere. Oftentimes he had no luck at all, and the swipes did nothing more than churn up the atmosphere in the immediate vicinity of Referee Billy Joh.

Jeannette landed a right swing on Johnson's jaw in the second round which staggered the big fellow, but apparently he did not suffer from the collision. After the affair was all over it was difficult to see where anybody concerned had been damaged.

It has not been announced when the pair will box the next heat.

Women in Keen Golf Battle.

MAPLEWOOD, N. H., Aug. 5.—Keen interest was shown among feminine golfers here this morning when Mrs. G. L. Reilly of Rosemont, Penn., and Mrs. G. G. Tarbell of Winchester, playing in the first round of the ladies' handicap golf tourney evened their match on the eighteenth green after having see-sawed back and forth for the entire circuit, neither at any time being more than one stroke up on the other. Their medal scores showed exact equality considering Mrs. Tarbell's handicap of strokes, Mrs. Reilly obtaining a 96, and Mrs. Tarbell 101. This afternoon a large gallery followed to witness the play-off.

The morning round was repeated with precision, the match at the twenty-seventh played hole being even. Being tired, both ladies consented to let the result of the next hole count. Mrs. Reilly won with a 5 over Mrs. Tarbell's 6. Other results: Miss H. M. Meeker, Brooklyn, defeated Mrs. W. C. Fredenburg, New York, 3 and 2; Miss Jessie Boyd, New York, defeated Miss K. W. Keating, New York, 4 and 3; Mrs. J. Boyd, New York, defeated Miss K. Bell, Savannah, 2 and 1.

Bethlehem Golf Semi-Finals.

BETHLEHEM, N. H., Aug. 5.—R. H. Mott of Woodbury, N. J., was the only near metropolitan winner in today's semi-final round in the three-ball handicap golf event at the Country Club. He will have as opponents tomorrow Frank K. English of New Haven and Dr. C. G. Giddings of Atlanta.

Australian Wins Championship.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., Aug. 5.—Alfred Goullet of Australia won the quarter-mile national cycle championship at the Newark Velodrome tonight. Frank Kramer, East Orange, was second, Walter Rutt, Germany, third, and Joe Fogler, Brooklyn, finished fourth.

The standing to date in the championship is as follows: Kramer, 29; Goullet, 27; Rutt, 13; Fogler, 7; Lawson, 4; Spears, 2; Clark, 2; Cavanagh, Walker, Magin, and Cameron, 1 point each.

The half-mile amateur handicap went to Harry Heran, Newark, (65 yards,) who beat Felix Cambria, New York, (90 yards;) Gus Klingel, Newark, (75 yards,) and Willie Murray, Harrison, (120 yards.) The time was 0:54 2-5.

Harry Kaiser of New York, who holds the amateur championship, beat Donald McDougall, the old champion, in two straight heats of a match at two-thirds of a mile.

The two-mile professional invitation went to Iver Lawson of Salt Lake, over Lloyd Thomas, San Francisco, and Gordon Walker, the Australian. The time was 3:52 2-5.

KENNEL NOTES OF INTEREST.

Charles G. Hopton of this city has been engaged as one of the judges of dogs at the Delaware State Kennel Association, to be held at Wilmington, Del., Sept. 9 and 10, and at the Danbury (Conn.) Fair, just one month later. G. Muss-Arnolt will act as one of the judges at the Atlantic City Kennel Club show on Saturday of this week, and at the Danbury show in October. Dr. J. E. De Mund will also serve as a judge at the Atlantic City show and at the Rumson (N. J.) Kennel Club show on Sept. 5. New York breeders will have a liberal number of entries at all of these shows. James Mortimer will be the Superintendent at the Danbury show and W. H. Purcell at the Rumson show.

W. Ross Proctor of this city has recently purchased, for what is said to be a record price for a dog of his breed, the Sealyham terrier Champion Ive Caradoc from an English breeder, and five Sealyham bitches, including the winner, Senny Betty, from Walsh breeders. The latter is a daughter of Mr. Proctor's Senny Rose and sired by the famous dog The Model. All the animals are expected to arrive at Brookwood Kennels in time for the Fall shows.

A half dozen Pomeranians of various colors and two Yorkshire terriers have just been imported by Mrs. Thorpe of Sheepshead Bay, to be entered in the club and specialty shows this Fall and Winter. They are now being conditioned for their appearance, and as some of the Pomeranians have been winners abroad are expected to add to the spirited competition among these toy dogs.

While in Europe John E. Borrax picked up three bull bitches which he will show this Winter if they arrive in this country in good shape. Mr. Borrax acted as judge at a couple of shows while visiting in England, and is of the opinion that there are as good animals shown at the exhibitions in America, as a rule, as one sees on the other side of the water.

W. T. Drew of Mount Vernon, N. Y., has just imported eight bulldogs, two of them miniature and the rest full sized, and six Pekingese dogs, all of which are intended for show purposes.

Capthorne Meteor, a griffon which has won largely in Great Britain, has been purchased by Mrs. A. Widman of New Haven, Conn., and will be in competition at all the big shows this Winter.

CARDINALS SHUT OUT EBBETS'S DODGERS

Pitcher Doak, Suffering from Lumbago, Holds Them at His Mercy Throughout.

Doak, a young pitcher who has been doing stunts all over the National League circuit this season, shut-out the Superbas in easy fashion yesterday, although he was reported to be suffering from lumbago, and gave the St. Louis Cardinals a 4 to 0 victory. Doak seemed to have more trouble with the lumbago than he did with Brooklyn, and had to delay the game several times to have his team-mates massage his back. It was apparent from the way the big blonde writhed from time to time that the lumbago was landing more safe hits than the mournful Dodgers. The Cardinals did not even have to exert themselves behind his faultless hurling.

The two runs which St. Louis scored in the second inning made the game look like a sure thing for them from that time on. Doak gave Brooklyn only five hits, at least two of which were of the scratch variety. All that Brooklyn could do was to hope that the lumbago would conquer Doak before the nine innings were completed. Doak had not pitched for more than a week, owing to his illness, and was far from recovered when he went in to pitch yesterday.

Yesterday's victory puts the Cardinals only one full game behind the Cubs for second place.

Ed Reulbach, who started for Brooklyn, was taken out after the fifth inning, when St. Louis seemed to be solving his delivery. St. Louis scored two runs in the second. Wilson started this inning by walking and got to third while Dressan was being tossed out at first. Nash got another base on balls and then Snyder singled, scoring Wilson and sending Nash to third. Nash scored on Huggins's short single to left. Two more runs were scored by St. Louis in the fifth on a brace of singles by Nash and Wilson and Dressan's triple to the centre field fence.

McCarty was the only Brooklyn player to reach third base. He went out at the plate in the seventh when he tried to score on Aitchison's short infield tap. The score:

ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A	BROOKLYN.	AB	R	H	PO	A
H'g's, 2b.	5	0	1	4	4	O'M'a, ss.	5	0	0	0	3
Magee, cf.	5	0	1	2	0	D'bert, 1b.	4	0	2	10	0
Dolan, lf.	4	0	0	1	0	D'ton, cf.	3	0	1	3	0
Miller, ss.	4	0	0	4	2	Wheat, lf.	4	0	0	1	0
W'son, rf.	3	2	2	2	0	C'sh'w, 2b.	4	0	0	4	1
D'san, 1b.	4	1	2	8	1	St'gel, rf.	4	0	0	0	0
Nash, 3b.	2	1	2	0	2	Smith, 3b.	2	0	0	0	3
Snyder, c.	4	0	1	6	0	McC'y, c.	4	0	2	8	2
Doak, p.	4	0	0	0	3	R'bach, p.	1	0	0	1	1
						A'son, p.	1	0	0	0	1
						*Egan	1	0	1	0	0
						†Elb'f'd	0	0	0	0	0
Total	35	4	9	27	12	Total	33	0	6	27	11

*Batted for Reulbach in sixth inning.
†Batted for Aitchison in ninth inning.
Errors—Smith, (2.)

St. Louis	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	—4
Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Left on bases—St. Louis, 8; Brooklyn, 10. Three-base hit—Dressan. First base on errors—St. Louis, 2. Stolen bases—Dolan, McCarty. Bases on balls—Off Reulbach, 4; off Doak, 3. Struck out—By Reulbach, 6; by Aitchison, 2; by Doak, 5. Hit by pitcher—By Doak, (Elberfeld.) Passed ball—McCarty. Wild pitch—Doak. Hits—Off Reulbach, 8 in five innings; off Aitchison, 1 in four innings. Time of game—Two hours and five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Byron and Johnson.

NICKALLS REMAINS AT YALE.

English Rowing Coach and Giannini Re-engaged for Eli Crews.

Capt. Bayne Denegre of the Yale University crew for next year, announces that after consultation with his Graduate Rowing Committee he has arranged with Guy Nickalls of England to again coach at Yale, and that the same stroke which was taught by him last year will again be taught to both the university and freshman crews next season; and that he has also arranged with Eugene Giannini to again join Mr. Nickalls in the coaching of Yale crews.

Mr. Nickalls will arrive in New Haven about Oct. 1 for a period of six weeks, and be in New Haven in the Spring from February until the race. Mr. Giannini will be at New Haven all through the college year.

The following constitute the Graduate Committee: Frederick W. Allen, 1900, Captain of '99 and 1900 crews, Chairman; Payne Whitney, '98, Captain of '98 crew; John Goetchius, '94; Alfred Cowles, '86, Captain of '86 crew; Augustus S. Blagden, '01S, Captain of '01 crew; W. Averill Harriman, '13; Alfred Swayne, '92, and John C. Greenleaf, '99S.

Tompkins Wins Race and Calf.

Special to The New York Times.

GOSHEN, N. Y., Aug. 5.—In one of the hardest fought races ever trotted over the Walden race course Supreme Court Justice Arthur S. Tompkins of Nyack drove his horse Wood Olcott to victory this afternoon at the opening day of the Wallkill Valley Farmers' Association outing, defeating County Judge A. H. F. Seeger's Amasis. The race was witnessed by a crowd of several thousand people. Amasis won the first heat quite handily, and the railbirds began to predict that Judge Seeger would have a walkover similar to the one at the race at Goshen last Saturday, when he won as he pleased in straight heats. However, in the second heat Judge Tompkins landed Wood Olcott under the wire by half a length in a very exciting finish. Amasis did not act well in the third heat, and Wood Olcott was not headed from the time the horses got the word, and this heat was won by Wood Olcott by four lengths. The judges did not know what the special prize was to be for the winner. After the race was over and the two judges appeared in front of the stand "Phil" Asbrouck led out on the track a yearling Alderney calf, which was presented to Justice Tompkins. The Judges are now even, each having won a race, and the deciding race will probably be held at the Goshen track during a matinee.

New A. A. U. Commissioners.

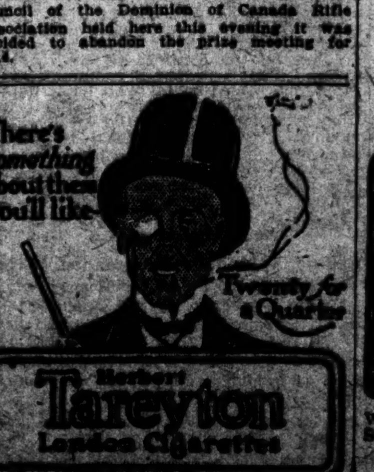
James E. Sullivan, President of the Metropolitan Association of the A. A. U., yesterday appointed John C. Quinn commissioner to represent the Metropolitan Association Registration Committee in Passaic County, N. J., and also appointed William H. Hackett commissioner of New Haven, Conn.

Brown in Exhibition Walk.

At 12:05 o'clock today George N. Brown will start from the City Hall and walk up Broadway to Forty-seventh Street and then back down Seventh Avenue to Hammerstein's, about five miles. Brown will attempt to make this walk in fifty minutes.

Canadian Rifle Shoot Abandoned.

TORONTO, Aug. 5.—At a meeting of the council of the Dominion of Canada Rifle Association held here this evening it was decided to abandon the prize meeting for 1914.



LAWRENCE'S 35-MILE RACE.

Californian Beats High-Class Field at Brighton Motordrome.

Percy Lawrence of San Francisco showed the way home to a crack field in the thirty-five-mile motor-paced race last night at the Brighton Beach Motordrome. Lawrence rode the distance in 41:27, beating Leon Didier's record time for the distance of 41:51. Worth Mitten of Davenport, Iowa, was second, George Wiley of Syracuse third, and Clarence Carmen of Jamaica fourth. Mitten rode a creditable race, being far out of it at the start, and, gradually gaining ground, was only fifty yards from the leader and still gaining when he lost his pacemaker. He struggled to get up again, and riding the last mile at his best, finished a good second.

On account of the death of Bobby Walthour's mother the popular rider withdrew from the race.

Nine riders fell in a bad spill during the bell lap of the three-mile handicap for amateurs. Gus Wahlrab, the only scratch man in the race, was among those thrown from the track. The riders escaped without serious injury. The event was captured by Louis Hiban, 310 yards handicap, his time being 6:00 3-5. Alfred Lake, 100 yards, was second and Paul Reineke, 375 yards, third.

Over forty novices faced the starter in the one-mile race, which resulted in a spirited finish between Andrew Schearer and John Wagner, the former winning by inches. The time was 2:26 2-5.

Several wheels were smashed and four riders bruised about the legs and arms during the running of the unknown distance race. The accident occurred half a lap from the finish, but did not change the positions of the leaders. The winner was Gus Wahlrab. Adam Byerman was second and Fred Woisin third. The men rode 2 2-3 miles, the time being 5:51 4-5.

John Cox took first money in a five-mile match race with George Sperl, his time being 8:53 2-5.

The summary:

Three-Mile Handicap, Amateur.—Won by Louis Hiban, Brooklyn, (310 yards;) Alfred O. Lake, New York A. C., (100 yards,) second; Paul Reineke, Acme Wheelmen, (375 yards,) third. Time—6:00 2-5.

One-Mile Novice.—Won by Andrew Schearer, Brooklyn; John Wagner, Jersey City, second. Time—2:26 2-5.

Unknown Distance, Amateurs.—Won by Gus Wahlrab, Jersey City; Adam Byerman, Mohawk Bicycle Club, second; Fred Woisin, Acme Wheelmen, third. Time—5:51 4-5.

Thirty-five-Mile Motor-Paced.—Won by Percy Lawrence, San Francisco; Worth L. Mitten, Davenport, Iowa, second; George Wiley, Syracuse, third; Clarence Carmen, Jamaica, L. I., fourth. Time—41:27.

Five-Mile Motor Cycle Race.—Won by John Cox, New York; George Sperl, Brooklyn, second. Time—8:53 2-5.

Frank L. Kramer, Alfred Goullet, Iver Lawson, and all the other professional sprinters will compete in a quarter mile national championship race at the Brighton Beach Motordrome on Saturday night. The contest will be run in four or five heats, two semi-finals and a final with the four survivors starting in the last dash. Goullet is only four points behind Kramer and is sure to make trouble for the champion, while Lawson was beaten by only a couple of inches by Kramer in the one-mile championship a week ago.

A five-mile handicap will bring out all of the stars, and the first tandem race of the season also will be run with about fifteen teams starting. Alfred Grenda and Gordon Walker, the Australian team, which set a new world's tandem record for five miles at Newark last Sunday, will try to make a new mark for the two miles when they go from scratch Saturday night.

FINE POLO AT PIER.

Aiken Tigers Defeat Philadelphia C. C. in Junior Tournament.

Special to The New York Times.

NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I., Aug. 5.—In rattling good polo here today, the Aiken Tigers defeated Philadelphia Country Club, by a score of six goals to four and a half. It was the semi-final round in the junior championship series and the fastest game of polo at the Pier this season. Keen diversion was afforded for the poloists in attendance. Shaw McKean's aggressive playing and the superior defensive work of Benjamin K. Gatins, who was well mounted and made several distinctive drives for goal, proved features of the contest.

In the second period Stanley Stokes received a blow from his own mallet, which doubled, inflicting a deep gash back of his right eye. He resumed play, however, and pluckily continued in the game until the finish. Paul Mills's pony kicked a goal in the second period, which was driven up by Gatins. Le Boutillier's pony also kicked a goal in the seventh period. The line-up and summary:

AIKEN TIGERS.	PHILA. C. C.
1—Shaw McKean.	1—Thomas Stokes.
2—E. W. Hopping.	2—W. S. Stokes.
3—T. Le Boutillier 2d.	3—E. L. Stokes.
4—B. K. Gatins.	4—Paul D. Mills.

Goals Earned—Tigers, 6; total, 6. Philadelphia, 5; less penalties, ½. Total—4½. Individual goals—McKean, (2,) Hopping, Gatins, (3,) S. Stokes, Lowber Stokes, pony, (2.) Penalties against Philadelphia—Stanley Stokes, for crossing Le Boutillier. Referee—Spencer Fishe.

Venice Belle Wins in Straight Heats.

HOHOKUS, N. J., Aug. 5.—The second day's racing of the Metropolitan Circuit at the fair grounds here today brought out one of the largest crowds that has ever gathered here to watch racing. C. W. Lassell of Whitinsville, Mass., scored a popular victory in the 2:20 pace with his steady-going little bay mare Venice Belle taking the event, in straight heats.

After finishing third in the opening heat of the 2:24 pace and not seriously reckoned in the field, Colonel O. came back strong in the three succeeding heats and virtually running away from the other starters finished each with lengths to spare on a jog in the stretch. In the two half-mile running races General MacGregor and Sam Barber each won a heat, and rather than contest in a third for the supremacy it was decided to divide the first and second money equally between them. The summaries:

2:20 Class.—Trotting. Purse, $1,000.

Venice Belle, b. m., (Lassell)	1	1	1
Eva Tanguay, br. m., (Scott)	3	3	2
Todd MacGregor, ch. s., (Packer)	4	2	3
Notice B., br. m., (Dickerson)	5	4	4
Florrie D., b. m., (Murray)	2	5	ds

Time—2:13¼; 2:16¼; 2:15¼.

2:24 Class.—Pacing. Purse, $500.

Colonel O., b. s., (Koerner)	3	1	1	1
Minnie Patchen, blk. m., (Mabray)	1	5	4	4
Justo Bell, blk. m., (Hodson)	2	2	3	3
Maud Dellard, ch. m., (Pitman)	4	3	2	2
King Solomon, b. s., (Corwin)	5	4	5	ro

Time—2:20¼; 2:17¼; 2:18¼; 2:17¼.

Half-mile Running Race.—Catchweights. Purse, $150.

*General MacGregor, ch. g., (McKee)	1	2
*Sam Barber, ch. g., (McFadden)	2	1
New Star, br. m., (Scudder)	3	3
Lord Direct, br. g., (Henricks)	4	4

Time—0:50¼; 0:51¼.

*First and second money equally divided.

CASSATT'S GARBAGE WINS HOTEL STAKES

James Butler's Comely Beaten by Small Margin at Saratoga.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 5.—Capt. E. B. Cassatt's Garbage won the United States Hotel Stakes this afternoon in one of the most thrilling finishes for that rich two-year-old stakes since it has been established by the Saratoga Association. To score he took the measure of James Butler's Comely, and so closely lapped were the pair at the finish that there was doubt as to which had won until the numbers were displayed. This was only one of several close finishes that thrilled a big crowd during the day. The track was at its best and the weather ideal for out-of-door sport, a condition that attracted a particularly large mid-week crowd.

Although Comely was beaten she ran the best race of her career, and when she was only a nose back of the Cassatt gelding, for it was a particularly fast run race, the six furlongs being stepped in 1:12 2-5, and Comely was giving the victor twenty pounds when she took up 127 to his 107 pounds. This made the second two-year-old stake victory for the red, white and blue of the Cassatt stable, for Trial By Jury was winner of the Flash, the opening juvenile stake of the season.

Second in racing importance to the two-year-old stake was a steeplechase, in which F. Ambrose Clark's pair, Savannah and Lysander, ran first and second with ridiculous ease. Savannah, the winner, is a mare that Mr. Clark raced with excellent success over the hurdles in England, and she came back to this country with a $5,000 stake won at Liverpool.

Many good judges of horses said after the race that she was one of the best jumpers that has been shown in many a day. Her stable mate, Lysander, was under double wraps in second place, so that Mr. Clark has a smart pair for the cross-country racing.

The most exciting finish of the afternoon came in the mile for selling platers, when five horses came to the finish so closely lapped that no one except the judges could separate them. The race went to Young Emblem, and the judges placed Jawbone second and Northerner third, though from the stand it seemed certain that Yorkshire Boy had beaten both the second and third horses. The summaries:

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds; selling handicap; $400 added. Five and a half furlongs. Time—1:08.
Distant Shore, Oneck Stables, 112 pounds, (Butwell,) 13 to 5, 6 to 5 ... 1[1½]
Bill Dudley, 106, (Taylor,) 8 to 1, 3 to 1 ... 2[1]
Borgo, 100, (Neylon,) 6 to 1, 5 to 2 ... 3[2]
Mamie K., Outlook, Chesterton, Cycle, and Type also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Steeplechase, for three-year-olds and upward; handicap; $600 added. About two miles. Time—4:25 2-5.
Savannah, F. Ambrose Clark, 140 pounds, (O'Brien,) 4 to 5, out, (coupled with Lysander) ... 1[8]
Lysander, 148, (Tighe) ... 2[1]
Syosset, 133, (Booth,) 12 to 1, 4 to 1 ... 3[20]
Baybrook and Weldship also ran. Little Hugh refused and Gold Plate fell, and neither finished.

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling; $400 added; six furlongs. Time—1:12 1-5.
Mr. Sniggs, Frederick Johnson's, 98 pounds, (Sumter,) 11 to 5, 4 to 5 ... 1[2]
Striker, 104, (Steward,) 4 to 1, 8 to 5 ... 2[2]
Mr. Specs, 103, (Turner,) 7 to 1, 3 to 1 ... 3[nk]
Water Lily, Cash on Delivery, Grosvenor, Mater, Perthshine, Mack B. Eubanks, Princess Cog, Eustace, and Doc Allen also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—United States Hotel Stakes; for two-year-olds; $1,000 added; six furlongs. Time—1:12 2-5.
Garbage, Capt. E. B. Cassatt's, 107 pounds, (Davies,) 7 to 2, 7 to 10 ... 1[ns]
Comely, 127, (Buxton,) 11 to 20, out ... 2[4]
Nocreddin, 107, (McCahey,) 9 to 1, 2 to 1 ... 3[nk]
Bromleaf and Jack Carey also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward which have not won in 1914; selling; $400 added; one mile. Time—1:40 1-5.
Young Emblem, R. A. Brown's, 98 pounds, (McTaggart,) 6 to 1, 7 to 5 ... 1[no]
Jawbone, 114, (Notter,) 1 to 2, out ... 2[h]
Northerner, 104, (Chappell,) 12 to 1, 3 to 1 ... 3[h]
Yorkshire Boy, Mud Sill, Dangerfield, and Robert Oliver also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—For maiden two-year-olds; $400 added; five and a half furlongs. Time—1:07.
Runes, Henry Watterson's, 108 pounds, (Butwell,) 7 to 5, 3 to 5 ... 1[2]
Gloaming, 108, (McTaggart,) 5 to 2, 8 to 5 ... 2[2]
White Crown, 108, (Neylon,) 12 to 1, 5 to 1 ... 3[1½]
Tory Maid, Vladimir, Fair Count, Carlavarock, Dundreary, Bingo, Maryland Girl, and Incognito also ran.

Entries for Saratoga Racing.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 5.—The entries for to-morrow's races are as follows:

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; mares; handicap; six furlongs. Floral Park, 100 pounds; Edith W., 93; Flying Fairy, 124; Hester Prynne, 112; Hurakan, 97; Isirose, 107; Spirite, 120; Undaunted, 90; Trumps, 100; Pomette Bleu, 102; Isidora, 107; Hedge, 114; Tranid, 102; Winning Witch, 115; Ringling, 95; Florin, 93; Flitaway, 97; Star Jasmine, 109.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; steeplechase; handicap; about two miles. Meadow Lark, 142 pounds; Abdon, 135; Juverence, 147; Bill Andrews, 143; Ballet, 138.

THIRD RACE.—For two-year-olds; selling; five and a half furlongs. *Lois V., 94 pounds; *Distant Shore, 98; Brick and Mortar, 99; Sandstone, 108; *Fair Helen, 94; Borax, 107; Luxury, 99; Gertrude H., 90; Delano, 105; Alhema, 103; Billy Joe, 105.

FOURTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; the Delaware Handicap; one mile. Punch Bowl, 112 pounds; Surprising, 114; Frederick L., 110; Tartar, 100; Robert Bradley, 103; Buckhorn, 124; Hedge, 106; Montresor, 103; Gayner, 115; His Majesty, 113; Ten Point, 123.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling; one mile. *G. Hughes, 108 pounds; Little Nearer, 107; B. of B. Mayr, 104; Ella Bryson, 103; Granite, 116; Amalfi, 108; Working Lad, 109; Monocacy, 112; Andes, 106; Naiad, 99; Bac, 98.

SIXTH RACE.—For two-year-olds; fillies; handicap; five and one-half furlongs. Nepthys, 105 pounds; Dary Flower, 104; Sand Bank, 100; Miss Fielder, 106; The Marchioness, 98; Seashell, 116.

*Apprentice allowance claimed.

Robert Goelet's Trotter Jap Dead.

GOSHEN, N. Y., Aug. 5.—Jap, the favorite matinee trotter owned by Robert Goelet, died at the Glenmere Stables here last night after two days' sickness. Although 14 years old, Jap was a consistent winner at the matinee races of the Goshen Driving Club, and was always driven by his owner. Last season he captured a trophy given to the winner of the largest number of heats during the season. This season Mr. Goelet rode Jap in the trotting races to saddle and he frequently won the blue ribbon.

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TWO WORLD'S RECORDS.

William Makes Them in Winning Race at Grand Rapids.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Aug. 5.—Two world's records were established in the Grand Circuit racing today when William, winner of the 2:04 pace, did the second mile in two minutes flat, and made an average of 2:01 for the three heats. William won all three heats easily, and did not seem fully extended at any time.

Lassie McGregor, winner of the M. and M. stakes at Detroit last week, captured the feature $5,000 stake for 2:12 trotters in five heats. She took the first heat in a nose finish, won the second with ease, broke badly and narrowly escaped the flag in the third, finished second to King Clansman in the fourth, and captured the final in a hard drive by a close margin.

Frank Bogash, Jr., took three straight in the free for all pace after losing the first heat to Earl, Jr. Summaries:

2:04 Pace.—Purse $1,000. (Three in five.)

William, b. c., by Abe J., (Marvin)	1	1	1
Dr. Burns, Jr., b. h., (Whitney)	2	4	2
Walter Cochato, blk. h., (Murphy)	3	2	4
Pickles, b. m., (Jackson)	4	3	3
Evelyn W., b. m., (Snow)	5	dis.	

Time—2:00½; 2:00; 2:02½.

2:12 Trot.—Purse $5,000. (Three in five.)

Lassie McGregor, br. m., by Jay McGregor, (Murphy)	1	1	8	2	1
King Clansman, br. h., (McMahon)	3	3	1	1	2
Marta Bellini, b. m., (Dickerson)	7	2	2	3	3
Henrietta C., b. m., (Hall)	2	5	4	5	5
Axtien, ch. h., (Harris)	4	4	5	4	4
Harry J. S., blk. h., (Gerrity)	5	6	7	6dr.	
Mosella, b. m., (McGrath)	6	7	6	6dr.	
Hazel Laing, ch. m., (Andrews)	8	8	3	4dr.	

Time—2:06¼; 2:07½; 2:08½; 2:06¾; 2:08¾.

Free-for-All Pace.—Purse $1,000. (Three in five.)

Frank Bogash, Jr., b. g., by Frank Bogash, (Murphy)	2	1	1	1
Earl, Jr., gr. h., (Hanafin)	1	2	2	2
Halb, Jr., br. h., (McEwen)	3	3	3	3

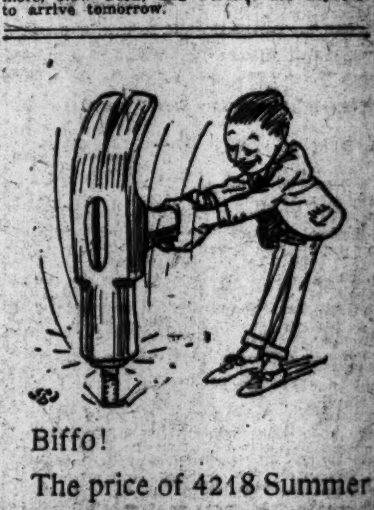
Time—2:04½; 2:04½; 2:03½; 2:03.

Postpone Robertson Dinner.

The farewell dinner, which was to have been tendered Lawson Robertson, trainer of the Irish-American A. C., Saturday night by members of the Winged Fist organization in conjunction with a number of other athletic enthusiasts, was postponed indefinitely yesterday. Announcement to this effect was made by Charles Dieges, a member of the Dinner Committee. It is extremely doubtful, in the face of the present situation in Europe, whether Robertson will be able to take up his duties as trainer of Hungary's Olympic team. Robertson had booked passage on one of the big English steamships, originally scheduled to sail next week, but which will be held in port.

Practice for National Regatta.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 5.—Crews from St. Louis, Grand Rapids, Duluth, Peoria, and Boston, as well as many local oarsmen, practiced today on the Schuylkill in preparation for the annual regatta of the National Association of Amateur Oarsmen, which will be held here on Friday and Saturday. The entrants from Detroit, Washington, Baltimore, New York, and Toronto are expected to arrive tomorrow.



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"S. G. V."..$950; Cole, 1912-1913, "Four"—"Six" $550, $700, $1,100; Waltham..$1,300
Stutz..$775, $1,050; Mercedes "Seventy" Racer ... $500
Abbott, Roadster..$385; 1913 Flanders "Six" ... $775
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SPORTING EVENTS.

Baseball, Polo Grounds, today, 3:30 P. M. Giants vs. Chicago.

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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY.
ADOLPH S. OCHS, Publisher and President.
B. C. Franck, Secretary.
Address all communications THE NEW YORK TIMES.
TELEPHONE 1000 BRYANT.

Publication Office.........Times Square
Times Annex...43d St., west of Broadway
Downtown...........15 Beekman Street
Wall Street...........2 Rector Street
Harlem...........263 West 125th Street
Bronx.........149th St. and Bergen Av.
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Entered as second-class mail matter.

Readers of The New York Times may have the Daily and Sunday Editions mailed to any part of the Country at the rate of 75c. per month. Daily Edition, 50c. per month. Orders may be sent through newsdealers, directly to the Publication Office, or telephone Bryant 1000.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, AUG. 6, 1914.

THROUGH EVIL GOOD MAY COME.

At the conclusion of this war permanent peace can be assured to Europe only through the overthrow of the Hohenzollern, Hapsburg, and Romanoff dynasties. Emperors who govern by "divine right" are in this age not merely a monstrous anachronism, they are a menace, since great and prosperous peoples, against their own interest, may at any time be forced into a war for the dynastic interest, as what is now going on in Europe shows. It will be recalled that it was the sovereigns of Russia, Austria, and Prussia who in 1815 formed that conspiracy against human freedom known as the Holy Alliance. The allied monarchs proclaimed that they looked upon themselves "as delegated by Providence" to rule over their peoples and to give each other aid and support. The treaty of Vienna, which rearranged the map of Europe after the Napoleonic wars, was based upon the dynastic idea. The business of government belonged to divinely appointed kings, the people were merely the things to be governed, so the crowned heads, disregarding ties of race and blood and nationality, cut and carved the European States to suit their interests. It was an imperial policy that dictated the seizure of Bosnia and Herzegovina by Austria in violation of the Berlin Treaty; it was in pursuance of an imperial policy that Austria began the present war against Servia. That act brought into play other dynastic forces, and the succeeding events which have involved so great a part of the civilized world in war inevitably followed.

It was inevitable that Russia should take measures to check the Austrian advance in the Balkans; she would have taken the same measures when Austria annexed Bosnia and Herzegovina had she not been restrained by Germany. It was inevitable that Germany should arm in support of her ally against Russia, and equally inevitable that she should prepare for the expected assault of France, the ally of Russia. England's participation was made inevitable by German mobilization against France and by German invasion of Belgium. As bricks set up in a row topple over when the fall of the first gives the impulse, so when Austria took up arms the other nations of Europe, knit by alliances for interest or defense, massed their forces and sent forth their war declarations.

In his speech to the Imperial Parliament Emperor WILLIAM declared that the present situation "is the result of "ill-will existing for years against the "strength and prosperity of the Ger"man Empire." Ill-will is not the word. There was alarm, there was dread because of the enormous and always increasing military strength of Germany. Her millions of soldiers with their matchless organization and equipment are practically under the control and direction of one will, the will of an extraordinarily able, ambitious, and dominating man, a man who, like the Czar of Russia, is resolved that the power of which his Crown is the symbol shall suffer no diminishment during his reign. That was the principle which moved the Czar to resist the attempts of the Duma to encroach upon his absolute prerogatives. It is a rooted Hohenzollern principle. It is a Hapsburg principle, though there sustained by no such force and with not the same success.

But the people of Austria, many of whom are Serbs—there are a million and three-quarter Serbs in Bosnia and Herzegovina—are not the originators of the policy that presses always toward the East. That is of imperial origin. Never in the world of their own will and choice would the industrious people of Germany have brought upon themselves the horrors [illegible] of a war with Russia, France and England merely to further the aggressive designs of Austria in the Balkans. The wars of old were king-made wars, here in the twentieth century this is a king-made war, or we should say a war made by emperors, for imperial ends.

When the war is ended, when these great Powers, "bled white" and exhausted, come together to arrange the terms of peace, no man can foretell or foresee what the conquerors will exact, what penalties the conquered will have to pay. It is certain that if with her allies France should be victorious, she will demand the return of Alsace and Lorraine. Beyond that, territorial change can hardly be assumed. But what will be the political changes? If Russia should be of the beaten side, is there in her great, practically dumb people enough of the spirit that loves liberty to prompt them to demand it through the substitution for absolutism of real representative government? The people of Germany are as intelligent as any in the world. They know what liberty is, although they have seemed to be entirely content with a military government that makes them subject at all times to the instant call to arms to fight some foe, not their own, who stands in the way of palace policies. Germany is hard beset. Her great navy and her splendid army may not save her from defeat. Would that make a difference with the German people? Would they then form the resolve to take the business of governing themselves into their own hands? Would they take their place with the English, the French, and the people of the United States, or would they go on tolerating the imperial and the divine right idea? There is a strong probability that the Austro-Hungarian Empire, under defeat, would fall to pieces, and the Hapsburg dynasty might come to its end in the ruin.

It is all a rather daring speculation, but the assumption is sound and certain—that Europe will not see firm, assured, and lasting peace until the outworn dynastic system shall give place to government of, by, and for the people, whose treaties will be not for the propping of thrones but for the development of industry and commerce. That change, if it comes, will be one of the compensations of the war.

NEUTRALITY AND THE WIRELESS.

A new point in international law is raised and settled by the President's prompt action on the report that German-owned wireless telegraph stations in the United States have been sending information and orders to German ships at sea. That they have done so is denied, but the President has taken the opportunity to lay down a new principle in the duties of neutrals. The rule seems to have been understood hitherto as prohibiting the use of the wireless on neutral territory by one of the belligerents, but it has not been extended to the operations of private companies, which have stood on the same footing as cable companies and land telegraph lines.

But no such situation as the one existing today has ever before arisen. In this case the wireless on American territory is said to have been used, certainly is capable of use, for the purpose of communicating military information and orders to a ship at sea, a thing no cable company or land line could do. If, for instance, the German-owned stations in New York and New Jersey should communicate to a German cruiser the news that a rich prize was leaving New York Harbor and should be captured, it would be difficult to avoid the charge that persons on American territory were taking part in the war. President WILSON's proclamation of neutrality commands "that no person within the "territory and jurisdiction of the "United States shall take part, di"rectly or indirectly, in the said "wars." That seems to cover the question, but he has put the matter beyond the range of doubt by his order, and has made a precedent which will presumably govern the use of wireless in future wars.

FRIENDLY SERVICE.

Probably never before in history have the diplomatic and consular representatives of a single great Power undertaken to perform good offices for the enemy subjects or citizens of so many warring nations as the present representatives of the United States in the capitals of Europe. The time has been when persons overtaken by a war within the confines of a hostile country would become at once prisoners of war. Thus, when war broke out between England and France in 1803 some 10,000 Englishmen then in France were arrested and kept as prisoners, many of them until 1814. That was the last instance of such treatment. But the text writers on international law say that it is still strictly in accord with the law of hostile nations.

The old law has been practically superseded by a new custom. Enemy subjects are universally privileged, often by express stipulations of treaties, to withdraw from a belligerent's territory within a reasonable time. They may, indeed, and to a limited extent, become protégés of a neutral nation which extends to them the courtesies of its diplomatic and consular offices. So great were the privileges extended that the head of the Swiss Confederation ventured in 1885 to convey to Secretary BAYARD his belief that a Swiss, by placing himself under the protection of the United States, becomes for the time assimilated to its citizenship. This Mr. BAYARD at once contradicted. He explained that the good offices were only by sufferance of the authorities of the belligerent, and were in a sense personal and unofficial. The assistance of our diplomatic offices in Europe for the citizens of third powers are similarly limited, but they are not the less effective.

THE GERMAN PEOPLE.

The German people are entitled to the sincere and deep sympathy of all right-thinking persons. Whatever may be the motives of the German Government, and whatever may be the result of the war the Government has begun, the immediate and remote loss to the German masses must be immense, much of it irremediable, and all of it without any adequate compensation, even in the case of victory. The lives that must be sacrificed cannot be recalled, the reduction of the productive force of the nation, economic and intellectual, the check to the advance of a vigorous, intelligent, varied, and rich civilization, cannot so be atoned for that the net loss will not be enormous and of long duration.

It is to be credited to the German system and the policy of the German Government in industrial and commercial life, in education, and in organization and co-ordination that the German advance has been so great and rapid. That does not offset the fact that the military and international policy of the same Government has involved the nation in a horribly costly and destructive war. Essentially the progress of the nation has been due to the splendid qualities of the people, to their alert energy, their indomitable industry, their capacity for concentration, their patience and determination in study and preparation, above all to their admirable and unequaled mental and moral discipline, which endows them with such superb ability for working together. Great as has been the achievement due to these qualities, it is as nothing to that which would have been made in the next generation had peace prevailed. The difference to the Germans and to the whole world is incalculably great and deplorable.

We shall be told by some of our German friends that they are in no need of sympathy, that they are loyal to their land and their Emperor, and are ready to make and, to bear any sacrifices that may be demanded. It is a spirit unquestionably praiseworthy in those who are animated by it. But multitudes of German hearts can but be wrung with sorrow and almost with despair that the sacrifices should be so terrible. Nor is it to be ignored that there are many Germans, and among them some of the best minds of the country, who have deeply regretted the aggressive policy of their Government, who have dreaded the growth of the military spirit, who have seen clearly the perils it involved and have trembled for the real, the peaceful, and beneficent progress of their nation. To these the burdens of the present war, loyally borne as they will be, will be infinitely sore and heavy.

SENATOR BRISTOW'S MISHAP.

The nominations of Mr. WARBURG and Mr. DELANO to fill the two vacancies upon the Federal Reserve directorate were reported favorably upon the same day that the Kansas primaries are reported to have gone against Senator BRISTOW. If his opponent, CHARLES CURTIS of Topeka, shall carry the State by 15,000, as he expects upon the returns, the opposition to Mr. WARBURG will have met a just rebuke where most creditable and least to be expected. Senator BRISTOW certainly thought his constituents would approve his opposition to the personification of "big business" and the trusts, and he is probably the most surprised and worst disappointed Progressive in the United States.

It is of considerable importance that the Federal Reserve Board should be completed at a time when its services are so grievously needed. But it is of no less importance that the Kansas electors have indorsed the saying of the President that the turning point has come, and that there is a need of a new temper toward men who have succeeded in business. This does not mean that the door is opened to misconduct to the public detriment. Wrongdoers will be in the same danger as always, but those who promote their own trade without lawful prejudice to their neighbor's trade will no longer be harried for private rather than public reasons. Many of Senator BRISTOW's way of thinking will take note that he fell outside the breastworks moaning, in his own words as reported, "I am fighting, but I am fighting alone."

"UNFAIR COMPETITION."

In attempting to define two words the Senators who are perfecting the Trade Commission bill used scores of words. Naturally the result is to darken the subject. Each word which is so simple between man and man and the dictionary must itself be defined anew in a legal sense. Acts are fraudulent or unreasonable according to the conditions of each case, and it is no more possible to define "unfair" than to define fraud or reason. Whether this amendment be adopted finally or not the effect will be to obscure the subject, for the amendment will be quoted as indication of what was in the legislators' minds. There is the further objection that if the definition were to be perfect under present conditions it would become less perfect with lapse of time.

When the anti-trust law was enacted unreasonable restraints were forbidden, and the light of reason was left to be applied at the time of the offense, under the conditions of the later time, and conditions which could not be foreseen. It is a smaller, not a larger, sort of mind which thinks that each new adjective is another tooth filed against the trusts. It is rather a peg upon which trust lawyers may hang defenses of bad trusts, and may make malicious use against good trusts.

Opposition to either the substance or the details of the bill now is useless, partly because its enactment is a political certainty, and because its form makes so little difference in comparison with the manner and temper of its administration. It is to this safeguard that business men must look, and with every sign that they will not be disappointed. Since his interviews with men of business the President has given many signs of having seen the light of reason. There is no expectation that he will appoint a malicious Trade Commission, and if the Commission is innocuous so will the bill be.

An even more positive gain would be the realization of the promise that, with these enactments, there should be a moratorium upon legislation in order that business should have opportunity to digest what now is to be passed, before any more proposals should be made.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Interest in Our Own Is Keenest. Most of the people in this country who can be said to be of it, instead of merely in it, have, of course, opinions which they express, usually with emphasis, on the wisdom and morality of the several nations now at war in Europe. Most of them are confident prophets as to the outcome of the complicated struggle, the prophecies being none the less confident because usually based on more of desire than of knowledge. But a careful observer must notice that just as a considerable part of the war news in this and other papers relates to the experiences and prospects of the American travelers on the Continent, so much of the war talk one hears, and the portion of it that reveals deep personal interest, has the same subject. All the rest, except that in the circles of high finance and big business, tends to be as academic as is most talk about remote hostilities.

But there is hardly anybody who is without one or more close relatives or near neighbors caught in the toils of war, prisoners equally reluctant and unwanted, and it is these, their possible hardships, often their very whereabouts, that bring the great war home to the popular American mind as of direct concern to us. This concern the papers fully recognize, and they are spending great sums for cable tolls and otherwise to get for their readers the information which it is almost impossible for the ordinary private citizen to secure.

As soon as the measures now taking for the finding, relief, and repatriation of these exiles have been successful, the efficiency of the censorships over military operations will probably become apparent in the reduced amount of space devoted to war news, but with the concentration of energy that is now divided, and the freeing of the cables of what now constitutes a large portion of their burden, the war itself will probably be even better "covered" than it is now. That is saying a good deal, for, in spite of the censors, the progress of events has been very well revealed, and comprehension of them has been made easy for readers intelligent and careful enough to keep in mind how much the nature of war news, especially when "official," is influenced by its source.

War Proves a Great Spoil Sport. It was probably with something of relief that almost everybody heard of the determination to give up for this year the attempt to cross the Atlantic by aeroplane. For some time before the outbreak of war madness in Europe it had been a rather general impression here that while the great adventure in aviation was not quite hopeless, the machine it was proposed to use has not revealed the qualities required to make the long flight, not safe—that was not expected—but little enough dangerous to bring it within the category of reasonable sporting chances. The men were ready, but the machine was not, and the next to certain penalty to reach the minute islands so far away would have been death. The war has put an end for the present to the thought of the aerial journey, and those who are sorry must be few.

The case is different as regards the race for the America's Cup. That, too, was given up yesterday by the challenger, and the voyage of the new Shamrock will probably end at Bermuda instead of here. This is another calamity inflicted on us by the war, light, of course, in comparison with many others, but still heavy enough to be felt and to add appreciably to the general irritation. A lot of American money has been spent building and preparing cup defenders, and they are practically useless for any other purpose. The greatest losses, both of money and of hope, are inflicted on Sir THOMAS LIPTON, and so steady has been his run of ill-luck that even his cheerfulness must be hard to maintain.

And the so-called Olympic Games—what will become of them in this great upheaval?

An Injury Felt by Too Many. There seems to be not only a peculiar cruelty, but a peculiar stupidity, in such an act as the cutting of the German cable between the Azores and this country. From the military point of view, of course, it was neither cruel nor stupid, but fully justified, in the eyes of those who did the work, as an act decreasing an enemy's facilities for carrying on operations both offensive and defensive. We unhesitatingly did the same thing in Cuba and the Philippines at the beginning of the war with Spain.

But when the quarrel is not our own it is easy for us to see that the destruction—or rather the interruption, for it is hardly more—of a submarine cable is a social injury the effects of which are felt far beyond the confines of the owning nation. That a means of communication should be closed to all who have found its use advantageous or convenient inflicts a general loss of the kind which modern warfare is expected to avoid, and so close and wide are international relations, nowadays, that it has become almost impossible for one country to hurt another without more or less hurting all the rest.

Seeing a Modern Newspaper Made.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I write in behalf of the 175 Columbia University Summer session students, who visited in five groups THE NEW YORK TIMES. The details of the making of a modern newspaper were so carefully explained and so minutely illustrated that these visits proved first-hand sources of practical information and useful knowledge. The visits, therefore, were much appreciated and enjoyed.

L. W. CRAWFORD, Jr.,
Assistant to the Director.
Columbia University, Aug. [illegible]

THROW OUT KEITH CHARGES

Senate May Confirm Him Today as Collector in Brooklyn.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—Charges against Henry P. Keith of Hempstead, L. I., recently named by President Wilson as Collector of Internal Revenue for the Brooklyn District, that he had sold the post of Supervisor of Hempstead to P. W. F. Linder for $1,350, more or less, were dropped today by the sub-Committee of the Committee on Finance, on the ground of lack of proof. The nomination will probably be reported favorable to the Senate tomorrow.

The charges were first filed by ex-State Senator James Long. To-day the side of the prosecution was represented by ex-District Attorney Elder, and Frank L. Crocker, secretary of the Nassau County Association. They admitted that unless the committee would subpoena witnesses they could not sustain their case.

"Why do you not prosecute this case in the courts of New York?" asked Senator Hughes of New Jersey.

The complainants replied that they thought the committee could take a wider view of the case and would be interested in its moral aspects. The confirmation of their charges, they said, should be delayed until the case could be tried.

Stuart Gibboney, Mr. Keith's counsel, then announced that if his client was convicted, he would resign at once.

"These charges," shouted Mr. Gibboney angrily, "are a conspiracy of Senator Long, this man Spinney and Charles F. Murphy to prevent Mr. Keith's confirmation."

"Bravo," exclaimed Mrs. Keith, who up to that time had taken no part in the conversation.

The case was then dropped.

CONFIRM WARBURG TODAY.

Senate Committee Approves of His and Mr. Delany's Nomination.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—The nominations of Paul M. Warburg of New York and Frederic A. Delano of Chicago to the Federal Reserve Board were reported favorably to the Senate by the Committee on Banking and Currency this afternoon. There was only one opposing vote—that of Mr. Bristow of Kansas. Mr. Nelson of Minnesota, the ranking Republican of the committee, is understood to have some objections to Mr. Warburg that have not been cleared away, and he refrained from voting.

In a brief executive session of the Senate today the reports were received and under the rule went over until tomorrow, when confirmation of both appointments is expected. Senator Bristow, however, will press a motion that the testimony taken at the Warburg examination be made public.

An amendment to the Federal Reserve act, to enable State member banks to keep their reserves in other State banks for thirty-six months after the organization of the Federal Reserve system, was passed by the Senate today on the motion of Senator Owen.

GERMANY'S MOTIVE

Is Not Aggression, but Self-Defense, Says Prof. Kuno Francke.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

That Germany, although she appears to be the first on the scene of battle, is in reality not the aggressor, but is, on the contrary, defending her very existence in the world conflict now impending, should be clear to any one who in a sober and rational state of mind puts to himself the following questions:

First—Is it reasonable to assume that the German Emperor willfully and recklessly would risk the sum total of his life work in the vain pursuit of military glory? If he were a young man and had just ascended the throne one might possibly impute to him such motives. But he is not a young man. He has given proof, on many occasions, that his highest aim is to be known to history as a prince of peace. He has with extraordinary energy, devotion, and consistency given his whole life to bringing Germany to the front in all the higher domains of civilization, in popular education, science, commerce, industry, literature, art, social reform, and public morality. Can such a man reasonably be supposed in one rash moment to have been carried away by the suicidal mania of destroying everything that his life has stood for?

Second—Is it reasonable to assume that the German people would rush into this conflict, unmindful of the fact that they have nothing to gain in it and everything to lose? Never before in history has Germany enjoyed such prosperity, such a high degree of popular enlightenment, such a commanding position in the world's commerce and in the world's politics as today. What territorial aggrandizement could benefit her? What colonial possessions are there which she could hope to obtain by war? The only two objects of colonial expansion seriously pursued by Germany are: The consolidation of German Middle Africa from sea to sea and a leading position in the commercial opening up of the Near Orient; and both these objects are in a fair way of peaceful attainment now. Can Germany reasonably be supposed willfully to have brought on a conflict which, even if she should remain victor, could add nothing to her present greatness, and which may wreck her whole national existence?

Third—Is there any reasonable doubt that Germany's three chief competitors, Russia, France, and England, have each her own incentive for an aggressive policy against Germany? England, the incentive of crippling German commerce; France, the incentive of reconquering Alsace-Lorraine; Russia, the incentive of underbinding German commercial influence in the Near East and of supplanting Austria in the Balkans.

Who, then, are the real aggressors in this unequal conflict?

KUNO FRANCKE.
The Germanic Museum of Harvard University.
Cambridge, Mass., Aug. 4, 1914.

THE LESSON.

She gazes at her little brood,
Their clamorous wants she must supply.
New tenderness is in her tones—
"Oh, blest and happy mother I!

"But yesterday this humdrum life,
Its homely burdens, wearied me.
Impatient I, and discontent,
My cares were all that I could see!

"From dawn to dusk new tasks arose—
How blessed each one seems today!
The plain farm duties! How I joy
Here, safe, protected, dull, to stay!

"The plenteous fields are stretching wide,
The quiet village lies below,
No rumor comes of pillage, want,
There's no alarm of threatening foe!

"Gay hollyhocks nod by the wall,
The boughs with ripening fruit hang low,
From yonder oat field sounds the voice
Of one whose fealty well I know!

"God pity women overseas,
Who husbands, sons, must give to die!
God make me thankful! They deserved
Love, safety, peace, as much as I!"

ELLA A. FANNING.

DEMANDS FULL TAX ON ALTMAN ESTATE

Controller Argues That Foundation Is Not Benevolent or Educational.

OBJECTS TO VALUATION, TOO

Asks That Stock Be Appraised at Its Value in the Market—Decision Postponed.

When the estate of the late Benjamin Altman was appraised the 19,986 shares of stock of B. Altman & Co. that were left to the Altman Foundation were exempted from taxation because they were intended for benevolent and educational purposes. The remainder of the stock, amounting to 3,010 shares, that were retained by the estate, were appraised at the value fixed upon the shares held by any employe of the company which the will provided should be redeemed upon the death of the employe at $125 a share. The State Controller objected to the exemption of the Foundation stock, and he also thought that all of the stock should be valued and appraised at its market value.

Surrogate Fowler heard argument on the question yesterday in his chambers. Counsel for the Controller argued that the stock left to the Altman Foundation was not intended as a charity, but that its purpose was to improve the conduct of the business affairs of the company, and that, therefore, it was a purely business transaction. He thought the taxable value of the estate, because of the exemption of the Foundation shares and the value placed upon the remainder of the stock, had resulted in greatly undervaluing the estate for taxation.

George W. Wickersham and Francis Smyth, representing the trustees of the Foundation maintained that the Foundation was not only a benevolent corporation, giving help, longer vacation hours and other aid to employes, but that it was also a charitable and educational corporation because its profits were distributed for benevolent purposes.

It was pointed out that the articles of incorporation described the Foundation to be a charitable corporation and that under Mr. Altman's will the trustees of the Foundation have the power to distribute the income of the stock for the benefit of the employes from time to time. Surrogate Fowler said he would reserve his decision until he returned from his vacation.

LINOTYPE'S INVENTOR.

Mergenthaler Got a Rich Reward for His Services.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In a contribution on inventors and their protection, appearing in THE SUNDAY TIMES, Ottmar Mergenthaler, the inventor of the linotype, is given as an example of one who did not adequately benefit by his invention, and the writer concludes his illustration by saying "Mergenthaler himself died a poor man." The writer of this, who is familiar with the history of the linotype from its birth, asks to correct, through your widely read journal, a misapprehension which seems to exist on this subject. He has even read that Mr. Mergenthaler "died in the poorhouse."

Ottmar Mergenthaler was a mechanic, earning $3.50 a day in an instrument maker's shop in Baltimore when he was engaged, on the recommendation of his employer, by a number of Washington reporters, to work upon a printing machine which had been invented by Charles H. Moore. His compensation was very considerably increased under his new engagement, and he was, of course, supplied with the necessary tools and material. He worked under this arrangement for about two years, and although he improved the machine it never became a commercial success. The money expended (which was a very large sum for those who employed him) resulted in the education of Mr. Mergenthaler in the printing art, and he finally brought forth a machine which was the forerunner of the present linotype. It was, however, far from what the newspaper publisher demanded before he could afford to dispense with foundry-made type. By the time that was brought about several million dollars had been expended. And it is fair to say here, without any desire to depreciate Mr. Mergenthaler's great genius, that the result as shown in the pages of THE TIMES today is due in considerable measure to other inventors.

Mr. Mergenthaler died a rich man. He had received not only his royalties, but the company had given him profitable contracts for the building of machines in his own shop; he had considerable stock interest reserved for him upon which he drew the same dividends paid to other stockholders, and at his death the company bought from his estate at their full value the tools and material applicable to linotype building, besides paying a large sum for a logotype machine which he had left unfinished. Since his decease the average of royalties continued to be paid to his family has been considerably more than $50,000 a year.

FRED J. WARBURTON.
New York, July 30, 1914.

King's Own Scottish Borderers.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The King's Own Scottish Borderers (the old Twenty-fifth Foot) was raised in Edinburgh by the Earl of Leven in 1688, when the flight of the cowardly tyrant, James II., and the fall of his oppressive Scottish Council, had brought to the persecuted Presbyterians of the Lowlands the promise of release from "the Killing Times" and the reign of thumbscrew and boot. It was raised to its full strength of 1,000 in four hours. Known first as Leven's regiment, and later as the Edinburgh Regiment, it bore the brunt of the long fight for civil and religious liberty on the fields of Killiecrankie, Sheriffmuir, and Culloden. Abroad, in the long struggle with France, the names of Steenkirke, Namur, Fontenoy, Minden, Gibraltar, and Martinique form a glorious battle roll in the history of the regiment, and in modern times its achievements in the Afghan and South African campaigns have been worthy of its ancient reputation.

Its depot is at Berwick-on-Tweed, its districts for its reserve and territorial battalions at Dumfries and Melrose, and its Record Office at Hamilton. It wears the tartan trews in its full-dress uniform, and as badges Edinburgh Castle on a St. Andrew's Cross, within a thistle wreath, on the cap, and again Edinburgh Castle on the collar. This is the regiment which, according to Miss Marion A. Smith, Corresponding Secretary of the Scottish Home Rule Association, is not only not Scottish, but is "composed of the very scum of regiments." And she calls herself a Scot!

JAMES DRUMMOND PETERSON.
New York, July 31, 1914.

The "Biggest American Flag."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your issue of July 28 we note an article entitled "Biggest Flag on Earth," which states that "there is a new 'biggest American flag ever made,' so much the biggest that there is no 'second biggest' worth talking about." We take exception to this, inasmuch as the description of what you term the "biggest flag on earth" is simply the second biggest on earth. The "biggest flag on earth" was made by us in May and forwarded on June 1 to the Million Population Club of St. Louis, Mo., and was used in a parade on Flag Day, June 14 last.

AMERICAN FLAG MFG. COMPANY.
Per L. F. STEINER.
Easton, Penn., July 29, 1914.

SIGN NICARAGUAN TREATY.

It Only Covers Rights to Interoceanic Canal and Naval Bases.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—Secretary Bryan and Gen. Chamorro, the Nicaraguan Minister, today signed the treaty to pay $3,000,000 to the Central American republic for the perpetual rights to an inter-oceanic canal and naval bases in the Gulf of Fonseca.

It is framed along the lines Mr. Bryan outlined to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, and is taken to have the approval of that body.

The treaty, as it stands, does not extend virtual American protectorate over Nicaragua, as was proposed originally. Opposition in the Senate caused the abandonment of this idea, and the Secretary now is confident the treaty will be promptly ratified. He issued this statement tonight:

"The opposition to the treaty with Nicaragua was based largely upon what is known as the Platt amendment. Last year the Senate committee indicated its willingness to report a treaty covering the right in Fonseca Bay and Little and Big Corn Islands. The two ideas in the treaty have been separated.

"The present treaty only includes the Nicaragua Canal route, Fonseca Bay, and Little and Big Corn Islands. The Platt amendment is left for future consideration."

SEEKS SULLIVAN RECEIVER.

Counsel Opposes Movement Against Politician's Estate.

Supreme Court Justice Seabury heard arguments yesterday on the application of William Fox, President of the William Fox Amusement Company, for a receiver for the estate of the late Timothy D. Sullivan to insure the payment of a judgment he obtained against the estate for $31,554. William B. Ellison, counsel for the executors, told the court that claims for about $700,000 had been filed against the estate, and that while some had merit, he thought the executors should not be compelled to make any payments until they had had an opportunity to weed out the bogus claims.

"So far as the personal assets are concerned," he said, "I think you will agree with me that to force them upon the market at this time would be ruinous. The financial condition of the country is such as to make it imperative, it seems to me, to nurse the assets of the estate at this time, and not to precipitate a sale."

Counsel for Mr. Fox said that the executors were not responsible men, and that the estate did not appear to be in good financial shape. Justice Seabury reserved decision.

VOTES FOR MOTHERS.

Will Not Protect Children So Well as Careful Home Training.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Mr. Bryan's declaration in favor of woman suffrage is characteristic. His mental defect is, and always has been, a certain blind faith in the omnipotence of legislation. It was on this ground that he advocated the free coinage of silver, at a ratio which had already become impossible. He maintained that by an act of Congress declaring sixteen grains of silver the equivalent in value to one grain of gold, he could make it so, whereas, in fact, in the markets of the world it took thirty-two grains of silver to buy a grain of gold. The common sense of the country revolted at this proposition, although Mr. Bryan did succeed in carrying all the suffrage States. We know now, and he himself practically admits, that this is an exploded fallacy.

In this present declaration he states, with his usual eloquence, the duty and responsibility of the mother. "Her active years," he says, "are given to the care and nurture of her children. Her nerve force and vital energy are expended in their behalf." All this is perfectly true. He goes on to say that there are many dangers to which these children are exposed against which legislation can protect them. That also is true. But he omits entirely to consider that there are many more evils against which they must protect themselves and that the training of the character to courage and self denial is the special work of the mother, requires all her "nerve force and vital energy," and that if she gets into the strife of politics, which also requires "nerve force and vital energy," she must necessarily withdraw them from the most important work which is chiefly hers. As Bishop Tuttle has very justly said, women have now the controlling direction of society, the schools, the home, and very largely of religious and benevolent work. The only things left for man's exclusive domain are political government and business. It would be most unreasonable to put the additional burden of them upon the whole community of women. Nobody objects to women who have not the duties and responsibilities of the family studying political questions and striving to influence government. The answer to Mr. Bryan's question "why the mother should be denied the use of the franchise to safeguard the welfare of the child" is because she can safeguard that welfare far more effectively by training the child and giving her whole time to that, freed from the entangling alliances and strenuous conflicts of politics.

SOUND MONEY.
New York, July 23, 1914.

Dogs in City Apartments.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The recent enactment of the Board of Health relative to the muzzling of dogs is an excellent step in the right direction, but it does not go far enough. There should be a prohibition against the housing of dogs within the city limits on any premises occupied by more than one family. Apartment houses are no places for dogs, (or for cats either,) and none but selfish people would inflict the presence of these animals on unwilling neighbors. Pet animals belong in the country, where they have room to exercise and display their natural talents, and not in boxed-in superheated city homes, where they become a nuisance to all but their owners.

I lived in the country until my twentieth year, and had many dogs and cats, and we were happy in each other's company, but I would not think of punishing such faithful animals by forcing them to live in a built-up city.

C. A. NINE.
New York, Aug. 1, 1914.

Ball Throwing on the Beaches.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The ball-throwing miscreants who play on the beaches constitute a menace to safety and comfort. A beach ball tosser's efforts to recover a poorly directed return would be highly commendable on the ball field of almost any major league team, and the crowded beach seems to add zest to their eagerness to make the catch. Bathers sitting quietly on the beach suddenly have flicked in their eyes and mouths quantities of sand kicked up by the players, or maybe the runner sprawls over the sitters to their added discomfort.

There are many nuisances on our public bathing beaches, but punishment is seldom meted out to any of the pests. Arguing with them brings profane retorts.

OBSERVER.
New York, July 24, 1914.

Regulation by Commissions.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

We have accepted the imposition of State and Federal regulating commissions and have given them such wide powers over public service corporations that it may be truthfully said that these corporations are operating, and have been operating for some time past, under the control and at the direction of these commissions.

We now face a situation in which the Government is bringing suit against a railroad for operating contrary to the law. Other railroads are not far from an identical position. Do not these conditions themselves read as an indictment of the way in which the commissions have fulfilled their office, either through negligence or lack of ability?

K. G. MARTIN.
New York, Aug. 1, 1914.

DEPORTABLE ALIENS COST CITY $1,000,000

Officials Confer with Immigration Heads About This Burden.

CARED FOR IN HOSPITALS

Federal Authorities Told 6,000 of Their Wards Are Treated Annually at City's Expense.

A conference was held yesterday afternoon behind closed doors in the offices of City Chamberlain Bruere in the Municipal Building. It was attended by City Chamberlain Bruere, Commissioner of Correction Miss Katharine B. Davis, Charity Commissioner Kingsbury, First Deputy Charity Commissioner Wright, Acting Commissioner of Immigration Uhl, Robert Hebbard, representing the State Board of Charities, and E. Stagg Whitin, one of Mayor Mitchel's secretaries, who represented the Mayor.

Mr. Bruere said the conference had been held for the specific purpose of discussing the care of deportable aliens, as it affected the Charity Department, in order that the appropriation of the department may be regulated for the next budget. He said that under existing conditions the City of New York had to bear the entire cost of caring for the deportable aliens and that the cost was a very large percentage of the Charity Department's appropriation. What the percentage was he could not say. He added that steps had been taken at the conference which will materially reduce the city's burden.

If the plans that were made at the conference were successful, Charity Commissioner Kingsbury said, the appropriations of his department would be reduced about $1,000,000, or fully one-fourth of the total appropriation, which has averaged about $4,000,000 a year for the past few years.

Mr. Kingsbury said that in former years the Immigration Department had borne its just portion of the burden of caring for the aliens in New York who were deportable. But because of the Federal law, which gave the immigration authorities the right to pass on the deportability of an alien, the Immigration Department officials fell into the habit of withholding decision on the deportability of an alien until he had been given all the necessary care in the city's charitable institutions.

This policy proved to be remarkably effective in reducing the appropriations of the Immigration Department until the first of 1914, when the Charity Commission received a note from the Commissioner of Immigration which said that the Federal authorities had granted the department no appropriation for the care of aliens. As most of the deportable aliens have to be cared for in hospitals and other institutions conducted by the city or the State, the entire cost of caring for some 6,000 deportable aliens annually was thrown on the city.

Commissioner Kingsbury estimated that his department expended $1,000,000 annually for the care of aliens and that is a charge that should be rightfully borne by the Immigration Department, he said.

Dr. Raymond F. C. Kieb, Superintendent of Matteawan State Hospital, wrote yesterday to the Chief Clerk of General Sessions asking that no more insane criminal aliens be sent there by the court while the European war situation is serious. Dr. Kieb wrote that with the steamers discontinuing their sailings there was no opportunity for the deportation of the aliens, and Matteawan is already overcrowded.

Three Italians and one Austrian were sent here last week for deportation on the Saxonia. When the sailing of the Saxonia was canceled the four men were returned to Matteawan.

SENATORS IN PRIMARY RACE.

Gore Said to Have Won in Oklahoma and Stone in Missouri.

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla., Aug. 5.—Incomplete returns from the Oklahoma State-wide primary show Senator T. P. Gore leading S. W. Hayes for the Democratic nomination to the United States Senate. J. B. A. Robertson has a slight lead over his Democratic opponents for Governor.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—President Wilson tonight telegraphed Senator Gore of Oklahoma, congratulating him on his reported victory in the primary race.

TOPEKA, Kas., Aug. 5.—H. P. Farrelly of Chanute and Congressman George A. Neeley of Hutchinson are running a close race in the primaries for the Democratic nomination for the U. S. Senate. Senator J. L. Bristow is believed to have been retired in favor of Charles Curtis by the Republicans. Congressman Victor Murdock has the Progressive nomination unopposed.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 5.—Senator Wm. J. Stone has been renominated on the Democratic ticket by 10,000 plurality. T. J. Atkins of St. Louis seems to have beaten P. Elvins for the Republican nomination. Arthur N. Sager had no opposition on the Progressive ballot.

WOMEN AT PRIMARY DOORS.

Will Ask Republican Voters to Elect Their Friends.

Two hundred women pickets will be at the unofficial Republican primaries today to try to influence the election of delegates favoring woman suffrage. From 2 to 4 P. M. the women will be stationed at the doors with specially printed pamphlets to be handed to the voters as they enter, asking them to elect a delegate to the Saratoga Conference on Aug. 18 who is in favor of submitting the women's question to the people.

At most of the Republican clubhouses a cordial reception has been promised to the women, and they have been invited to distribute their literature inside the buildings.

SACRIFICES FOR SUFFRAGE.

Women to Give Prized Valuables Toward Campaign Fund.

All good suffragists are invited to the luncheon of the melting pot at the Woman Suffrage Party headquarters, 48 East Thirty-fourth Street, on Friday, Aug. 7. That will be self-sacrifice day for New York women and they may contribute "the thing which the heart loveth best" for the cause.

Dr. Anna Shaw is to give a watch, which is one of her most prized souvenirs, which she has had for forty years. A younger suffragist is to give a gold necklace, a reproduction of a famous antique. Earrings, rings, gifts of lovers and friends of past days are to go into the melting pot toward the $50,000 campaign fund the women are trying to raise.

DEATH RATE IS LOWERED.

Cool Weather Saves the Lives of Many Infants.

There were 72 fewer deaths during the week ending Aug. 1 than during the corresponding week of last year. The death rate for the first thirty-one weeks of 1914 was thirty-three lower than that for the corresponding period of 1913.

The most noteworthy feature last week was the decrease in the number of deaths from diarrhoeal diseases among infants, which is to be attributed in large measure to the cool weather that prevailed.

PRESIDENT'S WIFE IS GRAVELY ILL

Mrs. Wilson Suffers Nervous Breakdown After Injury to Spine in Fall Last Winter.

WORN BY WELFARE WORK

In Vigil at Bedside, President Wrote His Appeal to European Monarchs to Stay Conflict.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—Mrs. Woodrow Wilson, wife of the President, is gravely ill at the White House. The character of her condition was indicated by the statement of an intimate of the President's family that "of course we have not given up hope."

Mrs. Wilson's illness assumed a dangerous turn two days ago. Yesterday her daughters, Miss Margaret Wilson, who was at Pocono, Penn., and Mrs. Francis B. Sayre of Williamstown, Mass., were summoned to Washington. Miss Wilson reached here last night. Mrs. Sayre arrived at 4 o'clock this morning. Mrs. William G. McAdoo, wife of the Secretary of the Treasury, and the youngest daughter of the President and Mrs. Wilson, was in Washington.

Day and night the family has watched anxiously over her. Yesterday her pulse stopped beating for a few moments. Oxygen and other restoratives were applied. Early today she seemed somewhat better, but late today grew worse. At 11 o'clock tonight Mrs. Wilson was resting easily, but her respiration was being assisted at times by artificial stimulants. Later it was said at the White House that no change in Mrs. Wilson's condition was expected before morning.

The illness of Mrs. Wilson dates back to last February, when she slipped on the waxed floor in one of the rooms in the White House and fell heavily. She suffered severely from shock, and it was found to be necessary to perform an operation which was regarded as slight and not at all dangerous. After several weeks of confinement to the White House Mrs. Wilson appeared to have recovered and was up and about, although she did not attempt to attend to all the social duties that her position as the President's wife imposed upon her. She did not recover health and strength, however, and about three weeks ago her condition took a turn for the worse and she was compelled to take to her bed again. Specialists were called in by Dr. Cary T. Grayson of the navy, the attending physician at the White House, and it is understood that they determined that Mrs. Wilson's fall of several months before had injured her spine and that her condition was complicated by a nervous breakdown.

The specialists called in to attend the President's wife were Dr. Thomas Brown of Johns Hopkins University Hospital, Baltimore; Dr. E. P. Davis of the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, and Dr. F. X. Dercum of Philadelphia. Medical Inspector Robert M. Kennedy of the Navy, who was attached to the Naval Dispensary in Washington, was also called in.

Efforts to induce Mrs. Wilson to go to some cool resort or to the President's Summer residence at Cornish, N. H., were unavailing. She preferred to remain in Washington, feeling that she would be more comfortable in the White House, in spite of the torrid and debilitating weather. The recent hot weather weakened her considerably. Two days ago the attending physicians informed the President that her condition was becoming grave and advised that her absent daughters be summoned.

The President has been constant in his attendance on his wife since her illness began. He has spent at her bedside practically all the time that he has been able to be away from his exacting official duties. It was while sitting by her bedside yesterday that the President wrote the message, addressed to the heads of the Government, which are at war in Europe, tendering his good offices in the interest of peace. Nobody except a few of the intimate friends of the Wilson family knew of the burden that the President was carrying. To callers at the White House he showed a cheerful front. Nearly every night recently he has sat in the sick room for hours, frequently until the early morning, when he would go away to snatch a short sleep to fit him for the labors of the day.

Since her illness began, Mrs. Wilson has lost much flesh, and now appears thin and fragile. In describing her illness today, after it was decided that no further reason existed for keeping from the public that she was in a serious condition, a friend of the President said:

"The illness of Mrs. Wilson, due to her fall, was aggravated by the fact that she had overtaxed her strength by her enthusiastic efforts in welfare and philanthropic work. She was deeply interested in every movement that had to do with helping suffering humanity. Her position as the President's wife gave her great influence in this regard, and when she came to Washington she enlisted herself in several movements of a philanthropic character.

"When this became known throughout the country hundreds of people sought to interest her in similar work in which they were concerned, and she attempted to assist all of these. Her personal correspondence increased enormously, and she undertook to handle a large part of it herself. She was so constituted that she could not refuse to enter into any good work, and her sympathy was so catholic that those who sought her aid were seldom if ever refused. The strain of these efforts, combined with the heavy social duties which her position as the President's wife imposed, left their effect, and have served to lessen the strength which she needed to combat her present illness."

ARRIVALS FROM EUROPE.

Some of the Passengers on Three Steamships.

Transatlantic liners arriving yesterday and some of their passengers were:

OLYMPIC, (Southampton.)—Miss Dorothy Abbott, Mrs. L. Allen, Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Allen, A. C. Anderson, W. H. Andrews, Mrs. A. P. Atwood, Mr. and Mrs. G. E. Austin, E. P. B. Barrow, J. B. Bartram, Mrs. David Belasco, Mrs. R. L. Berry, J. B. Breese, Mr. and Mrs. O. W. Brewer, F. W. Budd, J. Bush, Mrs. D. Campbell, Mrs. Irene H. Chance, D. F. Clifford, Miss Jane Cowl, P. A. Curry, R. W. Day, H. R. Deighton-Simpson, Gustavo di Rosa, Italian Consul at New York; Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Dickey, Miss Edna Dillingham, Mrs. J. W. Dixon, Mrs. J. Dwight, Winthrop Dwight, Miss L. V. Eastwood, Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Ellison, Mr. and Mrs. William Faversham, Mrs. W. J. Fitzgerald, Mrs. Alice Furman, Miss Anne Goodrich, W. W. Green, Mrs. J. E. S. Hadden, Mrs. H. W. Harris, McDougall Hawkes, Mr. and Mrs. S. W. Heller, Miss G. G. Hepburn, Mrs. F. D. Hunter, Mr. and Mrs. J. Hussey, Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Kellogg, Magistrate Paul Krotel, Mr. and Mrs. P. C. Larkin, A. P. Lauder, Cecil Lightfoot, Mr. and Mrs. F. Lock, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. MacArthur, Mr. and Mrs. T. R. Madden, H. H. Meyer, Mr. and Mrs. Stair Miller, Miss Edith Stair Miller, Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Mills, Mrs. Ogden L. Mills, Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Nelson, Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Norris, Charles Page, Mr. and Mrs. R. K. Paynter, Mrs. J. M. Preston, Mrs. E. Randolph, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Richardson, G. B. Russell, Miss Rutherford, Miss Joan Rowan, Mr. and Mrs. J. Simpson, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert H. Steele, Mrs. K. Wallace, B. M. Washburn, Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Whitaker, Mrs. Stanford White, Lawrence Moore, and L. Cooper Hewitt.

KAISER WILHELM II., (Bremen.)—The Rev. J. P. Barry, M. C. J. Depuy, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Abott, H. G. Anderson, the Rev. J. J. Foran, W. D. Green, Miss Grace Hall, C. Richards, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Griffin, Mrs. W. M. Irish, Mrs. J. Kennedy, F. Walet, Miss Mary Olson, Mrs. Mary Stewart, M. J. Ward, and Mrs. D. C. White.

PRESIDENT LINCOLN, (Hamburg.)—W. H. Blodgett, Miss Edith Blodgett, Miss Ellen E. Burt, Miss Jessie Curtis, James Cutt, Dr. and Mrs. W. H. Engels, Mrs. M. Gross, Dr. and Mrs. W. D. Hamilton, Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Hall, Miss L. Harrison, Mr. and Mrs. C. G. Ingersoll, Miss L. C. Lawton, Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Lewis, Mrs. G. S. Parker, R. Peters, W. C. Potter, Mrs. G. F. Rankin, Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Samuel, Mrs. Elizabeth Ward, Miss Nora Ward, and Mrs. [illegible]

CAPT. NORTON E. WOOD WEDS

Marries Miss Emily Coye, Welfare Worker, in Grace Church Chantry.

The wedding of Capt. Norton Ellsworth Wood, U. S. A., son of the late Brig. Gen. Oliver Ellsworth Wood, and Miss Emily Chapin Coye, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William James Coye, formerly of Canandaigua, N. Y., was quietly celebrated at 11:30 yesterday morning in the Chantry of Grace Church, the ceremony being performed by the Rev. John Groton.

The bride, who had no attendants, wore a slightly trailing white taffeta gown trimmed with old lace and a white tulle picture hat trimmed with artillery roses, and carried a bouquet of artillery red roses. Her brother, Dudley Coye of New York, gave her in marriage. Capt. Wood's best man was Harold B. Weaver, and the ushers were Frederick C. Tanner, Dr. Allan Cooley, and Warren Cort, all of New York. The ceremony was followed by a small reception at the National Arts Club, 14 Gramercy Park, where the bride had been making her home. There were about seventy-five guests at the ceremony.

Capt. Wood, who is in the field artillery, has just returned from Madrid, where he spent a year as military attaché to the American Embassy. Mrs. Wood was graduated from Smith College in 1912, and has been engaged in settlement and welfare work. She attended the recent Dublin Civic Exhibition, where she aided Lady Aberdeen with the child welfare exhibit.

Capt. Wood and his bride are going West on their honeymoon trip, and will eventually go to Fort Sill, Oklahoma, where he will be stationed.

WAR HASTENS WEDDING.

Miss Dodge, Daughter of Hon. Mrs. Guest, to Wed W. Rosen this week.

Owing to the war between England and Germany the marriage of Miss Lucy Bigelow Dodge, the daughter of the Hon. Mrs. Lionel Guest, and Walter Rosen will take place this week instead of next at St. Anne de Bellevue, Quebec, in order that Mrs. Guest may join the Hon. Lionel Guest, who sailed Tuesday on the Victorian from Montreal, in England.

It had been planned to have the wedding on Aug. 11, with a wedding breakfast at the Ile St. Gillis, following the ceremony, and the Hon. Lionel Guest was to have given his stepdaughter in marriage. Miss Dodge is a granddaughter of the late John Bigelow, and her mother, Mrs. Flora Bigelow Dodge, married several years ago the Hon. Lionel Guest. The Guests come over every Summer to their Canadian home, the Ile St. Gillis, near Montreal.

Mr. Rosen had planned taking his bride to Paris on their honeymoon, but this will be postponed.

MRS. M. F. FULLER A BRIDE.

Artist Weds Albert P. Massey, Lawyer, at Her Home.

The wedding of Albert P. Massey and Mrs. Maxwell Foster Fuller took place yesterday morning at the residence of the bride, 605 West 137th Street, the ceremony being performed by the Rev. Dr. Nathan A. Seagle of St. Stephen's Protestant Episcopal Church. Mrs. Massey has painted much under the name of Maxwell Foster. She is a niece of Maxwell Foster who wrote the song "My Old Kentucky Home."

Mr. Massey is a lawyer and a member of the firm of Ingram, Massey, Clark & Lowe. He belongs to the Manhattan and Reform Clubs and the Maryland, North Carolina and Southern societies.

BRUGUIERE EFFECTS SALE.

$100,000 Furnishings of Castle Wood to Satisfy Claims.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 5.—To satisfy the claims of Newport trades people the magnificent furnishings of Castle Wood, which were bought this week at mortgage sale by the Savings Bank of Newport, will be sold at Sheriff's sale on Aug. 18 for the benefit of the creditors of Mrs. Emile A. Bruguiere. About $20,000 will satisfy these claims. There are at least $100,000 worth of furnishings, pictures, and other treasures there.

Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Mills with their daughter, the Countess of Granard, Mrs. Ogden Livingston Mills, and Mrs. Maturin Livingston, who were passengers on the Olympic, arrived from England this afternoon.

It is likely Lady Cheylesmore may return to Newport from England to visit her sister, Mrs. French Vanderbilt.

Mrs. Robert S. McCormick was a dinner hostess at the Pinard cottage tonight.

Mrs. Marsden J. Perry was a luncheon hostess today for Mrs. Le Baron Colt, wife of United States Senator Colt, and Miss Beatrice Colt of Bristol.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney arrived today on the steam yacht Warrior.

Mr. and Mrs. T. Shaw Safe gave a dinner dance tonight in honor of their nephew, John Arthur Herbert of England, the son of Sir Arthur and Lady Herbert.

Mr. and Mrs. George Henry Warren have received assuring messages from their son-in-law and daughter, Count and Countess Guy de Lasteyric, that they are well in Paris. Among others who are in Europe from Newport are Commodore and Mrs. Lewis Cass Ledyard, Miss Jean Morris, and Miss Alice Little, whose brother, Capt. Louis M. Little, United States Marine Corps, is with the legation guard at Peking, China.

Mrs. Reginald C. Vanderbilt was a luncheon hostess today.

William Spencer, Secretary at the American Embassy at Caracas and formerly Secretary at the Embassy in Berlin, arrived today to visit his parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Thompson Spencer.

Mixed hand cap tennis doubles at the Casino today reached the second round. Mrs. Charles E. Sands and Mrs. Arthur Scott Burden defeated George F. Baker, Jr., and J. Gordon Douglas, 6-2, 6-4. Lawrence L. Waterbury and Mrs. Cortlandt D. Barnes defeated William P. Burden and Mrs. William Goadby Loew 6-2, 7-5.

SOCIAL NOTES.

Sir Arthur and Lady Downes, who have been visiting in this country and Canada, are at the Plaza to remain until they sail for England.

Mr. and Mrs. Louis Stearns and Miss Helen Stearns of 323 West Seventy-sixth Street are at Willow Heights, their country place at Norfolk, Conn., for the Summer.

The Rev. J. Nevett Steele and Mrs. Steele of 123 East Seventy-eighth Street are at East Hampton, L. I., for the Summer.

Mr. and Mrs. Gillilat Schroeder of 155 East Seventy-second Street are spending the Summer at Dark Harbor, Me. Mr. Schroeder has been quite ill.

Mrs. Ida Husted Harper, who was at San Moritz and Interlaken in July, has gone to Lucerne for several weeks. She had planned to go from there to Germany.

Mrs. Francis A. Dugro of 514 Madison Avenue is spending the Summer at her country place, El Retiro, at Stroudsburg, Penn.

At the wedding of Francis Lawton, Jr., of New York and Miss Josephine L. Kennedy in Philadelphia on Aug. 15, Mr. Lawton will have Hamline C. French, Jr., of New Rochelle as his best man. The ushers will include Alfred Roelker, Jr., of this city, Frank S. Whitman and Richard S. Naylor of Baltimore and Malcolm Moore, North E. Bartlett, and Henry M. McAdoo of Philadelphia.

CONEY DROPS MARDI GRAS.

Island Business Men Decide That Attraction Is Too Costly.

Coney Island will not have a mardi gras this year. At a meeting of the business men of the island in Kister's Hotel last night the Finance Committee reported that such a celebration would cost $15,000, and since only $5,100 was available it was decided to abandon the attraction, which has drawn hundreds of thousands to Coney in September in the last twelve years.

One objection brought out at the meeting was that it gave the public the idea that the celebration ended the season. It is hoped to keep the resort running this year until [illegible]

CLARENCE L. HAY WEDS MISS APPLETON

Son of Late Secretary of State Married to Daughter of Mr. and Mrs F. R. Appleton

IN CHURCH AT IPSWICH

Joan Whitney Maid of Honor and Harold S. Vanderbilt an Usher—Reception at Appleton Farms.

Special to The New York Times.

BEVERLY, Mass., Aug. 5.—In the Ascension Memorial Church, at Ipswich, this afternoon, Miss Alice Appleton, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Francis R. Appleton of 26 East Thirty-seventh Street, New York City, was married to Clarence L. Hay, son of the late John Hay, Secretary of State, and Mrs. Hay. The pretty church was decorated for the wedding, and the ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Roland Cotton Smith, rector of St. John's Church, Washington, who has a Summer home at Ipswich, assisted by the Rev. Robert B. Parker, rector of the Ascension Memorial Church. Miss Joan Whitney, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Payne Whitney, née Helen Hay of New York, was maid of honor and the only attendant. The Whitneys are at the Cochrane cottage at Pride's Crossing for the season.

The bride is a leader in the Myopia set and a sister of Miss Ruth Appleton, whose engagement to William G. Wendell, son of Prof. Barrett Wendell of Harvard, was announced last May.

Charles Lanier Appleton, Harvard, 1908, a brother of the bride, was best man.

The ushers were Harold S. Vanderbilt of New York, Dudley L. Pickman, Edward M. Pickman of Beverly, and Francis R. Appleton, Jr., of New York, all 1907 Harvard men, with the exception of E. M. Pickman, who was graduated from Cambridge with the class of 1908. The bride's father gave her in marriage.

After the wedding there was a reception at Appleton Farms, the Summer home of the bride, which was attended by colonists from all along the North Shore. Mr. and Mrs. Hay will go to Washington, where they will reside in the old Hay mansion in Sixteenth Street.

LENOX WOMEN PLAY BALL.

Nine Practice for Positions to Combat a Junior Team.

Special to The New York Times.

LENOX, Mass., Aug. 5.—Baseball by women was played at Pine Needles, the country place of Mr. and Mrs. George Baty Blake, this afternoon. A team which consisted of Mrs. Blake, Mrs. Samuel Frothingham, Mrs. David T. Dana, Mrs. William B. O. Field, Miss Isabel Shotter, Mrs. Allen F. Fenno, and the Misses Heloise Mayer, Gertrude Parsons, and Charlotte Barnes practiced for positions. This team will later play a junior team a series of games.

Mrs. James R. Walker gave an afternoon tea and reception at Owen House in Stockbridge this afternoon in honor of Mrs. James M. Walker of Chicago. Assisting Mrs. Walker at the tea tables were Miss Amy Hamilton of New York and Mrs. Brown Caldwell of Pittsburgh. Among the guests were Mrs. George Grenville Merrill, Mrs. Lemuel B. Bangs, Mrs. Frederic Crowninshield, Mrs. Henry Bigelow Williams, Mrs. J. Woodward Haven, Mrs. Bernard Hoffman, Mrs. Oscar Iasigi, Mrs. Thomas S. Southworth, Miss Grace Parker, Mrs. Thomas H. Rodman, and Mrs. Alexander Sedgwick.

Mrs. Samuel Sloan, who has been at Curtis Hotel, went to New York by automobile to meet friends arriving on the Olympic.

Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Chadbourne, who were at Curtis Hotel, went to Saratoga, and Mr. and Mrs. George D. Post to the White Mountains.

Mr. and Mrs. L. J. Brockmore of St. Louis, and Mr. and Mrs. L. G. Hoffman of Short Hills, N. J., are at Curtis Hotel.

Mr. and Mrs. William Church Osborne, Mr. and Mrs. R. S. Saterlee, Mrs. John A. Gwinne, Miss Dorothea Gwynne, Miss Alice Gwynne, Miss Dorothy Sherman of Rye, N. Y.; Mr. and Mrs. C. P. Ketchel of Englewood, N. J., and Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Burrows of East Orange, N. J., arrived at the Maplewood, Pittsfield.

Mrs. Edward Delafield has arrived to visit with Mr. and Mrs. Frederick S. Delafield at Little Farm.

Arrivals at the Hotel Aspinwall were John D. Crimmins, the Misses Mercedes and Evelyn Crimmins, Mr. and Mrs. T. F. Rogers, Mr. and Mrs. A. Macdowell, Miss L. Jenkins, and W. B. Jenkins of New York.

Mrs. George Winthrop Folsom entertained at dinner tonight at Sunny Ridge, followed by bridge. Her guests were Mrs. George G. Haven, Mrs. John E. Alexandre, Mrs. Clark G. Voorhees, and the Misses Anna B. Shaw, Louise Gilmore, Gertrude Parsons, and Heloise Meyer.

John M. R. Martinez of New York, who was with his father in Spain when the latter died recently, has been taken ill by fever. Mrs. Martinez is with her son, who is in the mountains of Spain.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Astor Bristed and the Misses Symphrosa and Grace Bristed departed by automobile this morning for Newport.

Mr. and Mrs. Forsythe Wickes, who lost their car in France when the mobilization took place, will return to Lenox by the first opportunity. Their daughters are with Mrs. George Griswold Haven.

Mrs. Mary Beardsley of Auburn, N. Y., has arrived to visit Mr. and Mrs. Carlos De Heredia.

Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Scott of Philadelphia and Mrs. A. B. Brandeis and Miss Leola Brandeis of New York are at Red Lion Inn.

Among the arrivals at Heaton Hall were Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Holbrook, Mr. and Mrs. J. P. McFadden, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Smedley, and Mr. and Mrs. D. H. Cook of New York.

Miss Charlotte Barnes introduced Miss Margaret Foley, a suffragist speaker, at an open air meeting last night. Miss Foley spoke from Miss Barnes's automobile. Mrs. John Henry Hammond was among the women who circulated literature in the crowd.

Howard Willets has filed a claim for $893 damages for the killing of fifteen of his Shropshire sheep and the injuring of others by dogs at New Marlboro. Recently the Commissioners paid a $1,000 damage claim for a loss of sheep belonging to Mr. Willets.

AUTO HITS DR. BADGLEY.

Aged Harlem Physician Is Not Expected to Recover.

Dr. Nathan Badgley of 126 East 128th Street, who is 81 years old, and has been known as a practicing physician in Harlem more than thirty years, was knocked down by an automobile in 125th Street last night and so badly injured that he is not expected to recover.

The machine, which contained two women passengers, was being driven north on Lenox Avenue by the chauffeur, Morris Birns of 63 East Sixth Street.

Dr. Badgley was crossing the avenue and, being slightly deaf, did not hear the horn when it sounded. He was knocked down and when picked up was unconscious. At Harlem Hospital it was said he had a possible fracture of the skull and internal injuries and that his recovery was doubtful.

38 DEAD IN TRAIN CRASH.

Fire Burns Those Caught in Wreckage as They Ask for Aid.

JOPLIN, Mo., Aug. 5.—Thirty-eight persons were killed and twenty-five injured in a collision between northbound passenger Train 2 on the Kansas City Southern Railway and a Missouri & North Arkansas Railroad gasoline motor car, running on the Kansas City Southern tracks near Tipton Ford, ten miles south of here, tonight. Mistaken orders are said to have caused the accident.

Among the known dead are Herbert Ratliffe, Eureka Springs, Ark., engineer; Frank Bradley, Harrison, Ark., brakeman; S. A. Nichols, Harrison, Ark., conductor, and Mrs. C. L. Eshleman, Dewey, Okla.

Among the injured are Lova Esselman, Dewey, Okla., dangerously burned and bruised; Albert Williams, Newton County, Ark., severe bruises; H. E. Littleton, Harrison, Ark., Missouri & North Arkansas Railroad special agent, fractured ribs, and W. T. Rowland, Valley Springs, Ark., bruises.

Most of the dead and injured were Missourians.

Both the motor car and the train were running at a high rate of speed when they met at a small siding known as Tipton's Ford. The motor car was driven back 300 yards by the train and hung suspended over the locomotive.

The gasoline reservoir of the motor car exploded, setting both the motor car and the train afire. Every person in the motor car was killed, it is stated, but in some cases they lay injured, pinned beneath the wreckage. They begged piteously to be released as the fire attacked them, but it was impossible to assist them.

None of the passengers on the train was killed, although the engineer and fireman were injured. J. J. Lauderback of Joplin, Mo., a passenger on the train, crawled through a window, and saved nine persons pinioned under seats in the train. A woman, whom he dragged through a window, fought with him to be allowed to return to her child, which was caught under the wreckage.

The motor crew is said to have had orders to pass the northbound passenger train at Tipton's Ford. The train crew had similar orders. Instead of waiting for the train to pass, however, the motor car is said to have proceeded south, and upon reaching a curve a mile beyond, the collision occurred. All the motor car crew are dead.

REPUDIATES IRISH TRUCE.

Volunteer Speaker Urges Irishmen to Fight for Ireland.

At the meeting last night at the school attached to St. Peter's and St. Paul's Church, the Bronx, to aid the Irish National Volunteer Fund, the Rev. James Barry of the Catholic University at Washington said:

"Lest there be any misunderstanding as to the purpose of this meeting, I want to say at the outset that it is to put guns, powder, and swords into the hands of Irishmen."

Another speaker, James Devoy, editor of The Gaelic American, declared that he wanted to repudiate the speech of John Redmond in the House of Commons, in which he said that England could withdraw her forces from Ireland, and that doing so would mean a truce until the present war is over. He said he hoped England would take Redmond at his word; but England knows Redmond, and knows that he does not speak for the Irish Volunteers. That body, he continued, was organized to menace England. This is no time, he said, to offer the service of the Irish people to England.

WAR MUSIC STARTS RIOT.

National Anthems Barred at Coney—Star-Spangled Banner Exempt.

"The Star-Spangled Banner" is the only national air that the police will allow at Coney Island since the riot last night at Henderson's Music Hall, when a performer played the martial music of some of the European countries now at war.

A thought tranmission act was on, in which a performer sits at a piano blindfolded and another goes through the audience and asks persons to name pieces they want played. The piece to be played is sent to the piano man by "wireless" and he plays the selection.

Women of a German singing society asked that a German air be played and at its conclusion they applauded vigorously while some others in the audience hissed. Then some one asked for the French national air and the German women hissed it while the French sympathizers cheered. To add to the confusion, the Russian anthem was called for and played and the audience started a riot.

Carlton Hoagland, manager of the Music Hall, got hold of the floor member of the team and had him tell the piano man to play "The Star-Spangled Banner" and before the strains had died out, the audience was quieted.

Capt. Samuel McElroy of the Coney Island Police, arrived at the Music Hall when the disturbance was at its worst. Later he gave an order to all music hall, dance hall and theatre proprietors to stick to "The Star-Spangled Banner."

POWDER MILLS RUSHED.

Du Pont Factories Put on Double Time to Supply Europe's Demand.

PATERSON, N. J., Aug. 5.—The du Pont de Nemours Powder Company's factories at Pompton Lakes, Wayne, Mountain View, and Haskell have received orders from the home office of the company in Wilmington, Del., that they are to be operated day and night until further notice. This means doubling the working forces and is the direct result of the European war, as a large part of the powder, fuses, and caps used will come from the du Pont factories.

The fuse and cap factories at Pompton and Haskell have been working since the first of the year, but now will take on many extra hands. Dynamite and high explosives, including forcite, a new high explosive, are being manufactured at the Wayne plant, which has been working full for a long time.

The du Pont Company supplies much powder to the United States Government, but now it is expected that the bulk of its output will go to the warring European nations.

OIL WORKERS LAID OFF.

Standard Company Cuts Its Force Because Its Boats Are Idle.

About 800 of the 10,000 employes of the Standard Oil Company's plant at Constable Hook in Bayonne were laid off yesterday because of conditions brought about by the European war. General Manager George B. Gifford and Supt. Hennessy would not admit that there was any foundation for the report that the plant was to close soon, but they did not deny that oil boats were lying idle in the Staten Island Sound, and that conditions in Europe had made it impossible to ship much oil across the Atlantic.

The men laid off yesterday were in the canning and crude oil departments. As a result of the reduction of work at the Standard plant the Lehigh Valley Railroad yesterday laid off men in the yard near the Standard's works.

WAR HELPS EXPOSITION.

Officials Think Tourist Traffic Will Go to San Francisco.

Albert Dellevie, General Manager of the official tourist bureau for the Panama-Pacific Exposition, with offices in the Longacre Building in this city, said yesterday that European war would not cause the abandonment or postponement of the exposition.

"We will actually benefit from the situation," said Mr. Dellevie. "The bulk of the tourist traffic that otherwise would go to Europe will now be diverted to San Francisco in 1915. Over $200,000,000 is spent annually by American tourists in Europe. We expect a large share of this to find its way to the exposition, and expect more Latin-American visitors than would have attended had there been no war."

M'BRIDE TO SUE FOR CENTURY MAGAZINE

Transfer on June 25 Was Halted by Fight in the Courts.

HAS LOST MONEY STEADILY

Secretary Doty of Magazine Company Wrote of "Heavy Annual Loss for Several Years."

Papers in a suit to compel the Directors of the Century Magazine Company to turn the property over to Robert S. Yard, the editor; Robert McBride of McBride, Nast & Co., and others who recently purchased it, will shortly be filed in the Supreme Court by counsel for Mr. McBride.

This suit follows on the heels of one begun recently by George H. Hazen, President of the Crowell Company, publishers of The American Magazine, to restrain the Directors from delivering the property to the new owners on the ground that the sale had been made without the consent of the stockholders.

While this suit was dropped, the papers filed at the time it was begun may figure in the new suit. The old suit resulted in the granting by Justice Guy of the Supreme Court of a temporary injunction restraining the turning over of the property. Mr. Hazen said in his petition that he had received a letter on June 25 from Douglas Z. Doty, Secretary of the new Century Magazine Company, in which the statement was made that the Directors had voted the day before to confirm the sale of the magazine. The sale, the letter said, had been negotiated by the President, W. W. Ellsworth, and the transfer of the property had been made. The letter also said that $5,000 of the purchase price had been paid, and added:

"The immediate effect of this important step will be to stop the heavy annual loss incurred by the magazine—a loss which has continued for several years."

This letter was followed by one from President Ellsworth, who referred to the Claflin failure and the subsequent tightness of the money market. He said that a favorable alliance was being made with the new owners.

The injunction prevented the complete transfer of the magazine property. Pending further action by the court, Mr. McBride prepared a statement in the form of an affidavit showing how necessary it was that the magazine be turned over to the new management and said that for the year ending September, 1912, the magazine lost $18,000, in 1913 it lost $40,000, and that its loss during the first six months of 1914 was $31,000. It said the total deficit of the magazine for 1913, added to the probable loss for the current year, would aggregate about $157,000. It also said that the magazine had paid no dividends for five years and that the debts of the magazine amounted to more than $200,000.

When the injunction proceedings were dropped Mr. McBride and his associates demanded the delivery of the magazine into their custody, but the demand was refused. Mr. McBride said yesterday that through the influence of Mr. Hazen a voting trust was organized which now controls the magazine. This was accomplished by procuring control of 300 shares of stock owned by the estate of Roswell Smith, who founded the publication. Mr. McBride also said that a new offer of a large amount had been made for the control of the magazine and that this offer had been rejected yesterday. He said he had instructed his attorneys to begin suit to enforce the rights of the Directors under the original bill of sale.

When the organization of the Century Magazine Company and the transfer of the magazine were announced on June 25 the reason given was that the pressure of the book publishing business of the Century Company was so great that it was deemed advisable to organize a separate corporation for the magazine.

BIG PANTOMIME BALLET.

"Pandora's Box" to be Given for Benefit of Vacation Committee.

A hundred dancers recruited from the best amateurs in New York society are to take part in a big pantomime ballet and ball, "Pandora's Box," to be given for the benefit of the Vacation Committee of the Woman's Department of the National Civic Federation the first week in December in one of the biggest armories in the city.

It will be staged by Miss Mary G. Kellogg of Boston. Miss Kellogg wrote and staged the Dance Masque given at the big ball of the Vacation Committee last Winter. The committee helps the working girls to save their money through the year and then assists them in getting pleasant and reasonable vacations. Miss Anne Morgan and Mrs. August Belmont are officers of the society, and Henry W. Taft, George Barr Baker, and John D. Crimmins among the men on the Advisory Committee.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

The opening of Douglas Fairbanks in "He Comes Up Smiling," which was set for tomorrow night at the Republic Theatre, has been postponed. Instead an indefinite engagement will be played first in Philadelphia.

The opening of William A. Brady's Playhouse, with "Sylvia Runs Away," has been postponed until Tuesday evening, in order to avoid a conflict with the Casino opening, scheduled for Monday.

Alf Hayman, General Manager of Charles Frohman's attractions, sailed for New York from Southampton yesterday on the Philadelphia.

A large theatre party, consisting of women accompanying relatives to the State Retail Grocers' Convention, now in session in New York, was held last night at the Comedy Theatre, to see Molly McIntyre in "Kitty MacKay."

Richard Sterling, last season leading man in "Young Wisdom," has been engaged by Cohan & Harris for an important role in "Wanted—$22,000," a play by A. E. Thomas and Clayton Hamilton.

Rehearsals for May Robson's new play, "Martha-by-the-Day," were started yesterday under the direction of Frank Reicher. The cast includes Julia Herne, Thomas Meighan, Lois Frances Clark, Anita Clarendon, Coates Gwynne, Violet Howard, Jane Heron, and Edward Brandt.

Hal Forde, the English comedian, who was seen recently in "Adele," will share the honors of the New Brighton Theatre bill next week with Ethel Barrymore.

A. Baldwin Sloane and his new dancing partner, Marion Morgan, who have just returned from European engagements curtailed by the war, are to appear at Hammerstein's Victoria next week in new ballroom dances.

E. F. Albee has arranged with Edward S. Curtis, authority on the American Indian, for the use of photographs and phonograph records illustrating Indian life and music. Bert Levy, as lecturer, will comment on the exhibition when it is seen in the Keith theatres.

The Famous Players Film Company has engaged Blanche Walsh to appear in a film version of Clyde Fitch's "The Straight Road."

COST OF EYEGLASSES UP.

Supply of Lenses from Germany Cut Off by War.

"This European war has many ramifications that the public generally has no idea of," said an optician yesterday to a customer, as he looked over the prescription for a pair of eye-glasses.

"One of these is going to affect you right now in the filling of this prescription. It is an increase in the cost of special lenses for eye-glasses and spectacles. I shall have to charge you a dollar more for these than I did for the last pair I made for you."

"Isn't that rather rubbing it in a bit?" the customer asked. "I had an idea you made these glasses in this shop. Don't tell me they are ground abroad and you cannot get orders filled."

"Not exactly that, but you've come pretty close to it. These lenses are made from imported blanks, however, and the only source of supply, so far as I know, is Germany. In common with a lot of things of European origin, the price has risen since the declaration of war simply because the source of supply has been suddenly cut off, and there is no telling when we can get more blanks from which the lenses are ground. None are made in this country that have the texture and transparency these German-made glasses have. The chances are that the makers have all been called to the front and the industry stopped for the time being. At all events that is the position importers take, and the price of the blanks in the face of this probability has been advanced, as the supply of the blanks, always rather limited, is now one that causes us to worry about the future supply.

"Only the imported glass is used by American grinders in their high-grade work, though American-made glass is used in the ordinary low-priced glasses such as you can buy at almost any store. But glasses ground from prescriptions are always from the German blanks. This blank you see has no magnifying qualities at present, but after it has been through the steel mushroom and emery paste polishers it will have just that quality needed to suit your vision in the opinion of the oculist who made this prescription. Nothing we can get hold of will fill the bill except that German-molded glass."

Admiral Royal B. Bradford, U. S. N.

Rear Admiral Royal Bird Bradford, U. S. N., retired, died at the Naval Hospital at Chelsea, Mass., on Tuesday from dropsy. Admiral Bradford was born in Turner, Me., July 22, 1844, and was graduated from the United States Naval Academy in 1865. The following year he was made ensign, a Lieutenant in 1869, commander in 1889, Captain in 1899, and Rear Admiral in 1904. He retired in July, 1906. Admiral Bradford superintended the installation of an electric lighting plant on board the Trenton in 1883, the first man-of-war to be lighted by electricity, and from 1885 to 1887 he was engaged in writing the United States Navy regulations and in organizing a naval department of electricity. In 1891, at the time of the threatened war with Chile, he commanded the Bennington off the coast of South America. While commander he served on the Rhode Island, Iroquois, Delaware, Trenton, Bennington, Swarta, Wabash, and Alliance. In 1897 he was appointed Chief of the Bureau of Equipment, a post which he held until 1903.

Percy Pyne Lewis.

Percy Pyne Lewis of Bedford, N. Y., formerly known as one of the "Millionaire Deputy Sheriffs" of Westchester County, died on Tuesday at his home. Mr. Lewis was a son of the late George Lewis, the banker, and was born in Tarrytown. He devoted himself principally to caring for his interests in real estate and was the owner of a number of fast horses. During the Spanish-American war the Government purchased his speedy steam yacht Stranger. Mr. Lewis was a member of the New York Zoological Society and of the Transportation, Columbia Yacht and Automobile Clubs. He is survived by his son, Frederick E. Lewis.

Obituary Notes.

LORENZO BENNETT, 42 years old, an undertaker, died suddenly of heart disease while visiting Miss Anna Turner at her home, 108 Forest Avenue, Flushing, Tuesday night. Mr. Bennett was a widower, and he and Miss Turner were to be married in a few weeks. Mr. Bennett complained of feeling ill, and after eating some ice cream fell over dead.

JAMES McKENNA, 64 years old, a retired master stonemason, died yesterday at his home, 42 Madison Avenue, Flushing. For years he was active in the Volunteer Fire Department of Flushing.

JOHN TELSCHOW, 72 years old, of 1,579 Avenue A, died Tuesday night of paralysis. He was formerly a foreman in the employ of the Jackson Architectural Iron Works, and had charge of the steel construction of many of the earlier skyscrapers in this city. His last active work was on the late William C. Whitney's million-dollar mansion at Wheatley Hills, L. I.

Mrs. JOHN ZINGELMANN of South Maple Avenue, Glen Rock, a suburb of Paterson, N. J., died at her home last night. She was 41 years old and was President of the Woman's Club of Glen Rock and prominent in civic matters. She is survived by her husband and daughter.

HERBERT GRAYSON ARMITAGE of Bayshore, L. I., who was for many years with the executive staff of the American Thread Company, died at his home of heart disease on Monday. He was born in England, and came to this country during the civil war, in which he enlisted his services. His widow, a son, and daughter survive.

Mrs. ELIZABETH WRIGHT, 45 years old, wife of Seaman L. Wright of South Orange, N. J., died yesterday at St. James's Hospital, Orange, after an operation. Mrs. Wright had lived in South Orange for five years. She was born in Elizabeth.

WILLIAM COGHLAN, who served in the civil war with the Sixty-ninth New York Volunteers, is dead at the Soldiers' Home in Kearny, N. J. He was in his seventy-eighth year.

JAMES F. McCABE, formerly a well-known New Jersey lawyer, is dead at the Laurel Hill Sanitarium, Bayonne. He was an old resident of Bayonne.

A. P. TRAUTWINE, a former official of the Carbondale Machine Company, died at his home in Carbondale, Penn., Tuesday afternoon.

EDWARD B. POTTS, 78 years old, of 5144 Ludlow Street, Philadelphia, died at his home on Monday. He was formerly the foreign correspondent for a number of large Philadelphia brokerage houses.

PETER H. SANGREE, 60 years old, a well-known Missouri lawyer and for many years active in Missouri politics, died on Tuesday at his home in Sedalia, Mo. He was formerly a law partner of Henry Lamm, Chief Justice of the Missouri Supreme Court.

JOHN F. VAN BRUNT, 89 years old, a member of an old Long Island family and a student of botany, is dead at his home near Irondequoit, N. Y., from pneumonia. He is survived by his widow and daughter.

Mrs. MARTHA WIECKEL LINDEMANN, wife of William Lindemann, a manufacturer of church ventilators, died on Tuesday at her residence, 124 Stanhope Street, Brooklyn. She was born in Hamburg, Germany, 72 years ago and was active in the work of the Ladies' Aid Society of the German Hospital. She also belonged to the Ladies' Auxiliary of the Zoellner Maennerchor and the Ladies' Association of Schiller Lodge.

Mrs. FLORENCE CARLOTTA PIPER, 39 years old, died from heart disease at her home, 349 President Street, Brooklyn, on Tuesday. She was the wife of Winfield Scott Piper, President of the Reliance Paint Company.

Pay 95c Instead of $1.65

Pay us 95c and choose from among a full range of high-quality garments that sold regularly for $1.65 and $1.50.

Our more expensive Shirts proportionately reduced at this Twice-A-Year Sale.

JOHN DAVID
STEIN-BLOCH SMART CLOTHES
Broadway at 32nd Street

CAPT. ASHTON POTTER DEAD

Nephew of Late Bishop Potter Married Mrs. G. G. Depew, Heiress.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Colo., Aug. 5.—Capt. Ashton Potter died here to-day. He married Mrs. Grace Goodyear Depew, an heiress, and relative of Chauncey M. Depew, four years ago.

Capt. Potter was the son of the late Howard Potter, a nephew of the late Bishop Potter and of James Brown Potter, whose wife adopted a stage career and starred for several years with Kyrle Bellew. When the Spanish-American war broke out Capt. Potter tried to join the Rough Riders, but was refused on account of the regiment being filled. However, he determined to go to the war, and eventually enlisted in the First New York Infantry and was made a corporal after a few weeks' service. He accompanied his regiment to San Francisco when they were assigned to the Philippines, but later was sent to Honolulu with two companies detailed for service in the Hawaiian Islands.

Capt. Potter returned from Honolulu in the latter part of 1898 and shortly after left the army.

GUNTHER MAKES APOLOGY.

He Expresses Regret to Christiania Harbor Master for His Anger.

CHRISTIANIA, Aug. 5.—The incident which arose recently on board the steam yacht, Pauline, between Franklin M. Gunther, secretary of the American Legation, and the Harbor Master of Christiania, has been closed by an apology from A. G. Schmedemann, the American Minister, to the Norwegian Foreign Office, and a written apology by Mr. Gunther to the Harbor Master.

It was stated at the time that Mr. Gunther resented an order by the Harbor Master that the yacht Pauline, on which Mr. Gunther was a guest, should shift her anchorage, and that Mr. Gunther knocked off the Harbor Master's cap. Mr. Gunther, however, denied this.

Foreign Boy Actor Is Released.

Michael Matthews, the fourteen-year-old actor, who was brought to this country by Charles Frohman for the forthcoming production of "The Girl From Utah," and detained by the immigration authorities at Ellis Island Friday, was yesterday released by a telegram from Washington after Collector of the Port Malone had personally interested himself in the case. The law says that no foreigner under age shall be admitted unless met on arrival by parents. The boy was released for at least six months on condition that Charles Frohman deposit a bond of $500.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born.

NACHMANN.—Aug. 2, 1914, 601 East 181st St., to Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Nachmann, a daughter.

SMOLIN.—Aug. 4, 1,171 Van Buren St., Brooklyn, to Mr. and Mrs. Smolin, a daughter.

SOLZMAN.—Aug. 4, 1,176 Jackson Av., Bronx, to Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Solzman, a son.

Engaged.

POSNER—PLONSKY.—Edith K. Plonsky to Laurence J. Posner.

Married.

HAY—APPLETON.—At Ascension Memorial Church, Ipswich, Mass., on Wednesday, Aug. 5, 1914, by the Rev. Robert B. Parker, assisted by the Rev. Roland Cotton Smith, Alice, daughter of Francis R. Appleton, to Clarence Leonard Hay.

MASSEY—FULLER.—On Aug. 5, Mrs. Maxwell Foster Fuller to Albert P. Massey, by the Rev. Dr. Nathan A. Seagle of St. Stephen's P. E. Church, at the home of the bride, 605 West 137th St., Manhattan.

FRIEDMAN—MATZNER.—July 31, Nettie Matzner to Leonard Friedman.

Died.

BARNETTE.—In this city, Tuesday, Aug. 4, Esther, widow of late Michael Barnette, after a lingering illness, in her 81st year. Funeral private at convenience of family, from her late residence, 22 Mount Morris Park West.

COVENEY.—Aug. 4, John H., aged 44, chapel Stephen Merritt Burial and Cremation Co., 8th Av. and 19th St.

CREANER.—Suddenly, on Aug. 4, at his residence, 84 West 12th St., Thomas J. Creaner. Funeral from Church of the Nativity, 2d Av. and 2d St., Friday, Aug. 7, at 9:30 A. M.

DE NEUFVILLE.—Suddenly, on Wednesday, Aug. 5, 1914, F. August De Neufville, at his home, 60 Franklin Place, Flushing, N. Y., in the 56th year of his age. Notice of funeral hereafter.

DOLLARD.—Catherine C., on Aug. 5, 1914, daughter of the late James and Catherine Dollard. Funeral on Saturday morning at 9:30 A. M. from late residence, 1,244 Woodycrest Av., thence to the Church of Sacred Heart, Highbridge, Bronx. Interment Calvary.

FASH.—On Wednesday, Aug. 5, 1914, Mary A. W. Fash, at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. J. A. Medina, 273 Jefferson Av., Brooklyn. Funeral services will be held at St. George's Episcopal Church, Marcy and Gates Avs., Friday morning at 10:30. Interment private.

HALL.—At Pittsfield, Mass., Aug. 5, William Hinsdale Hall, husband of Bessie Renfrew and son of the late Charles and Elizabeth Wing Hinsdale Hall.

HOPKINS.—On July 26, 1914, at Minneapolis, Minn., Edwin A. Hopkins, son of the late Edwin A. and Cornelia A. Hopkins.

HOWELL.—At Atlantic City, N. J., Aug. 4, 1914, Zophar L. Howell. Funeral from Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, Friday, Aug. 7, at 1 o'clock.

KAUFMAN.—Julius, suddenly, at Saratoga Springs, beloved brother of William B., Adolph, and Sophie K. Levy. Funeral from home of his sister, 542 West 112th St., Friday, 10 A. M.

LEWIS.—After a long illness, at Bedford, N. Y., on Aug. 3, 1914, Percy Pyne Lewis, son of the late George and Mary Taylor Lewis. Funeral private.

KELTY.—On Aug. 4, Mary, widow of Gibbons L. Kelty. Funeral from her late residence, 211 Keap St., Brooklyn, Friday, 7th inst., 2 P. M.

MILLER.—Funeral services for the late Walter Thomas Miller will be held at Saint Stephen's Church, Woodlawn, on Thursday, Aug. 6, at 3:15 P. M. Train leaves Grand Central Station at 2:30 P. M.

MORGAN.—On Aug. 4, 1914, at the residence of her son-in-law, Rudolph H. Kissel, Morristown, N. J., in the 82d year of her age, Caroline Fellowes, widow of the late David Pierce Morgan. Funeral services at St. George's Chapel, Stuyvesant Square, New York, on Thursday, Aug. 6, at 11:15 o'clock.

MURRAY.—On Aug. 3, 1914, at Beaumont, Cal., in the eighty-third year of his age, Welwood Murray. Funeral services at Beaumont. Burial at his late residence, Palm Springs, Cal., Aug. 5, 1914.

Productive Real Estate

The difference between profit and loss on operating Manhattan real estate is often merely the difference between experience and inexperience.

This organization has had nearly 50 years' experience — founded in 1868.

WM. A. WHITE & SONS
62 CEDAR ST.

Died.

NICHOLS.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Fidelity Trust Company, New York, held on Aug. 5, 1914, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, The Board of Directors of the Fidelity Trust Company has received the sad intelligence of the sudden death abroad of Mr. James E. Nichols, a Director of this institution, and as an expression of the high esteem in which he was held by his associates, be it

Resolved, That in the death of Mr. Nichols this institution has lost one of its ablest Directors, in whose keen judgment it had the fullest measure of confidence. Mr. Nichols almost up to the time of his death, and covering a period of many years, was a conspicuous figure in the commercial life of New York. He was largely instrumental in developing the business and commercial interests of the lower west side business section of this city, and his wise counsel was sought and cheerfully given. His strength of character, sound business judgment, and integrity won and held for him the admiration and respect of all those with whom he came in contact. His loss will be deeply felt, and we, his associates, appreciating the valuable services which he gave to this institution, regret the passing of such a strong and forceful personality and friend.

Resolved, That these resolutions be entered in full on the records of the company, and that an engrossed copy thereof be forwarded to his widow, to whom this board extends the assurance of its heartfelt sympathy.

SAMUEL S. CONOVER, President.
ANDREW H. MARS, Secretary.
New York, Aug. 5, 1914.

PFEIFER.—Sybella, beloved wife of John F. Pfeifer, suddenly. Funeral notice later. John F., Edmund F., Erna Pfeifer.

PHELPS.—On Aug. 5, 1914, Julia A., wife of the late Henry E. Phelps. Services from her late residence, 35 Boyd Av., Jersey City, on Thursday, Aug. 6, at 8 o'clock P. M. Interment at convenience of family.

THOMPSON.—Napoleon Thompson, on Aug. 4, 1914, at his late residence, 44 West 56th St. Funeral on Friday at 9:30 A. M. from the Church of St. Vincent de Paul. Requiem mass will be offered for the repose of his soul. Interment Pleasantville, N. Y. Canadian papers please copy.

TREUHOLD.—Members and seatholders of Temple Ansche Chesed are invited to attend the funeral of the wife of our seatholder, Henry Treuhold, at 132 West 112th St., on Thursday, Aug. 6, at 1 P. M.
MEYER GOODFRIEND, President.
B. W. JACOBSON, Hon. Secretary.

WATERBURY.—On Tuesday, Aug. 4, Mary Lizzie, wife of Charles A. Waterbury. Funeral 1 o'clock Thursday, Aug. 6, from her late residence, 24 Mount Pleasant Av., Mamaroneck, N. Y.

ACKER.—Emma L., 267 West 121st St., Aug. 3.
ASHBY.—Louise, 528 West 45th St., Aug. 3.
DENNY.—John A., 764 8th Av., Aug. 2.
ELTON.—Louise, 10 Manhattan Av., Aug. 3.
GAFFNEY.—Lawrence, 2,507 Marion Av., Aug. 4. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.
GRAY.—Margaret, 400 West 15th St., Aug. 3, aged 29.
LISTER.—John W., 640 West 129th St., Aug. 3.
McCOWAN.—Theresa, 344 East 33d St., Aug. 3, aged 27.
MARX.—Fannie E., 61 Avenue B, Aug. 3.
SHIELDS.—Tessie A., 161 West 62d St., Aug. 3, aged 19. Funeral today, 2 P. M.
SWANZIE.—James, 885 Park Av., Aug. 3.
WEBBER.—Henry, 380 Willis Av., Aug. 3, aged 28.

Brooklyn.

BRIDGENS.—Hattie L., 786 St. John's Place, Aug. 4.
CULLEN.—William F., 41 India St., Aug. 4. Funeral today, 10 A. M.
DAVIS.—Charles L., 18 Webster Place, Aug. 4. Funeral today, 10 A. M.
DOYLE.—Richard, 1,985A Pacific St., Aug. 4, aged 53. Funeral today, 9 A. M.
DRISCOLL.—John W., 1,742 46th St., Aug. 4. Funeral notice later.
HANNIGAN.—Patrick J., 225 Sandford St., Aug. 3. Funeral tomorrow, 9 A. M.
HIGGINS.—Ellen, 757 De Kalb Av., Aug. 5. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.
HART.—Thomas, 683 Myrtle Av. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.
KATHMEYER.—John H., 167 Dean St., Aug. 5. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.
KELLY.—Ann, 235 12th St., Aug. 4.
LINDEMANN.—Martha W., 124 Stanhope St. Funeral today, 2 P. M.
LYNCH.—Margaret, 353 Park Av., Aug. 4. Funeral tomorrow, 9 A. M.
McGRATH.—Mary, 475 17th St., Aug. 4. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.
McQUILLEN.—William E., 2,042 63d St., Aug. 4. Funeral today, 2:30 P. M.
MAGUIRE.—Peter, 50 Wilson St., Aug. 5. Funeral Aug. 8, 9:30 A. M.
NEWTON.—Charles J., 32 Vanderbilt Av., Aug. 4. Funeral tomorrow, 9 A. M.
NOLAN.—James B., 28 Aberdeen St., Aug. 5. Funeral Aug. 8, 10 A. M.
ROOSEN.—Clarita M., 165 Marlborough Road, Aug. 3, aged 15. Funeral today, 9 A. M.
WALKER.—Thomas A., 19 Van Buren St., Aug. 3, aged 38.

Hoboken, Jersey City, and Newark.

BANY.—Robert J., 231 Lafayette St., Newark, Aug. 4.
CALVEY.—Anna E., 104 Jackson St., Newark, Aug. 5. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.
CASSIN.—Mary, 55 Bloomfield Av., Newark, Aug. 3. Funeral today, 8 A. M.
COOK.—Annie F., 426 High St., Newark, Aug. 4. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.
GOUZE.—Emil, 323 Hudson St., Hoboken, Aug. 2, aged 76.
HARDIMAN.—John, 167 3d St., Jersey City, Aug. 3. Funeral today, 9 A. M.
HAUG.—John, 500 Summit Av., Hoboken, Aug. 3. Funeral today, 2 P. M.
HERDFELDER.—Matalia, Garfield Av., Jersey City, Aug. 4, aged 77. Funeral today, 2 P. M.
KATENBACKER.—Joseph, 455 Ferry St., Newark, Aug. 4. Funeral tomorrow, 10 A. M.
MONTIFORD.—August, 318 Jefferson St., Hoboken, Aug. 3, aged 59.
OWENS.—Anna, 209 Grand St., Hoboken, Aug. 3.
PARKER.—Sarah, 123 Kearny Av., Newark, Aug. 3.
ROWBOTHAM.—Annie, 48 Richmond St., Newark, Aug. 5. Funeral today, 2:30 P. M.
ULBRICK.—Anna, 138 16th St., Newark, Aug. 4. Funeral today, 2:30 P. M.
WAGNER.—Franciska, 57 Barclay St., Newark, Aug. 5. Funeral notice later.
WESTERMAN.—Christina, 428 Orange St., Newark, Aug. 2. Funeral today, 2:30 P. M.
WRIGHT.—Elizabeth, Jersey City, Aug. 3.

Long Island.

BOOTH.—George F., Amityville, L. I., Aug. 3.
BUERROSSE.—Otto, 150 45th St., Corona, Aug. 3, aged 28.
COMMERDINGER.—Emma M., 116 16th St., Whitestone, Aug. 5. Funeral Aug. 7, 1 P. M.
DIETZ.—Augusta, 296 Cooper St., Evergreen, Aug. 2, aged 75.
ERNST.—Joseph, Franklin Av., Queens, Aug. 2, aged 81.
HARRIS.—George A., 2d St., Bayside, Aug. 2, aged 11.
HOEFLING.—Adam, 252 Steinway Av., Astoria, L. I., aged 75.
HUPFER.—William, 553 Woodward Av., Ridgewood, Aug. 2, aged 25.
PAICHMAN.—Abraham, Evergreen, L. I., aged 3.
PICURRI.—Maria M., 2,440 Jerome Av., Woodhaven, Aug. 2, aged 4 months.
PUYLIA.—Anna, 4,515 South St., Woodhaven, Aug. 2, aged 8 months.
SAVAGE.—John, Elmhurst, Aug. 2, aged 58.
SIFFT.—Moses L., Far Rockaway, Aug. 2, aged 40.
SMITH.—Mary, Morris Park, Aug. 2, aged 70.
WASHINGTON.—David, 83 South Maple Av., Corona, Aug. 2, aged 6 months.
WILD.—Mary, Northport, Aug. 3, aged 70. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

Westchester County.

DUFFY.—Patrick, 1 Purser Place, Yonkers, Aug. 3. Funeral today, 9:45 A. M.
PARLIAMENT.—David, 264 Ashburton Av., Yonkers, Aug. 3. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

In Memoriam.

BANNIN.—Anniversary requiem masses will be celebrated Friday morning, Aug. 7, 1914, at Churches of St. Elizabeth, Avon-by-the-Sea, New Jersey, and St. Francis Xavier, (8 o'clock,) 6th Av. and Carroll St., Brooklyn, N. Y., for the repose of the soul of Michael E. Bannin, who died Aug. 7, 1912. Friends are invited to attend.

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Looking to the Reopening of the Atlantic—Progress of Temporary Expedients.

Much work still remains to be done to reduce to some sort of order the demoralization of international credits caused by the war and other phases of the vexatious situation, including the making of provision for the large amount of stocks which have been sent over from Europe, and which still have to be dealt with, but the feeling prevailed yesterday that the formal declaration of war between England and Germany would help to modify the situation for the better instead of complicating it further.

The opening up of the channels of trade between this country and at least some of those of Europe is a matter of prime importance in the eventual settlement of the difficulties brought about by the suspension of the ordinary processes of credit. And it was felt that England's coming into the struggle will greatly expedite the opening up of the Atlantic to the free passage of merchant vessels. So soon as grain and other merchandise can begin to move forward freely again to supply the actual needs of Europe during this time of warfare means will be at our disposal to meet our obligations abroad and to effect the payments which because of physical barriers cannot now be made.

There is no dishonor attaching to failure to meet an obligation at some distant point when the means of transportation and the machinery for the transfer of credits are at a standstill. No doubt those to whom money is due abroad will want payment to be made as though nothing had occurred to stand in its way, but the impossible cannot be done. Our bankers and others here who have payments to make on the other side cannot do more than hold themselves in readiness to make settlement the instant credit transfers become possible or as soon as shipments of merchandise can be made to offset our debts.

In at least one instance the consignee of gold which was on board the Kronprinzessin Cecilie notifying the New York shippers that the boat had not arrived, asked that the amount of the obligation for which this lot of gold was to have served as cover be transfered by cable to the credit of the French bank to which the gold was consigned. But such a transfer was as physically impossible yesterday as was the actual delivery in Paris of the gold which had sought safety in Bar Harbor. The thing could not be done. This particular gold is to be put in the vaults of one of the banks here and ear-marked for the Paris institution to be forwarded as soon as it becomes possible to do so. More than that cannot be done. It is being suggested that some such arrangement be made to cover all of our obligations to Europe as they mature during the suspension of ordinary commercial and financial intercourse between ourselves and the countries now at war.

News from London that the Government was about to propose to the Bank of England that its discount rate be reduced from 10 per cent., where it now stands, to 6 per cent., was another encouraging item of financial news. Here at home evidence was afforded of a little easier position in the money market, for although there was more marking up of call loans to 8 per cent., Stock Exchange houses in some instances were offered additional accommodations by the banks in case they found need for it. The transactions involved in the delivery here of the large amount of stocks which came over from London on the Olympic differed widely in character, and it was not possible to fix any general rule for their treatment. In a number of instances the drafts attached to these incoming securities were taken up in normal course, while in some other cases the banks did not present the drafts for payment at all, holding them until more normal conditions prevail.

The grain market reflected in turn the suspension of the outflow of grain to Europe owing to the lack of shipping facilities and the expected large European demand upon the re-establishment of those facilities. Wheat fluctuated about 4 cents a bushel, the several options closing at net gains of from about 2 cents to over 3 cents a bushel. An advance in the price of some steel products, foreshadowed earlier in the week, reflects the expected curtailment of production by Europe and an eventual increase in exports from this country as well as the lifting of the restrictive effect of imports from Europe to the United States. The possibility of such imports more than the actual amount of steel imported has been the chief factor in holding down steel prices here so far as they have been affected by the change in our tariff.

Cut Tunnel Through Cascade Mt.

SEATTLE, Wash., Aug. 5.—The two-million-dollar Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul tunnel through the Cascade Mountains, which is 12,000 feet long and will reduce the altitude of the crossing 448 feet, was broken through by a blast yesterday, and men from east and west clasped hands through the gap. The tunnel will save four miles in distance and will avoid the enormous snow fall of the summit.

May Make Up Rio Grande Deficit.

A meeting of the Directors of the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad, called for today, may result in a decision to make up the deficit on the coupons due Sept. 1 on the Western Pacific's 5 per cent. bonds. This company has not been earning its charges, but the D. & R. G., which guarantees its bonds, is said to have a surplus sufficient to protect the bondholders.

TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—Receipts and expenditures:

	Aug. 5.	Month.	Fiscal Yr.
Customs	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ordinary	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Miscellaneous	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cor. & inc. tax	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	2,024,[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Expenditures	1,550,4[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Surplus	474,[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

*Deficit.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

COLORADO.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Dr. Jpot.	5¾	6	Jackpot	[illegible]	5½
Elkton	4	4¾	Mary McK.	4[illegible]	45
El Paso	12	150	Old Gold	[illegible]	2
Findlay	[illegible]	1½	Portland	101	111
Gold Dol.	[illegible]	6	Vindicator	100	104
Isabella	[illegible]	10	R[illegible]	[illegible]	4

STEEL WORKS LAY OFF MEN.

2,000 Laborers Employed at Bethlehem Lose Their Jobs.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTH BETHLEHEM, Aug. 5.—The inability to get ready money on account of the present unsettled financial conditions has caused the Bethlehem Steel Company to adopt a retrenchment policy. Nearly 2,000 workmen, for the most part laborers, were laid off today at the Bethlehem steel works. President Eugene G. Grace said that their dismissal was due to the feeling of the company that it was constrained on account of the uncertainty in commercial conditions occasioned by the general state of war throughout Europe and the continued depressed business conditions at home to inaugurate a retrenchment policy.

A similar policy is likely to be applied to all the subsidiary concerns of the Steel Corporation, including those of the Fore River Shipbuilding Company at Quincy, Mass.; the Union Iron at San Francisco, and Harlan & Hollingsworth at Wilmington, Del., and at Bath, Me. Moreover, as the company failed to get any of the work under this year's Army Appropriation bill, it is likely that the big No. 4 machine shop may have to close down, and several hundred expert machinists will be thrown out of work.

The men particularly affected by today's order are those in the extension department. Mr. Grace says the company has a fully developed programme of extensions, requiring an expenditure of $25,000,000, which until now has been executed at the rate of $750,000 a month. But the company's better judgment now prompts it to conserve its resources by discontinuing large expenditures for extension work. Mr. Grace fears that the prospects for the immediate future are even worse than during the last few months.

The large naval programme authorized by this year's Congress, on the other hand, is likely to give the Bethlehem Steel Company a large share of the armor plate, &c., contracts.

GRAIN CHOKES GALVESTON.

10,000 Full Wheat Cars Moving on the Port—No Export Here.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Texas, Aug. 5.—The State Railroad Commission today received reports showing that at this time more than 10,000 cars of wheat are within the State, moving toward Galveston.

The grain blockade at that port is already the worst ever known, and what will be done with these 10,000 cars is a problem for railroads and the shippers. No ships are being loaded, and there are no warehouses or elevators available in which to store the wheat.

If left in the cars, a congestion will occur at many points and a car shortage produced which will have serious effect on general interstate shipping. The value of the wheat in these 10,000 cars is placed at $10,000,000.

William H. Kemp, Chairman of the special committee appointed by the exporters and importers of the city to handle the export situation, said yesterday that shipment of grain to Europe is impossible just now.

"There is no way at present of sending grain to the leading European countries," said he, "and even the grain that has recently been started abroad is being brought back. How soon we may resume export business is a matter of guesswork. The big problem at the present time relates to the financing of shipments already well on the way. For that reason we have to look to the bankers for aid because the shippers will need loans to help carry the grain along.

"Because of the war costs would be prohibitive, even if we were sure that cargoes would reach their destination. Marine insurance is so high that profits would be reduced, and, to add to that, bankers are unwilling to accept our bills and discount them while there is danger of capture."

TOBACCO DIVIDEND IN SCRIP

American Company to Give Paper at 6 Per Cent. Interest.

In order to conserve its cash the American Tobacco Company yesterday decided to make payment of the 5 per cent. quarterly common stock dividend on Sept. 1 in scrip bearing 6 per cent. interest. The notes will fall due in one year, and interest will be paid semi-annually.

Percival S. Hill, President of the company, told the Directors that the derangement of finances incident to the European war had made a conservative policy advisable. The needs of the company for ready money, he stated, would be substantial in the next few weeks as the marketing of leaf tobacco was already under way. A statement issued after the meeting said that the company's indebtedness was considerably exceeded by its cash.

George J. Whelan of the United Cigar Stores Company said that this concern and the Tobacco Products Company were so strongly intrenched in cash that no difficulty was foreseen about paying dividends by check when the time arrived. The Cigar Stores Company is a lender of from $2,500,000 to $3,000,000 in the call loan market, and is not a borrower of funds, according to Mr. Whelan.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Aug. 5.—Incorporated today:

Cafeteria Buffet Lunch Co.; $100,000. Lena, Harry, Louis Kaplan, 531 W. 27 St.

Davis Farms, Corinth; $50,000. B. H. Brokaw, J. B. and M. L. Davis.

Essex Mills, Little Falls, knit and woven fabrics; $25,000. A. J. McCallum, G. O. Hakes, T. D. Ferguson.

Strauss & Enders, wearing apparel; $25,000. Lazarus Goldstone, Robin Endler, William Strauss, 829 W. End Av.

Douglass Co., transfer, trucking, lumber; $12,000. Rolland, N. D., and Geo. A. Douglass, 265 Madison St.

Carucci Holding Co., realty; $10,000. Carlo D. Celia, Checchina and Samuel Carucci, 541 E. 183 St.

Hudson & Son, machinery; $10,000. W. Miller, J. H. Mason, M. L. Hudson, 1,452 B'way.

Chatham Trucking Co.; $10,000. J. A. Sadiel and J. A. Murray, Jr., 1,002 2 Av.

W. F. Boughton Co., Hudson Falls, contracting, street improvements; $6,000. W. A. David, C. D. and W. F. Boughton, Hudson Falls.

L. Cote, Inc., ladies' apparel; $10,000. Max Freedman, Anthony Shinko, Theodore Abramson, 1,127 50 St., B'klyn.

Griffin Realty & Improvement Co.; $10,000. Lewis Lapides, John O'Brien, M. F. Griffin, 408 W. 23 St.

Acme Dental Laboratory; $5,000. Rose Perelman, Jacob Isaac Golsberg, M. D. Perelman, 1,050 De Kalb Av., B'klyn.

Goodwin Welding Co., N. Y. C., vehicle tires; $10,000. J. Edmund Hewitt, J. T. and M. T. Goodwin, 134 Bedford Av., Rutherford, N. J.

Studer Bros., Buffalo, refrigerating plants, cold storage; $10,000. George, J. F., and George Studer, Jr.

Modern Play Co.; $15,000. Annetta Levine, Alexander Lewis, G. J. Russo, 61 B'way.

Standard Patent Corp'n, Albany, manufacture on royalties; $5,000. F. E. Griffin, W. A. and Howard Hendrickson.

Vogel Realty & Holding Corpn.; $200,000. Leonard, Milton J., and Morris Vogel, 919 West End Av.

Capital increases: Calerie Co., N. Y.; $1,000,000 to $2,000,000. Maclver Improvement Co., N. Y., $2,000 to $5,000.

New Jersey Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, Aug. 5.—Charters filed today:

Clifton Porcelain Tile Co., Newark; $1,000,000. Charles Stegmayer, Max Tschirner, Frederick Tschirner, New York City.

North Jersey Dyeing & Cleaning Co., Newark; $25,000. Nathan Ratiner, Newark; Morris Moskowitz, Simon Ostro, Plainfield.

Cosmopolitan Laundry, Inc., Newark; $2,000. Elizabeth Kuebler, W. O. Kuebler, Walter H. Erbache, Newark, N. J.

Steuerlein-Guth Co., Jersey City, window shades and awnings; $25,000. Frederick Guth, Ludwig Abrahamsen, Joseph Steuerlein, Jersey City.

THE CITY'S FINANCIAL OPERATIONS.

Temporary Financing, July 25 to 31, Inclusive.

	Corporate Stock Notes.	Revenue Bonds and Bills.	Special Revenue Bonds.
Outstanding July 25, 1914	$25,[illegible],[illegible].75	$73,197,631.22	$4,[illegible]
Net increase	1,000,000.00	[illegible]	[illegible]
Outstanding July 31, 1914	[illegible]	$73,197,631.22	[illegible]
Cash balance July 31	[illegible]		

[illegible]

STEEL TRADE MAKES RESTRICTIVE PLANS

Industry Expects to Benefit in the Long Run from the War, and Prices Are Hardening.

FIXES RATES DAY BY DAY

Steel Corporation and Its Subsidiaries Are Quoting Now on Business Only as It Arises.

The steel trade has passed into a period of uncertainty because of the European war, but some persons think that American manufacturers will benefit to some extent from the paralysis of the industry abroad. Prices in some lines are hardening already. Domestic orders for early shipments are receiving precedence over those which might be affected by a protracted struggle across the sea. The Iron Age says:

The United States Steel Corporation withdrew prices on all its products Tuesday night, and its subsidiaries are now only quoting on business as it arises, the new quotations representing in some cases a further advance of $1 a ton.

This action indicates the purpose of the Steel Corporation, which appears to be shared by several important independent companies, to make no further commitments at the low price lately prevailing, in view of the great changes market conditions may undergo before the end of the European war.

Some intimations of pending advances were abroad in the trade on Tuesday, and for that day the Steel Corporation's bookings amounted to 58,000 tons.

Some manufacturers have taken the position since Saturday that, in spite of the trade derangements now uppermost, the chances that American steel products in the long run will be higher are many more than that they will go below the profitless levels of recent months. Leading producers have instructed their selling forces to confine sales to early shipments until the situation is clearer.

The Steel Corporation, which does 75 per cent. of our export business in iron and steel, is arranging to bring under its ownership vessels it has under charter heretofore flying the British flag. Thus about twenty-five vessels will be given American registry when the pending bill is signed by the President, and they will suffice to keep up much of our export steel trade. Canada, it is to be remembered, ordinarily takes 50 per cent. of these exports.

The Iron Trade Review says:

European war conditions have plunged the domestic iron and steel market into a temporary period of uncertainty, while manufacturers are formulating policies to meet the extraordinary exigencies that have arisen. Speculation as to the effect upon both domestic and foreign commerce takes the form of widely divergent opinion in view of the unprecedented circumstances, but the belief is hazarded in those circles best informed as to foreign trade movements that the establishment of adequate means of transportation will be followed by a resumption of exportation which will tend to restore foreign exchange and the equilibrium of the nation's trade. In view of the embargoes placed by belligerent countries on such raw materials as ferromanganese, tin, and other metals as are imported largely by the steel industry of the United States presenting the danger of shortages, the attitude of leading manufacturers is to conserve their supplies rather than to continue to sell finished products at the unremunerative prices recently prevailing.

CLEARING HOUSE STATEMENT.

New York Clearing House exchanges, $183,635,121; balances, $12,311,880; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $1,256,086.

The local banks lost $359,000 on their Sub-Treasury operations since Friday.

DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

Rates on New York at domestic centres were: Chicago, par, no bids; San Francisco, par, off 30c.; Montreal, 62½c. discount offered to buyers.

AID FOR MEXICAN ROAD.

Government Will Give Bonds to Secure Note Issue for National Line.

Once more the lack of available cash is forcing the National Railways of Mexico to arrange for payment in scrip of interest falling due on its bonds before Sept. 30. The company announced yesterday that, in response to a request for assistance, the Mexican Government had offered to advance to the road $11,282,477 of its 6 per cent. redeemable gold bonds of 1914 to be used as collateral security for an issue of notes. The notes will bear 6 per cent. interest and will fall due on Jan. 1, 1917.

The interest which was due on July 1 will be paid also in these notes. The Government bonds will be pledged under a trust agreement with the Guaranty Trust Company. The amount of money to be represented by the 6 per cent. scrip will be $3,009,046 in United States currency.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

The railroads reported so far for the fourth week of July show these aggregated changes in gross earnings, those reporting gains and those reporting losses being stated separately:

Four roads	$5,110,541	+ $177,989
Ten roads	6,762,814	— 1,302,818
Total (14) roads	11,873,355	— 1,125,649

MINNEAPOLIS, ST. PAUL & SAULT STE. MARIE for June—

	1914.	1913.	1912.
Gross	1,400,789	1,573,738	1,308,535
Net after tax	276,078	349,107	418,406
12 mos. gross	18,717,580	21,410,672	17,105,686
Net after tax	5,325,695	8,015,480	6,396,142
Chicago Division:			
Gross	582,150	692,257	557,042
Net after tax	192,336	206,179	209,173
11 mos. gross	10,583,533	10,590,090	9,578,555
Net after tax	2,840,620	3,220,534	2,522,891

CINCINNATI, HAMILTON & DAYTON for June—

	1914.	1913.	1912.
Mileage	1,015	1,015	1,014
Gross	884,643	932,257	919,768
Def. after tax	670,261	*128,424	*213,333
12 mos. gross	10,084,217	10,071,206	9,825,320
Def. after tax	118,232	*1,575,887	*2,110,393

*Surplus.

NATIONAL RAILWAYS for June—(Mexican currency):

Gross	1,500,610	3,096,218	4,808,044
Net	73,583	270,640	1,117,761
12 mos. gross	34,069,181	57,370,282	61,447,790
Net	2,266,609	21,126,335	23,012,535

INTERBOROUGH R. T. for June—

	1914.	1913.	Increase.
Gross	2,714,667	1,591,271	123,396
Net after tax	1,495,445	1,327,127	168,318
Other income	45,656	58,288	—12,632
Total income	1,541,101	1,385,415	155,686
Sur. aft. chgs	633,138	460,455	172,683
12 mos. gross	33,515,396	32,497,871	1,017,525
Net after tax	18,531,394	17,120,247	1,411,147
Other income	612,853	487,491	125,362
Total income	19,144,246	17,607,737	1,536,509
Sur. aft. chgs	8,024,580	6,537,068	1,487,512
Pas'rs car'd	654,866,671	634,316,516	17,570,155

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN for June—

	1914.	1913.	1912.
Mileage	1,854	1,872	1,775
Freight rev.	2,662,727	3,099,610	2,851,864
Passenger rev.	1,183,408	1,194,698	1,068,517
Total op. rev.	4,383,454	4,827,892	4,433,597
Mt. of way	534,007	722,825	619,810
Mt. of equip.	997,865	913,570	820,899
Transp. exp.	1,400,472	1,610,281	1,358,737
Total op. exp.	3,126,099	3,444,861	2,970,908
Taxes	198,500	150,000	140,000
Op. income	1,095,513	1,252,876	1,339,742
Twelve months:			
Freight rev.	34,091,816	38,376,126	33,181,637
Passenger rev.	12,920,411	12,504,785	11,551,407
Total op. rev.	53,344,156	58,272,051	50,661,873
Mt. of way	6,816,583	7,148,004	5,655,083
Mt. of equip.	12,608,435	10,863,121	8,255,520
Transp. exp.	19,214,807	18,903,466	16,828,101
Total op. exp.	40,817,260	38,543,617	32,862,570
Taxes	2,409,212	1,831,097	1,703,859
Op. income	10,286,066	18,069,873	16,296,513

ERIE SYSTEM for June—

Mileage	2,257	2,257	2,264
Freight rev.	3,715,633	3,625,154	3,443,055
Passenger rev.	866,233	929,554	862,703
Total op. rev.	4,998,384	5,044,092	4,717,444
Mt. of way	718,254	847,182	450,568
Mt. of equip.	865,180	804,338	862,336
Transp. exp.	1,619,276	1,647,386	1,555,625
Total op. exp.	3,449,939	3,080,184	3,095,732
Taxes	52,941	149,753	95,095
Op. income	1,531,234	1,825,621	1,500,378
Twelve months:			
Freight rev.	42,779,577	44,345,739	39,791,526
Passenger rev.	10,248,571	10,215,254	9,623,114
Total op. rev.	57,804,818	59,465,184	53,708,468
Mt. of way	6,998,746	6,269,059	5,920,025
Mt. of equip.	11,214,880	10,709,069	9,612,449
Transp. exp.	21,523,447	20,918,673	19,561,598
Total op. exp.	42,835,347	40,705,175	37,701,687
Taxes	1,865,655	1,935,117	1,817,326
Op. income	12,769,568	16,500,599	13,984,115

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN—

	1914.	1913.	Increase.
Av. mil'ge op.	8,070	7,974	96
Op. revenue	83,677,050	83,035,921	641,129
All oth. rects.	2,906,610	3,474,788	*568,177
Total receipts	86,583,661	86,510,709	72,952
†Op. expense	63,657,931	61,849,040	1,807,991
Fixed charges	10,820,060	9,985,746	834,313
Net income	12,105,669	14,675,022	*2,569,353
Pref. div. 8%	1,791,600	1,791,600	
Surp. for com.	10,314,070	12,883,423	*2,569,353
Equiv. p. c.	7.78	11.7	*3.92
Com. div. 7%	9,108,015	9,108,015	
Surplus	1,206,055	3,775,408	*2,569,353

*Decrease. †Includes taxes, 1914, $4,252,790; 1913, $3,507,150.

"Any labor-saving help which will enable the reading public to use its columns is a valuable contribution to the public. I most heartily commend The New York Times Index."—Thos. R. Marshall, the Vice President's Chamber, Washington.—Advt.

COMMODITIES MARKETS

WHEAT.

The wheat market was very nervous, with feverish price changes, but the tendency of values was upward, and final quotations were 1¾ to 3⅛c. net higher.

The export situation has not materially improved, although the North American Export Grain Association, as well as all the grain Exchanges in the country and banker's associations are working together to devise some plan which will relieve the present chaotic conditions and permit of resumed shipments. In the local cash market prices were nominal; No. 2 hard Winter, quoted at 95c, free on board, afloat; No. 2 red, 98⅛c. elevator, export; No. 1 Northern Duluth, $1.13⅝, and No. 1 Northern Manitoba, $1.21, free on board, afloat.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
September	99	95	99	97⅝	94 1-16
December	..	..	1.04½	1.02⅞	97⅝

CHICAGO PRICES.

September	90⅝	85⅝	90⅞	86	86⅝
December	95	91⅝	95⅞	94	90⅝
May	1.08⅛	96⅞	1.03⅝	1.00	95⅝

CORN.

The corn market was moderately active and prices were firm, closing with a slight reaction, but at net gains of 1 to 2c a bushel. In the local cash market No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at 88c, cost, insurance, and freight, to arrive.

CHICAGO FUTURE MARKETS.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
September	72⅝	70	72⅝	70⅝	73⅝
December	66⅝	64⅝	66⅝	65⅝	69
May	69⅝	67⅝	69⅝	68	69⅝

OATS.

The oats market developed considerable strength, and prices at the close were 2¼ to 2⅝c net higher. The local cash market was firm, standard white quoted at 46@46½c; No. 2, 45@45½c; No. 3, 44@[illegible]c; No. 4, 43@44c; ordinary clipped white, 45½@46½c; fancy clipped white, 46@47c, all elevator.

CHICAGO FUTURE MARKETS.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
September	38⅝	36⅝	37⅞	35⅝	41⅝
December	40⅝	38⅝	40⅝	38⅞	44
May	44	42	44	41⅝	47

PROVISIONS.

The provision market was strong and higher, advancing rapidly toward the close owing to active covering in sympathy with grain and on reports of improvement in the cash demand. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 15,000; estimated for Thursday, 10,000; Kansas City received 5,000 and Omaha 3,600.

CHICAGO FUTURE MARKETS.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Lard—					
September	9.07	8.80	9.05	8.77	11.40
October	9.25	9.00	9.20	8.95	11.50
Ribs—					
September	12.02	11.62	12.00	11.65	11.20
October	11.97	11.02	11.07	10.95	11.30
Pork—					
September	20.00	19.50	20.50	19.75	20.85

COFFEE.

Trading in the spot coffee market was active, sales amounting to fully 50,000 bags, and prices were firm and higher. Quotations were somewhat irregular, but the market was based on 9¼c for Rio 7 and 14c for Santos 4, at which figures business was transacted.

COTTON.

There was almost if not quite as large an attendance on the floor of the Cotton Exchange yesterday as though the market had been officially open for ordinary business. [illegible]

released through the evening up of Tuesday would amount to over $1,000,000.

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 8,441 packages. Very much quieter trading in fresh creamery and a somewhat weaker feeling. Prices not materially changed. Creamery, extras, 29¼@30c; firsts, 26@29c; seconds, 23½@25½c; thirds, 22@23c; State, dairy, finest, 28@29c; good to prime, 25@27c; common to fair, 21@24½c; process, extras, 23@24c; firsts, 22@22½c; lower grades, 20@21½c; imitation creamery, firsts, 22½@23c; ladles, current make, firsts, 21½@22c; seconds, 21c; lower grades, 19@20½c; packing stock, current make, No. 1, 20½@21c; No. 2, 20c; lower grades, 18@19½c.

EGGS.—Receipts yesterday, 12,817 cases domestic. Imports, 106 120-dozen cases. Trading is not active in fresh goods, and while the market maintains a generally firm tone, values are without quotable change. Fresh gathered, extras, per dozen, 26@28c; extra firsts, 24½@25½c; firsts, 23@24c; seconds, 20@22c; thirds and poorer, 14@19c; dirties, No. 1, 19c; No. 2 and poorer, 12@16c; checks, good to prime, dry, 16½@17c; undergrades, 10@16c; refrigerator, special marks, fancy, charges paid, 26½c; firsts, charges paid, 25@26c; seconds, charges paid, 22½@24½c; undergrades, charges paid, 19@22c; State, Pennsylvania, and near-by hennery whites, fancy, large, new laid, 32@33c; hennery whites, defective, 27@31c; gathered whites, as to size and quality, 25@31c; Western, gathered whites, 23@26c; State, Pennsylvania, and near-by hennery browns, 28@30c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 23@27c; duck eggs, State and near by, Indian Runner, 20@27c.

Our Offices Open
The interests of the majority of investors make it imperative that no security orders be executed at this time. But this does not prevent you from entering orders for execution when the New York Stock Exchange reopens.
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125th St. & 7th Ave.—Hotel Theresa, N. Y.
Nat'l State Bank Building—Newark, N. J.

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One of our clients said: "It's good to know just where we stand," after he had received our report. Mr. Manufacturer, why not consider an expert valuation of your properties at this time?
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6% Mortgages
GUARANTEED TAX-EXEMPT ON IMPROVED NEW YORK CITY REAL ESTATE.
KINGS COUNTY MORTGAGE CO.
185 Montague St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

To the Holders of Stock Trust Certificates issued in Respect of Preferred and Common Stock of the CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY, pursuant to the Voting Trust Agreement dated September 1, 1909:

You are hereby notified that the above-mentioned Voting Trust Agreement, by the terms thereof, will terminate on September 1, 1914, and that on or after that date said Stock Trust Certificates may be exchanged for corresponding Certificates of Stock of said Railroad Company. Exchanges will be made in the City of New York, at the temporary offices at No. 21 Broad Street of J. P. Morgan & Co., who will act as Agents for the Voting Trustees in effecting such exchange. Not more than one hundred schedules per diem will be received. Pending the preparation of the proper Stock Certificates, suitable receipts will be issued for the Stock Trust Certificates surrendered.

GEORGE F. BAKER,
ROBERT FLEMING,
Surviving Voting Trustees.
New York, August 1, 1914.

New York, August 1, 1914.

To the Holders of Stock Trust Certificates issued in Respect of Preferred and Common Stock of the CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY, pursuant to the Voting Trust Agreement dated September 1, 1909, which by its terms expires September 1, 1914:

On and after September 1, 1914, at our temporary office, No. 21 Broad Street, New York, we will receive the above-mentioned Stock Trust Certificates, and on that date we shall be prepared to begin the delivery of Stock Certificates of the Chicago Great Western Railroad Company, in exchange for said Stock Trust Certificates duly surrendered for exchange. Pending the preparation of the Stock Certificates, suitable temporary receipts will be issued.

Not more than one hundred schedules per diem will be received.

Holders transmitting Stock Trust Certificates by mail will please indicate whether they wish the Stock Certificates sent by registered mail or by express at their expense.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
Agents for Voting Trustees.

TO THE HOLDERS OF CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT REPRESENTING THE SIX PER CENT. FIVE-YEAR COLLATERAL GOLD NOTES OF THE

KANSAS CITY RAILWAY AND LIGHT COMPANY

DUE SEPTEMBER 1, 1912

Notice is hereby given that the Committee under the agreement dated August 15, 1912, for the deposit of the above-mentioned Notes has, pursuant to the terms of Article Fourth of said agreement, extended the period in said Article Fourth specified as the period within which depositors of said Notes under said agreement will be entitled either to receive new securities or cash pursuant to a sale or plan of reorganization of the Company, or to the return of the deposited Notes, for a further period of one year from August 15, 1914, and that such further period of one year from August 15, 1914, has been fixed as the period within which such depositors of said Notes will be entitled either to receive new securities or cash pursuant to a sale or a plan of reorganization, or to the return of the deposited Notes.

Dated, July 27, 1914.

JOHN B. DENNIS,
SAMUEL L. FULLER,
JAMES J. STORROW,
PAUL M. WARBURG,
Committee.

MICHIGAN TRACTION COMPANY
20-Year 5 Per Cent. Gold Bonds Dated January 1, 1901, Due January 1, 1921.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned will receive sealed proposals until 3 P. M. on August 17th, 1914, at its office, 26 Broad Street, New York, for the sale to it of Bonds as described above, at a price not exceeding 110 and accrued interest, sufficient to use the sum of $[illegible].

The undersigned reserves the right to reject any or all tenders.

THE NEW YORK TRUST COMPANY,
Successor Trustee,
By [illegible], Secretary.

August 5th, 1914.

Stocks
Didrichsen & Co.
Brokers
Tel. John 5174-5-6-7. 24 Pine St., N. Y.

Bargain Price Levels
should prevail upon the resumption of business.
Orders accepted for execution upon the opening of the markets.
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(Established 1901)
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5½% GUARANTEED FIRST MORTGAGES
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Legal investments for Trust Funds and Trust Estates. Tax exempt in New York State. We are under the supervision of the State Banking Department.
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[illegible]

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Fifth Avenue and 44th Street
NEW YORK
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS - - $1,000,000
DEPOSITS - - - - - - $14,500,000
The valuable facilities of a conservative and stable financial institution are at the service of the customers of the Harriman National Bank, which fully recognizes its obligation toward those who entrust to it the custody of their business credit and financial capital, whether for reciprocal favor or for safekeeping.
BANKING HOURS FROM 8 O'CLOCK A. M. TO 8 O'CLOCK P. M.
SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS OPEN FROM 8 A. M. TO MIDNIGHT

TO THE HOLDERS OF

National Railways of Mexico Prior Lien 4½% 50-Year Sinking Fund Redeemable Gold Bonds;
National Railroad Company of Mexico Prior Lien 4½% Gold Bonds;
Mexican Central Railway Company Limited Priority Bonds;
Vera Cruz & Pacific Railroad Company First Mortgage Guaranteed Gold Bonds;
Pan-American Railroad Company First Mortgage 5% Gold Bonds;
Pan-American Railroad Company General Mortgage 5% Gold Bonds;
Mexican Central Railway Company Limited Equipment Notes, Series 10;
Mexican Central Railway Company Limited 5% Equipment and Collateral Gold Bonds, Second Series;
Mexican Central Railway Company Limited Equipment Notes, Series 6;
The Mexican International Railroad Company 4½% Prior Lien Sterling Bonds;
The Mexican International Railroad Company First Consolidated Mortgage 4% Gold Bonds;
Mexican Central Railway Company Limited Equipment Notes, Series 11.

Owing to the continued and increased interference with the service of the Company's lines of railway, due to the disturbed conditions in Mexico, resulting in interruptions to traffic, loss of earnings and increased expenses, the Company regrets that it was unable to pay in cash the interest due July 1, 1914, on such of the above-mentioned securities as matured on that date as well as the principal of the Equipment Notes, Series 10, of the Mexican Central Railway Company, Limited, also then due.

In response to the Company's request for assistance and for the protection of its own interests in the System, the Federal Government of Mexico has offered to advance to the Company $11,282,477 of its Six Per Cent. Redeemable Mexican Gold Bonds of 1914 (Bonos Amortizables del 6%, oro mexicano, de 1914), authorized under the Law of July 8, 1914, to be used as collateral security for an issue of Notes of the Company to provide for not only the July 1st payments but those maturing between that date and September 30th next, and the said offer has been accepted by the Company.

Accordingly, the Company proposes to pledge these Bonds under a Trust Agreement between the Company and Guaranty Trust Company of New York, as Trustee, to secure an issue of Notes of the Company limited to the aggregate principal amount of $3,009,046.35 United States currency, the total of the payments maturing during the said period. The Notes will be payable January 1, 1917, will bear interest at the rate of 6% per annum payable at maturity, will be redeemable in whole or in part at the option of the Company at par with accrued interest on thirty days' notice, will be payable in United States Gold and the equivalents thereof in foreign currencies at the rates of exchange specified in the Trust Agreement, and will be in suitable denominations to meet the requirements of the various payments. Subject to the conditions hereinafter stated, the Company offers to make payment of the interest and principal becoming due between July 1st and September 30th, 1914, inclusive, on the above-mentioned securities, in these Notes at par. Holders of the above-mentioned securities desiring to avail themselves of this offer are requested to deposit their coupons and maturing notes NOT LATER THAN THE FIRST DAY OF SEPTEMBER, 1914, with

GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, EITHER AT ITS NEW YORK OFFICE, 140 BROADWAY, NEW YORK CITY, OR AT ITS LONDON OFFICE, 33 LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E. C.,

or at such other offices as may from time to time be designated. Temporary Receipts will be issued for coupons and notes deposited.

This offer may become effective if within said period holders of the above securities to the amount of not less than 75% thereof shall have deposited their coupons and maturing notes or otherwise satisfactorily signified their assent thereto. It shall become effective if holders shall have so assented to the amount of not less than 85% thereof.

If this offer shall become effective Notes will be delivered as soon thereafter as they are ready. If this offer shall not become effective, the deposited coupons and notes will be delivered to the bearers of the receipts representing the same, on presentation and surrender thereof.

Dated New York, July 31, 1914. FERROCARRILES NACIONALES DE MEXICO, (NATIONAL RAILWAYS OF MEXICO.) By E. N. BROWN, President.

To the Holders of NATIONAL RAILWAYS OF MEXICO 3-YEAR 6% SECURED GOLD NOTES DATED JANUARY 1, 1914:

The Company, likewise, being unable to pay in cash the coupons which matured July 1, 1914, on the Notes above-named, amounting to $73,809.75 United States currency, the Federal Government of Mexico has offered to advance $267,523 of its Six Per Cent. Redeemable Mexican Gold Bonds of 1914 (Bonos Amortizables del 6%, oro mexicano, de 1914), and the offer has been accepted.

To include these coupons in the foregoing Plan would necessitate the issuance of a large number of Notes of very small denominations, and therefore it has been determined to pledge these Bonds with Guaranty Trust Company of New York, Trustee of the Agreement under which the Notes dated January 1, 1914, are issued, as additional security for the payment of the said coupons. Therefore holders of these Notes will retain the coupons due July 1, 1914, in lieu of receiving new Notes therefor. FERROCARRILES NACIONALES DE MEXICO, (NATIONAL RAILWAYS OF MEXICO.)

Dated New York, July 31, 1914. By E. N. BROWN, President.

THE UNION GAS COMPANY of Spokane, Washington.

The undersigned, Trustees under the First and Collateral Trust Mortgage, dated July 1, 1905, of the above Company, have received the sum of $13,177.23, to be applied under the provisions of sub-division (1) of Article IV. of said mortgage to the purchase of bonds outstanding thereunder. Holders of bonds are invited to offer the same to the undersigned for such purchase, stating the price, not exceeding 110 and accrued interest, which they will accept therefor. All tenders must be in sealed envelopes indorsed "Offer for Sinking Fund under First and Collateral Trust Mortgage of the Union Gas Company, dated July 1, 1905," and must be delivered at the office of the undersigned, 55 Cedar Street, New York City, prior to 12 o'clock noon, August 20th, 1914. The right is reserved to reject any bid.

Dated August 6th, 1914.

UNITED STATES MORTGAGE & TRUST COMPANY,
By CALVERT BREWER, Vice-President.
JOHN W. PLATTEN, } Trustees.

PUBLICATION BY THE MUTUAL BANK of New York of the moneys remaining unclaimed, in accordance with Section 28, Article 1, Chapter 689, of the Banking Laws of 1892, of New York.

1909..Annie Devine, New York City....$65.84
1909..Jno. H. Duncan, New York City...78.99
1909..J. H. or Mary McA. Gilman, New York City....58.92
1904..Lambert Typewriter, New York City....72.66

State of New York, County of New York, ss.: Hugh N. Kirkland, being duly sworn, deposes and says that he is the Cashier of the Mutual Bank and that the foregoing statement is true and accurate in all respects to the best of his knowledge and belief. HUGH N. KIRKLAND, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 5th day of August, 1914.

ROBT. R. GREASON, Notary Public, New York County No. 1,319, New York Register No. 6,126.

DIVIDENDS.

THE AMERICAN TOBACCO COMPANY, 111 Fifth Avenue.

New York, August 5, 1914.

A dividend of 5% on the common stock of The American Tobacco Company was today declared payable September 1st, 1914, to the common stockholders of record at the close of business on August 14, 1914. This dividend will not be paid in cash, but in scrip, or notes, of the Company, due September 1st, 1915, with interest from date until paid at the rate of 6% per annum, interest payable semi-annually. The scrip or notes will be mailed to the respective stockholders on September 1st, 1914, or as soon thereafter as practicable. J. M. W. HICKS, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF American Smelting & Refining Co., 165 Broadway, New York City, Aug. 5, 1914. QUARTERLY PREFERRED STOCK DIVIDEND NO. 61.

The Directors of American Smelting and Refining Company have this day declared a dividend of 1¾ per cent. on the Preferred Capital Stock of the Company, payable September 1, 1914, to stockholders of record August 14, 1914. The books of the Company for the transfer of Preferred Stock will be closed at three o'clock P. M., August 14, 1914, and will be reopened August 24, 1914. W. E. MERRISS, Secretary.

NILES-BEMENT-POND COMPANY. New York, Aug. 5, 1914.

The Board of Directors of Niles-Bement-Pond Company has this day declared the regular quarterly dividend of ONE and ONE-HALF PER CENT. upon the Preferred Stock of the Company, payable August 15th, 1914. The transfer books will close at 3 o'clock in the afternoon of August 6th, 1914, and will reopen at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of August 17th, 1914. CHARLES L. CORNELL, Treasurer.

PREFERRED DIVIDEND NO. 34. PACIFIC GAS AND ELECTRIC CO.

A quarterly dividend (No. 34) of $1.50 per share upon the Original Preferred Stock of this Company for the period commencing May 1, 1914, and ending July 31, 1914, will be paid on August 15, 1914, to shareholders of record at 3:30 o'clock P. M., July 31, 1914. The Transfer Books of the Company will not be closed. Checks for the dividend will be mailed.

PACIFIC GAS & ELECTRIC COMPANY, D. H. FOOTE, Secretary. San Francisco, California, July 31, 1914.

HOMESTAKE MINING COMPANY. August 4th, 1914. DIVIDEND NO. 477.

The Board of Directors has today declared a monthly dividend of Sixty-Five (65) cents per share, payable August 25th, 1914, to stockholders of record at the close of business August 20th, 1914. Checks will be mailed by Columbia Trust Company, Dividend Disbursing Agent. FRED CLARK, Secretary.

The J. G. White Management Corporation, 43 Exchange Place, New York, N. Y.

The regular quarterly dividend (Sixth quarter) of one and three-quarters per cent. (1¾%) has been declared on the Preferred Stock of this Corporation, payable September 1, 1914, to stockholders of record August 18th, 1914. T. W. MOFFAT, Secretary.

BUFFALO, ROCHESTER & PITTSBURGH RAILWAY COMPANY.

Dividends of three per cent. on the preferred stock and of two per cent. on the common stock of this Company have been declared payable August 15th, 1914, to stockholders of record August 10th. [illegible] SHELLIN, Secretary. New York, July 30, 1914.

DIVIDENDS.

PRATT & WHITNEY COMPANY, New York, Aug. 5, 1914.

The Board of Directors of Pratt & Whitney Company has this day declared the regular quarterly dividend of ONE and ONE-HALF PER CENT. upon the Preferred Stock of the Company, payable August 15th, 1914. The transfer books will close at 3 o'clock in the afternoon of August 6th, 1914, and will reopen at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of August 17th, 1914. CHARLES L. CORNELL, Treasurer.

Mechanics & Metals National Bank OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

A quarterly dividend of THREE PER CENT. (3%) on the capital stock of this bank will be payable, free of tax on and after August 11, 1914, to shareholders of record, at the close of business, August 3, 1914. JOSEPH S. HOUSE, Cashier.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

AT A SPECIAL TERM, PART I., OF THE Supreme Court of the State of New York, held in and for the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 25th day of June, 1914. Hon. Samuel Greenbaum, Justice.

In the matter of the application of Maiden Lane Safe Deposit Co., a corporation, for voluntary dissolution.

On reading and filing the petition of Julius Haynen, Charles R. Jung, Leo Wormser, W. F. Carlton, August Oppenheimer, Leopold Stern, and Hiram A. Bliss, a majority of the directors of Maiden Lane Safe Deposit Company, a corporation created under the laws of this State and having its principal office located in the County of New York, and the schedule thereto annexed, duly verified by the petitions on the 24th and 25th days of April, the 20th day of May, and the 22d day of May, respectively, from which petition it appears that the case is one of those specified in Section 170 of the General Corporation Law; and it further appearing to the satisfaction of the court from said petition that the said corporation is insolvent, and on reading and filing notice of this application, dated the 29th day of May, 1914, with due proof of due service thereon, and of said petition and schedule and of a copy of this order on the Attorney General;

And, after hearing Messrs. Kremer & Strasser, of counsel for the petitioners, and ——————, representing the Attorney General;

Now, on motion of Kremer & Strasser, attorneys for the petitioners, it is

Ordered that all the persons interested in said corporation shall show cause before Irving Washburn, Esq., who is hereby appointed referee for that purpose, at his office, No. 346 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 18th day of August, 1914, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, why the said corporation should not be dissolved; and it is

Further ordered that a copy of this order be published at least once in each of the three weeks immediately preceding said 18th day of August, 1914, in The New York Law Journal and The New York Times, newspapers published in the County of New York.

Dated New York, June 25th, 1914.

Enter. S. G., J. S. C.

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXISTING between ABRAHAM POOLIN and ABRAHAM PASHIN, doing business under the name of the "Surprise Store" at No. 212 Main Street, in the City of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., has been dissolved. Mr. POOLIN will continue the business and will pay bills of the partnership for goods delivered at the store as they become due.

Dated July 14th, 1914.

ABRAHAM PASHIN,
ABRAHAM POOLIN.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE City of New York, located at 20 Nassau Street, in the City and State of New York, is closing its affairs. All note holders and other creditors of the association are, therefore, hereby notified to present the notes and other claims for payment.

Dated June 19, 1914. DANIEL J. ROGERS, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL NASSAU BANK OF NEW YORK.

The National Nassau Bank of New York, located at New York City, in the State of New York, is closing its affairs. All note-holders and other creditors of the association are therefore hereby notified to present the notes and other claims for payment. EDWARD EARL, President.

Dated June 24th, 1914.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR COMMISSARY FOOD-STUFFS, ETC., Office of Commissary Purchasing Agent, Panama Railroad Company, 24 State Street, New York, July 24th, 1914. Sealed Proposals are invited for furnishing commissary food-stuffs, etc., to the Commissary of the Panama Railroad Company, operated by the Supply Department of The Panama Canal, in accordance with terms and conditions contained in Circular No. P-848. Circulars and full information may be obtained at the Office of the Commissary Purchasing Agent, Panama Railroad Company, 24 State Street, New York, where bids will be received up to 2 P. M. Monday, August 31st, 1914, and then opened in public.

GOVERNORS ISLAND, N. Y. H., July 22, 1914.—Sealed Proposals, in triplicate, for furnishing Forage and Straw required in Eastern Department during nine months commencing Oct. 1, 1914, will be received here until 10 A. M. Aug. 7, 1914. Information furnished on application to Department Quartermaster.

TRADE BOARD BILL PASSES THE SENATE

First of Three Anti-Trust Measures of the President Is Adopted by 53 Votes to 16.

MAJORITY IS BIPARTISAN

Four of Regular Republicans Support It—Stock and Bond Bill Comes Up Next.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—President Wilson won what was perhaps his greatest legislative triumph this afternoon when the Senate, by the overwhelming bipartisan vote of 53 to 16, passed the Trade Commission bill.

Twelve Republican Senators voted for it, and only two more than that voted against it, while the Democratic ranks were practically unbroken, as only two Democrats were against the measure. They were Mr. Thomas of Colorado, a supporter of Mr. Bryan, who has shown erratic tendencies that have put him out of harmony with his colleagues, and Mr. West of Georgia, a new member.

The Trade Commission bill is the first of the three anti-trust measures to receive consideration in the Senate.

It would provide for a trade commission of five members to succeed to the duties, now performed by the Commissioner of Corporations, with greatly extended authority. Its powers would be in two classes, one the investigation into the business, the financial condition, conduct, and management of corporations engaged in interstate commerce, and the other the issue of orders against "unfair competition" by corporations.

No sooner was the vote announced this afternoon, than on motion of Mr. Kern of Indiana, the majority leader, the Clayton bill, suplementing the Sherman law, was made the unfinished business. That will be taken up in earnest tomorrow, and may be disposed of without much more than a week's debate.

The Stock and Bond bill will come last, and in spite of the opposition to the powers it would confer on the Interstate Commerce Commission and the proposed Federal Trade Commission, Republicans seem to be in no mood for obstructive tactics.

The Administration's triumph on the Trade Commission bill was the more emphatic as four of the Republicans, suporting the measure, Mr. Brady of Idaho, Mr. Fall of New Mexico, Mr. Jones of Oregon, and Mr. Perkins of California, were of the regular faction. The eight Progressive Republicans for the bill were Mr. Bristow of Kansas, Mr. Clapp of Minnesota, Mr. Crawford and Mr. Sterling of South Dakota, Mr. Cummins and Mr. Kenyon of Iowa, Mr. Grona of North Dakota and Mr. Norris of Nebraska. Mr. Poindexter of Washington, the only Progressive Senator, was absent. All the Republicans against the bill were of the Old Guard.

Only a few amendments were adopted during the day. One of them, by Mr. Saulsbury, a Delaware Democrat, provided that each interstate corporation, with capital stock, surplus, bonded indebtedness and undivided profits equaling or exceeding $5,000,000, should within 90 days of the signing of the bill designate an agent in Washington, upon whom all notices and orders of the Trade Commission could be made.

The most important modification voted today was an amendment proposed by Mr. Pomerene of Ohio, a Democrat of the Committee on Interstate Commerce. It provides that complainant persons or corporations before the Federal Trade Commission may become parties to the suit, and may be represented by counsel in all subsequent proceedings in court or elsewhere. The amendment was accepted by Mr. Newlands of Nevada, Chairman of the committee.

An effort by Mr. McCumber of North Dakota, a regular Republican hostile to the bill, to insert a definition of "unfair competition" was rejected by a vote of 16 to 45. Mr. Pomerene's motion to soften the prohibition against unfair competition was rejected by 27 to 38, and an attempt of Mr. Reed of Missouri, to revive his defeated amendment, went the same road by a vote of 29 to 38.

"As the bill is framed," said Mr. Reed, shortly before the voting began, "it is an utterly bad bill. But I shall vote for it because to defeat it now would be to defeat all legislation on this subject. I hope that in conference the bill will be made over nearer the form in which it passed the House."

Mr. Reed's announcement aroused laughter, as the general impression was that his opposition to several of the Administration's measures was making it uncomfortable for him at home, and that he was trying to get back into camp.

"The measure will be greatly changed in conference," said Mr. Smoot, a regular Republican from Utah. "Many things we never thought of will be inserted there."

The one reference to the European war in the discussion of the bill came from Mr. Weeks of Massachusetts. Announcing the absence of his colleague, Mr. Lodge, he said, amid the laughter of the Senators:

"My colleague is in Europe. He is therefore unavoidably absent."

BUSINESS MEN ASK DELAY.

Merchants Association Wants Anti-Trust Bills Postponed.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 5.—A memorial from the New York Merchants' Association was presented to the Senate today by Mr. Bardagee of Connecticut. It read:

"The industry and commerce of this country, already disturbed by the necessity of readjustment to new conditions created by tariff and currency legislation, is suddenly confronted by the paralyzing efforts arising from the possible, if not probable, suspension for an indefinite period of foreign commerce and of international trade and financial relationships.

"Under such circumstances, additional readjustment to comply with the terms of pending anti-trust legislation, irrespective of the merits of the pending bill, would constitute a burden which our industry and commerce may be unable to bear, and would be likely to precipitate a crisis so serious as to constitute a national calamity.

"The Merchants' Association of New York therefore respectfully urges that further consideration an daction upon any of the anti-trust bills now pending be immediately postponed until a later session of Congress."

This memorial was signed by W. A. Marble, President of the association, as the representative of 3,300 members.

TEXTILES DISTURBED.

Shock of the War News—May Mean Temporary Curtailment.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Aug. 5.—The American Wool and Cotton Reporter will say tomorrow:

"The absorbing topic in the wool trade has been the probable effect of the European complications upon prices of raw materials and finished goods. Sales during the week have amounted to 3,750,000 pounds. The decrease from a week ago may be attributed entirely to the shock of the war news.

"The wool trade was never in better condition. The majority of the larger dealers are in position to extend long credits to their customers. There is no disposition evident to raise prices unduly, though the consensus of opinion seems to be that wools will advance materially, particularly if the war is prolonged.

"The goods market is somewhat affected by the uncertain conditions, though a very satisfactory volume of business is being accomplished. Buyers are inclined to the opinion, which is no doubt correct, that prices named at the opening will be the lowest seen during the season, and are making their purchases accordingly. With foreign competition entirely eliminated because of the lack of transportation facilities, the domestic manufacturer is in a position to secure a satisfactory margin of profit upon his products.

"The cotton goods market is entirely at sea, as the outlet for raw materials is confined to the domestic manufacturer, which creates a considerable surplus of raw cotton. A serious feature is that many mills have on hand a relatively large stock of cotton for which they have paid prices far in excess of present quotations. Should present conditions long continue, it is not improbable that manufacturers will adopt some plan of curtailment until the situation begins to right itself.

"The dye stuff situation may also affect manufacturers of both cottons and woolens, as it is claimed that there is but a limited supply now in this market, and as the bulk of these are made in Germany, opportunities for increasing present supplies are negligible.

"There is a continued improvement in the worsted and woolen yarn market. Prices are steadier and orders are coming forward in greater volume. The market is very firm, with an active demand from the weavers."

Under the Flag, Legally Now.

Daniel Santora, a native of Italy, and an honorably discharged sailor of the United States Navy, arrived at the County Court House at 12:30 o'clock yesterday and fifteen minutes later he was naturalized as a citizen. Santora said he had not procured his first pawers, but under the law a man who has served the country as a sailor or marine can be admitted to citizenship immediately, and Santora was sworn in by Supreme Court Justice Ford. Santora did not say that his speedy action was due to the war in Europe.

Private Banker Assigns.

Meyer Jarmulowsky, a private banker at 165 East Broadway, doing business under the firm name of M. & L. Jarmulowsky, made an assignment yesterday for the benefit of creditors to Abraham S. Gilbert of this city and Benjamin Altheimer of St. Louis. Banking Supt. Richards took charge of the bank on Tuesday.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—Forecasts:

N. Car. and S. Car.—Unsettled Thurs.; probably showers Fri.; warmer and fair; moderate e. to s. e. winds.

Ga.—Thunder showers Thurs. and probably Fri., except fair Thurs in n. w.; gentle shifting winds.

Fla.—Thunder showers Thurs. and Fri. in cen. and n.; fair in s.; gentle to moderate winds, mostly s. e. and s.

Ala.—Warmer and fair Thurs.; Fri. thunder showers; gentle to moderate windse, mostly s.

Miss.—Cloudy Thurs.; Fri. thunder showers; gentle to moderate winds, mostly s.

La.—Thunder showers Thurs. and probably Fri.; gentle to moderate shifting winds.

E. Tex.—Thunder showers Thurs. and probably Fri.; gentle to moderate s. winds on the coast.

W. Tex.—Thunder showers Thurs. Fri., cloudy; warmer in w.

Okla. and Ark.—Fair, continued warm, Thurs. and Fri.

Tenn. and Ky.—Fair Thurs. and Fri., without decided temperature change.

Ohio—Fair Thurs. and Fri.; gentle to moderate shifting winds.

Ind.—Thunder showers Thursday afternoon or night. Fri., fair and warmer; gentle to moderate shifting winds.

Ill.—Unsettled Thurs.; probably thunder showers in n. Fri., fair and warmer; gentle to moderate s. to s. e. winds.

L. Mich.—Fair Thurs., except probably showers in extreme n. Fri. fair; gentle to moderate s. to w. winds.

U. Mich.—Thunder showers Thurs.; cooler in n. Fri. fair; moderate s. to w. winds, becoming variable by Fri.

Wis.—Cloudy Thurs. Fri. fair; gentle to moderate shifting winds.

Minn.—Fair Thurs. and Fri.; moderate w. winds, becoming variable.

Iowa—Fair Thurs. and Fri.

Mo.—Thunder showers Thurs., except fair in s. e. Fri. warm and fair.

N. Dak. and Col.—Fair Thurs. and Fri.

S. Dak. Utah, Neb., Kan., Wyo., and Mon. Fair; continued warm Thurs. and Fri.

BUSINESS WORLD

Wall Paper Exhibit Opens Aug. 10.

The annual showing of the new lines of wallpaper will open on Aug. 10. The bulk of the exhibits will be made at the Hotels Imperial and Breslin. The show is designed primarily to attract jobbers and large retail buyers, and practically all the exhibitors will be manufacturers. So far as has been learned, only one line of imported wallpaper will be shown. A number of rich, new designs will be offered at the exhibition.

Dress Goods Factors Waiting.

Among the domestic sellers of dress goods the tendency is to await developments in the foreign situation before commencing active operations for the next season. Within a week it is expected that the situation will be sufficiently cleared to warrant going ahead. There is little doubt that all imported lines will be advanced, and it is said that if they are domestic sellers are certain to make proportionate increases, with the knowledge that even higher prices will be possible later on.

Is Able to Make Deliveries.

A leading English house engaged principally in the manufacture of cravenette goods and mohairs has assured its customers here through the local selling office that they need have no fears on the question of deliveries. Large shipments of goods were received on the three liners that docked yesterday, and with the help of the three American mills which the concern operates, there will be enough merchandise to go around, despite the fact that the business booked since June is reported to be double the amount of that done last year for a similar period.

Look for Decline in Raw Silk.

Silk manufacturers look for a decline in raw silk prices as a result of the situation abroad. If the foreign industries are completely tied up, as conditions now seem to threaten, this will be the only market open to the growers. Under such circumstances, silk manufacturers say, they will get their raw material much cheaper. Italy supplies the domestic market with about 10 per cent. of its raw silk, and most of the remainder comes from Japan and China, so that even if Italy becomes involved in the European war there will be plenty of raw silk for our needs.

Up Go Lace Prices.

The European situation was the chief topic at the regular monthly meeting of the Lace and Embroidery Association yesterday, and it was the opinion that shipments from the other side would probably be suspended indefinitely. This will mean, of course, that goods will be scarce and prices higher. Notice of this was sent to the trade. The suggestion was also made that on all goods sold on import order the customers should be required to pay the current rate of exchange in addition to the invoice value of the goods. No action was taken on this suggestion.

Tell Retailers to Buy Now.

In answer to inquiries from their customers resident buyers here are counseling immediate purchases. As an example of what may be expected if orders are put off, it was reported yesterday that the average increase on imported lines in general was about 20 per cent. The prices demanded for laces and embroideries were raised yesterday, 50 per cent. in many instances. Domestic manufacturers are expected to follow in short order. Retail stocks are known to be low. Buyers have been operating on a very conservative basis for some time, and there has been little or no speculation in the manufacturing field as a result of this cautiousness.

Gray Goods Prices Weaker.

Further weakness developed in the local gray goods market yesterday, and a fair volume of business was put through at figures which averaged an eighth of a cent a yard under recent market values. The shading was done on goods from both first and second hands. Sales of 38½-inch 64-60s were made at 4½ cents, and this was the basis for trading on other constructions during the day. The only upturn in the market was on 40-inch sheetings, which have been taken liberally in the last few days by manufacturers and which advanced an eighth of a cent a yard as a result. Reports from Fall River told of an easier market there, with the mills willing to accept any bid within reason. There was not much bidding in the local market.

No Duck Speculation This Time.

Speculators who bought cotton duck liberally at the time of the outbreak at Vera Cruz in anticipation of a prolonged war, and who still have some of the goods on their hands, are fighting shy of similar tactics since the war on the other side began. As yet, therefore, there has been no unusual activity in this fabric. No orders have come from the other side, and nothing is expected soon. Stocks in the hands of the War Departments of all of the belligerents are thought to be fairly plentiful, and as one of the largest factors in this market carries stocks in several foreign countries on its own account it is thought that first indications of a European demand will come from there. Unusually high premiums are being placed on foreign shipments, both to belligerent and non-belligerent countries, rates of 10 and 15 per cent. being reported yesterday on exports of duck to Japan. Business is quiet all around the export end of the trade just now.

FOREIGN TRADE OPPORTUNITIES.

Further information may be obtained from the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Washington, D. C., and at the branch offices, 315 Custom House, by giving the number of the item referred to.

13,490. DRAINAGE SYSTEM.—The Consulate General at Cairo, Egypt, has forwarded copies of documents regarding the construction of a new drainage system for the City of Alexandria, which may be consulted at the bureau.

13,491. SEWAGE-DISPOSAL WORKS.—The Consul at Leeds, Eng., has forwarded a copy of the general conditions, specifications, schedule of prices, and form of tender for the sewage-disposal works to be constructed at Dewsbury.

13,492. CASTIRON WATER MAIN.—The American Consulate at Cork (Queenstown) reports that a contract has been let to lay an eight-inch castiron water main from Tibbotstown to Carrignafoy, a distance of seven miles. The contract includes sluice valves, scours, air valves, &c., and has been awarded to Meagher & Heyes, contractors, Travers Street, Cork, Ireland. All communications should be addressed to the contractors.

13,493. COTTON GOODS.—A business man in the Levant desires to secure prices, quotations, and terms from Am. mfrs. of cotton prints, cabots, shirtings, and sheetings.

13,494. HARDWARE, COTTON GOODS, BOOTS AND SHOES, JEWELRY, &c.—A department store doing a wholesale business with native trade desires to get in touch with Am. exporters of hardware, cotton goods of all kinds, boots and shoes, cheap jewelry, and other department store articles. The natives have very simple tastes.

13,495. HARDWARE OF ALL KINDS.—A business firm is in the market for hardware of all kinds and desires to secure prices and quotations, c. i. f., city of destination, from mfrs.

13,496. PUMPS, AGRICULTURAL TOOLS, HARDWARE, PLUMBING SUPPLIES, &c.—A foreign business firm desires to get in touch with Am. mfrs. of pumps, small agricultural and garden implements, metal and woodworking tools, builders' and cabinetmakers' hardware and supplies, plumbing fittings, pipes, house and kitchen furniture.

13,497. COTTON GOODS.—A commission agent in France is desirous of making connections with Am. exporters of cotton piece goods of all kinds, with a view to taking up the agency for France on a commission basis.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

In Town.

MORRIS D. LEVINE, a cutter, residing at 982 Prospect Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $8,788 and no assets.

GEORGE E. MANSERT, a restaurant manager at 3,544 Broadway, has filed a petition with liabilities of $33,432, consisting of taxes, $240; secured claims, $26,187; unsecured claims, $6,794, and assets of $50,035, represented by real estate, $33,000; stocks, bonds, &c., $230; debts due on open account, $411; unliquidated claims, $6,989, and policies of insurance, $10,365.

ANTHONY KELLY, a contractor, residing at 324 West 122d Street, has filed a petition with liabilities of $24,375, consisting of secured claims, $10,365; unsecured claims, $13,974, and assets of $8,225, represented by horses, &c., $2,000; carriages, $1,125, and machinery and tools, $4,900.

BUCHNER & FISCHER SILK MANUFACTURING COMPANY.—A petition has been filed against the Buchner & Fischer Silk Manufacturing Company of 390 Fourth Avenue by the following creditor: Peerless Silk Manufacturing Company, $1,094. Judge Grubb has appointed Jacob J. Lesser receiver, in $1,000 bond.

HERBERT COCKSHAW.—A petition has been filed against Herbert Cockshaw, a manufacturing jeweler at 20 West Thirty-eighth Street, by the following creditors: Marchand Brothers & Co., $2,735; Patterson & Starke, $1,221; Benedict & Warner, $871. The assets are said to be about $18,000.

LOWENFELD BROTHERS.—A petition has been filed against Lowenfeld Brothers, retailers of men's furnishing goods, at 101 Nassau Street and 37 Broadway, by the following creditors: Mark E. Goldberg, $473; Samuel S. Goldberg, $412, and Alexander & Co., Inc., $260. The liabilities are said to be about $30,000.

ADOLF MANDEL.—A petition has been filed against Adolf Mandel, a private banker, steamship ticket agent, &c., at 155 Rivington Street, by the following creditors: Chaje Gittelwinkler, $804; Moses Werner, $390; Nathan Jawitz, $15; Jacob Flam, $579, and Gosef Kurzrok, $50. Liabilities are said to be upward of $1,000,000 and assets over $500,000.

ROBERT L. KAPP.—A petition has been filed against Robert L. Kapp, a manufacturer of piano supplies, at 767 East 131st Street, by the following creditors: Standard Felt Company, $12,510; David A. Smith, $200, and Johannes Meyer, $1,998.

MALLINSON & PHILLIPS, dealers in carpets in Yonkers, N. Y., have filed schedules here, with liabilities of $30,762, consisting of taxes, $890; secured claims, $6,929; unsecured claims, $16,132; accommodation paper, $7,010, and assets of $15,976, represented by real estate, $15,000; debts due on open account, $969.

MALLINSON & PHILLIPS, INC., carpenters in Yonkers, N. Y., has filed schedules here with liabilities of $14,895, consisting of unsecured claims $12,435, and notes and bills $2,450, and assets of $6,106 represented by debts due on open account $3,605 and unliquidated claim $2,500.

MERCHANT TAILORS CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, woolens, at 432 Fourth Avenue, has filed schedules with liabilities of $70,945, consisting of unsecured claims, $59,443, notes and bills, $11,482, and assets of $81,861, represented by bills, &c., $5,818; stock, $27,879; machinery and tools, $5,500; debts due on open account, $6,646; stocks, $500; unliquidated claims, $30,816; deposits in banks, $4,394.

ALEXANDER ESRICK, a dealer in liquors and groceries at 34 to 42 West Fourteenth Street in a department store, has filed schedules with liabilities of $4,737 and assets of $3,479.

JARMULOWSKY, M. & L.—Meyer Jarmulowsky, trading as M. & L. Jarmulowsky, banker at 165 East Broadway, has assigned for the benefit of creditors to Abraham S. Gilbert of this city and Benjamin Altheimer of St. Louis, Mo.

ENOS & WATKINS COMPANY, electric lighting fixtures at 36 and 38 West Thirty-seventh Street, has assigned for the benefit of creditors to Hector M. Hitchings. The company was incorporated in 1911.

Out of Town.

Special Dispatches to The Times.

CHICAGO, Ill.—Charles A. Davis, Wheaton, Ill., a merchant; voluntary petition in bankruptcy filed; liabilities, $8,031; assets, $1,130. Globe Importing Company, jewelry; an involuntary petition in bankruptcy filed in behalf of Abel Bros. & Co. of New York.

NEWARK, N. J.—The Peerless Grocery Company, which conducts twenty-three retail stores; involuntary petition filed; liabilities, $35,000; assets, about the same amount. Harry Keeler, a retired grocer, appointed receiver.

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Edgar G. Tapping, former member of the insurance firm of Tapping, Benedict & Riedburg; voluntary petition in bankruptcy filed; liabilities, $74,909; assets, $1,059.

FALL RIVER, Mass.—Arthur C. Wheaton of New Bedford; involuntary petition in bankruptcy filed. The petitioning creditors are these Boston firms: Suffolk Brewing Company, $2,600; R. C. Gouley Company, $478; Eastern Extract Company, $195.

JUDGMENTS.

These judgments were filed yesterday in New York County, the first name being that of the debtor:

Anderson, Minnie J.—Felix Isman, Inc., $809.
Allsop Heating Co.—Maerkle, Darius & Maerkle, $169.
Auto Polo Corporation—C. L. Pettit, $287.
Boynton, Carl D.—Carnegie Hall, $3,490.
Brodsky, Max—M. Seelav, $167.
Berrie, Joseph—Berger Mfg. Co., $223.
City of New York and John T. Fetherston, Commissioner—J. D. Bailey, costs, $100.
Cape Vincent Seed Co., Ltd.—A. Pavenstedt et al., $5,322.
Dale Co.—T. Develon, Jr., $460.
Dasheff, Max—S. Midler, $411.
Daube, Albert—West Side Construction Co., $183.
De Diaz, Henry H.—Rodney H. Haines Co., $1,374.
Fraunharr, Joseph C.—S. S. Silber, $182.
Gitler, Abraham—F. M. L. Weil, $210.
Hoffman, Julius J.—S. S. Blood, $305.
Hoffman, Edw. R.—T. O'Neill, $208.
Jordan, William B. M.—W. B. Crane, $582.
Koster, John H.—J. Seeman et al., $278.
International Praeposit Co.—Kyster-Weiser Co., $696.
Kaiser, Joseph—J. W. E. Clarke, $628.
Leutke, Oscar—J. S. Bowes, $1,695.
Lanyon, John—W. S. Simmons, Jr., $817.
Ludsky, Isidor—North American Brewing Co., $109.
Lewis, Isador, and Harry B. Hyams—Crocker Chair Co., $142.
Lamano, Louis—People, &c., $209.
MacWilliams, James T.—J. Nugent et al., $128.
Moss, Richard—L. Singer et al., $119.
Mayer, Leopold D., and Pruella L.—M. W. Ellis, $1,115.
McCarthy, James L.—D. H. Greenberg, $140.
Marcus, Henry, and Louis Kaplan—People, &c., $500.
Nerault, Louis—M. Fouquet, $1,322.
Newfield, Frederick A.—F. C. Kean et al., $236.
Perry, James—F. A. Wallis, $1,871.
Powers, Katherine S.—J. S. Sills et al., $140.
Pedro Warneke Co.—M. J. Cassidy et al., $202.
Rowley, Leonard—Robert Ogilvy Co., $166.
Smith, Susan F.—David Mayer Brewing Co., $357.
Schwartz, Edward—S. Epstein, $184.
Sears, Catherine N.—J. J. Van Alen, $5,282.

In Bronx County.

Egan, Michael—F. Forman, $239.
Lazazardo, Orlando—P. Pastene & Co., Inc., $141.
Nelson, Albert—N. Hirschhorn et al., $323.
P. J. Dwyer Building Co., Patrick J. Dwyer, John McDermott—E. Kardos, $328.
Same—Same, $216.
Weinhausen, Maurice—Conron Bros., $450.
Wenigmann, Ernest—Candee, Smith & Howland Co., $4,679.

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and date when judgment was filed:

Eckhardt, Peter C., executor—S. A. Singerman, Aug. 4, 1914, $1,323.
Fletcher, Court Co.—B. Feldman, May 8, 1914, $396.
Gisnet, Morris—Edward Thompson Co., April 26, 1910, $323.
Lederman, Alexander—W. Sternberg, July 2, 1913, $484.
McCormack, Thomas J., and Niagara Woodworking Co.—Columbia Knickerbocker Trust Co., Dec. 26, 1913, $62.
M. Reid & Co. and Joseph A. Reid—A. Guy, Feb. 11, 1914, $6,671.
Williams, Eleanor M.—G. Mahler, June 10, 1914, $240.
Same—Same, June 10, 1914, $210.
Same—Same, June 10, 1914, $240.

In Bronx County.

Jamascia, Giuseppe and Jamascia Realty Corp.—A. Walden, Jan. 31, 1914, $274.

BUSINESS NOTES.

A well-authenticated case was told of yesterday in which a prominent Fourth Avenue import house, which on Saturday quoted a certain grade of net from stock at 32 cents a yard, on Tuesday quoted the same net at 55 cents. This is a specific instance of the effect the European war is having on the price of imported goods.

Jesse M. Weissman & Co., manufacturers of neckwear, 642 Broadway, have opened a ground floor salesroom at 1,131 Broadway for the convenience of buyers. This is the first time in the history of the neckwear trade that this plan has been tried. It is said to be working very well.

Thomas W. Voetter, American Consul at La Guayra, Venezuela, will be in this city tomorrow and Saturday to confer with merchants and manufacturers interested in trade with Venezuela. On Monday Arthur B. Cooke, United States Consul at Patras, Greece, will visit the city for conferences in regard to trade conditions in Greece. Both of these officials will make their headquarters at the branch office of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Room 315, Custom House.

Brown & Macrae, resident buyers of ready-to-wear garments for women, 1,270 Broadway, now have thirty-five accounts on their books, among the newest and largest of which are the Cohen Company, Richmond, Va.; J. C. Ellsworth, South Bend, Ind., and Stone & Thomas, Wheeling, W. Va.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Fancy Scarfs Get Lower Duty—Sunday Counts as a "Day."

B. Altman & Co. have been partly sustained in a controversy with the customs authorities regarding the rates of duty at which fancy scarfs may enter under the Tariff act of 1909. The goods are in chief value of metal threads although the body of the articles is of silk netting. The netting was made on the Lever or Gothrough machines and for this reason duty was taken at the rate of 70 per cent. ad valorem. The importers insisted that since the scarfs are embroidered they are taken out of the paragraph applicable to fabrics woven on the machine named, and become directly dutiable under Paragraph 179 as articles made in chief value of metal threads at 15 cents per pound and 60 per cent. ad valorem. Judge Howell writes a highly technical decision from which it would appear that most of the merchandise is allowed to enter at the rate claimed by the importer. Balch, Price & Co. and others were partly sustained on protests relating to untrimmed hats and scarfs of artificial silk.

It was decided by the board that in giving notice to the Collector that an allowance is claimed by importers for decayed onions, Sunday is to be counted as one of the days constituting the time notice wherein such a claim may be filed. The counsel for the Produce Distributors Company, the importers of the merchandise, asserted that the claim was filed in time as Sunday should not be regarded as a "day." Judge Waite disagrees and affirms the Collector's action in assessing full duties on the decayed portion of the importation.

MAY HANDLE OUR GOODS.

Importers Planning to Offset Loss of Foreign Lines.

It was reported yesterday that many importing houses long handling European goods almost exclusively are planning to replace some of the foreign lines with merchandise of American production as a means of bridging over the expected gap in imports as the result of the war. England's declaration of war on Germany was hailed in many quarters as a guarantee that within a few days at the most the sea will be free to merchant shipping flying British, French, Russian and neutral flags. This will prmit, it was pointed out, of the export to this country of quantities of foreign goods that otherwise could not be moved.

A new feature of the import situation as developed by the war made its appearance in the trade yesterday when importing houses dealing in many widely different kinds of goods were approached by speculators who offered prices far above the prevailing level for such stocks of European goods as are in this country ready for delivery.

The Strohmeyer & Arpe Company, importers of canned goods, in summarizing the situation yesterday, said:

"Practically on all food products the prices for stocks on hand have been advanced very materially the last few days. This particularly applies to goods which come from Germany, and also to those from France and Russia. We could have sold practically our entire stock of merchandise to speculators, but we shall keep the stock on hand in order to be able to supply our regular trade at prices which have been advanced by us only to meet the increased cost of exchange, warage and other incidentals. We are obliged to cut down all orders and are making only percentage deliveries."

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

ABERDEEN—E. Shelbar, ladies' children's, misses' Fall dresses; 406 Broadway.
ABILENE, Texas—W. A. Winter, Jr., general mdse.; Albert.
ALBANY—John S. Myers Co.; W. A. Findlay, cloaks, suits, waists; 220 5th Av.
ATLANTA—Davison, Paxon, Stokes Co.; J. V. Wellborn, ready-to-wear; 71 W. 23d.
ATLANTA—Maier & Berkele; H. A. Maier, jewelry; Wellington.
ATLANTA—J. Saul & Co.; S. Saul, furnishing goods; Hermitage.
ATLANTA—J. Frostin, dresses; 303 5th Av.
AUSTIN—E. M. Scarborough & Sons; E. M. Scarborough, dry goods; 220 5th Av.
AUSTIN—Women's Shop; Mrs. J. Thies, millinery, women's wear; Sherman Square.
BALTIMORE—Hochschild, Kohn Co.; M. D. Herning, dress goods, silks; Miss B. Dooley, dress trimmings; 220 5th Av.
BALTIMORE—Stewart & Co.; L. Seideman, books; 214 Church.
BALTIMORE—Armstrong, Cator & Co.; E. E. Taylor, ornaments; 200 5th Av.
BALTIMORE—Hochschild, Kohn & Co.; S. Jacobson, upholstery goods; 220 5th Av.
BALTIMORE—Cohn, Cohlens Co.; G. E. Griffith, upholstery goods; 1,195 Broadway.
BATTLE CREEK—L. W. Robinson Co.; H. J. Murbrine, carpets; Great Northern.
BEAUMONT—Fashion Store; J. E. Jones, ready to wear; 220 5th Av.
BILLINGS, Mont.—Hart-Albin Co.; B. R. Albin, ready to wear; 1,133 Broadway.
BIRMINGHAM—Goldstein Bros.; D. B. Goldstein, women's garments; 153 W. 27th; Herald Square.
BOSTON—Shepard-Norwell Co.; E. Gillis, wash goods; G. L. Lee, laces, trimmings; 220 5th Av.
BOSTON—W. & A. Bacon; Miss Finn, coats, dresses; 31 Union Square.
BOSTON—Jordan, Marsh Co.; M. J. Kelley, fringes; E. J. Pendergast, silks; J. T. Donovan, men's hosiery, underwear; W. S. Byrnes, notions; R. J. Tremble, underwear, (basement;) 31 Union Square.
BOSTON—Gilchrist Co.; Miss F. Hahn, ladies' waists, knit goods; Prince George; F. J. Smith, housefurn. goods; 55 White.
BOSTON—William Filene's Sons Co.; Miss Louis, trimmed, untrimmed hats; Miss Peck, muslin underwear, kimonos; Miss Horan, silk, cotton petticoats; Miss Gilman, children's dresses; Miss Griffin, silk waists; Mrs. Milliken, toys; Miss Gillespie, jewelry; Miss Buckley, leather goods; Miss Lyons, handkerchiefs, (basement buyers;) Mr. Silberman, ladies', misses' skirts; C. E. Bradley, men's, boys' furnishing goods, gloves; Mr. Tully, ladies', misses' dresses; 116 West 32d.
BOSTON—Shepard-Norwell Co.; J. Shepard, 3d, furnishing goods; 220 5th Av.
BRADFORD—Weise & Buchanan; M. Weise, cloth coats; 1,133 B'way.
BROOKFIELD, Mo.—Brookfield D. G. Co.; L. W. Bundy, dry goods; Broztell.
BROWNSVILLE, Texas—E. B. Gilligan, general mdse.; Albert.
BUFFALO—H. A. Meldrum Co.; F. E. Hochreiter, men's, boys' furnishing goods, clothing, hosiery; Miss C. Herman, muslin underwear, corsets, infants' wear, waists; 116 West 32d.
BUFFALO—H. A. Meldrum Co.; J. J. Cronin, silks, velvets; 116 W. 32d.
BUFFALO—Clawson & Wilson Co.; J. Hofheinz, notions; Neil Collins, men's wear; E. C. Hall, hosiery, knit underwear; 38 West 32d.
BURLINGTON, Iowa—J. S. Schramm Co.; F. E. Schramm, notions, furn. goods; Breslin.
CEDAR RAPIDS—Madden & Schultz; W. Madden, dresses; 1,161 Broadway.
CHARLESTON, West Va.—Abney-Barnes Co.; J. S. Dana, dry goods, notions, furn. goods; 75 Leonard.
CHATTANOOGA—Chas. Rosenthal Co.; Miss Stalla Pollock, cloaks, suits; 15 W. 26th; Gregorian.
CHICAGO—Boston Store; B. J. Ryan, domestics; 114 5th Av.
CHICAGO—Siegel, Cooper & Co.; Miss H. Beck, hosiery, underwear; 15 E. 22d.
CHICAGO—W. A. Wieboldt & Co.; W. A. Wieboldt, furnishing goods; E. Hotlasch, domestics, dress goods; 1,133 Broadway.
CHICAGO—J. V. Farwell Co.; F. M. Hayden, muslin underwear, coats; 72 Leonard.
CHICAGO—Boston Store; E. McEdwards, silks; B. J. Ryan, domestic, blankets; N. Koritzky, linens; 114 5th Av.
CHICAGO—Children's Shop; Miss H. Beck, children's furn. goods; Wellington.
CHICAGO—The 12th St. Store; Miss Herman, infants' wear, children's muslin underwear; 1,261 Broadway.
CHICAGO—Sheehan, Kohn & Co.; H. A. Sheehan, clothing; M. Stern, clothing; 215 4th Av.
CHICAGO—Stern, Mayer & Co.; M. Mayer, clothing; 215 4th Av.
CHICAGO—Siegel, Cooper Co.; J. Bauch, gloves, ribbons, umbrellas; 15 E. 22d.
CHICAGO—"Hillman's"; Mr. Gunn, ready to wear; H. M. Hillman, waists; 116 W. 32d.
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CINCINNATI—G. W. McAlpin Co.; L. Elsas, ready-to-wear; 214 Church; McAlpin.
CLEVELAND—William Taylor, Son & Co.; H. Norman, toys, housefurnishing goods; 51 Leonard.
CLEVELAND—Bailey Co.; C. Maskel, millinery; E. K. Martin, dry goods; 71 West 23d.
CLEVELAND—Hart & Co.; W. S. Schultz, untrimmed hats; 621 Broadway.
CLEVELAND—Halle Bros. Co.; Miss K. Loveman, stationery; 220 5th Av.
CLEVELAND—Higbee Co.; F. Potts, linens; 215 Church.
CLEVELAND—Wm. Taylor Son & Co.; J. Gallagher, furn. goods; Miss A. Kay, muslin underwear, corsets, infants' wear; J. G. Kirkpatrick, jewelry, leather goods, stationery; W. H. Lippert, notions, toilet goods; 51 Leonard.
COLORADO, Texas—F. M. Burns, general mdse.; Albert.
COLUMBUS—Bornheim & Cohen; L. Bornheim, cloaks, suits, millinery; C. Cohen, cloaks, suits; Knickerbocker.
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DETROIT—J. L. Hudson Co.; Miss B. Crowley, corsets, muslin underwear; 50 Union Square.
DUBUQUE—J. F. Stampfer Co.; W. F. Perrier, dry goods; J. F. Stampfer, cloaks, suits, waists; 31 Union Sq; Park Av.
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FORT WORTH—H. C. Meacham Co.; H. C. Meachum, dry goods; 353 4th Av.; Hoffman House.
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GREENVILLE, Ill.—Weiss & Bradford Co.; Mr. Weiss, silk dresses, waists; 1,133 Broadway.
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JOLIET—Boston Store; M. M. Rubens, dry goods; Wellington.
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KANSAS CITY—Emery-Bird-Thayer D. G. Co.; W. B. Lowe, millinery; 25 Madison Av.
KANSAS CITY—G. Bernheimer Bros. & Co.; E. L. Caben, laces, notions; 7 W. 22d.
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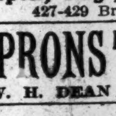

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Miss Niebuhr Didn't Try the Right Language on Applicant.

Miss Martha Niebuhr, Secretary to Von der Lin, the maitre d'hotel of the McAlpin, speaks only English, whereas the hundreds of applicants who come into her office speak almost anything else. So in order to facilitate her work and keep her temper, Miss Niebuhr chose a different method from the old lady immortalized by Thackeray, who thought that all you had to do to make a foreigner understand was to shout at him at the top of your voice.

Miss Niebuhr, after a consultation with parts of the polyglot population below stairs, compiled a list of the questions that she was supposed to ask each applicant for a job, and the replies she might expect, in French, German, Italian, Spanish, Greek and Hungarian, and in order to insure correctness in her pronunciation and her ear, had the authors of the phrases talk them into a phonograph. All she had to do was to shout one or more of the tabulated questions as to nativity at the subject, and his nationality being ascertained, she could simply run down a column of questions, get the answers and then make out her report.

The system worked well until yesterday, when a dark complexioned man with a dark mustache entered. A look at him puzzled the Secretary. She tried him first in German. He shook his head. Next she essayed Hungarian. He opened his mouth, but not to speak. He stared while she tried Spanish, but made no sound until she had asked him in the lingo whether he was an Italian.

"Fer the love o' Mike, Miss," he suddenly exclaimed, "can't none o'yez around here speak English?"

HE WOUND UP THE RIBBON.

Waldorf Guest Found It Led to Embarrassed Young Woman.

A man who could not possibly break in the middle was sauntering slowly away from the cashier's window at the Waldorf yesterday morning about 11 o'clock when suddenly he caught sight of something blue lying on the floor. He stooped, but could not get down far enough. A bellboy saw what he was after and picked up the end of a piece of narrow ribbon and gave it to him.

More than the usual number of chair warmers were sitting in the lobby at the time, and soon they and the clerks were watching the stout man. He fingered the piece of ribbon in a sort of preoccupied fashion and soon found that it led down the corridor. He did not know it, but at the other end was a young woman. As she walked the ribbon seemed to grow longer.

Finally the stout man turned and began to roll up the ribbon. Soon he noticed where he was being led, and by the time he reached the elevator he was able to offer a handful to the woman who stood there. With a very red face and a hurried glance down she grabbed it, and then the elevator door mercifully opened and swallowed her from the gaze of the tittering spectators.

Ministers Form Baseball League.

The Bayonne Ministers' Association has organized a baseball league, which is prepared to meet all wearers of the cloth at the American pastime.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

Army Orders.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—Orders of Aug. 3, placing Maj. G. B. Duncan, 9 Inf. to detached, Sept. 1, is revoked.

Orders of Aug. 3, relating to Capt. W. E. Welsh, 18 Inf., is revoked.

Capt. W. C. Sweeney, 21 Inf., is detailed as an insp.-instr. of the Kansas militia Sept. 1.

Capt. G. H. McMaster, 3 Inf., to enter the next class at the Army School of the Line, Ft. Leavenworth, Kan., Aug. 20.

Capts. W. B. Burtt, 20 Inf., and C. McLaughlin, 21 Inf., to detached, Aug. 5, and Capt. F. A. Wilcox, Inf., from detached, Aug. 4.

Leaves.—2d Lt. J. P. Vachon, Phpn. Scouts, one month's extn. Capt. W. B. Cochran, Q. M. C., 3 months; 1st Lt. R. H. Kimball, 4 Cav., extd. to Sept 1; Brig. Gen. E. A. Garlington, Insp. Gen., one month; and 2d Lt. C. P. Hall, 20 Inf., 10 days.

Navy Orders.

Com. S. V. Graham, command of the Petrel to Naval Attache, Vienna.

Ens. J. D. Moore, command of the Goldsborough to Pac. Res. Fleet.

Ens. J. A. Lee, the New Hampshire, to Recvg. Ship at Norfolk.

Asst. Surg. E. W. Lacy, Charleston, S. C., yard, to the Georgia.

Ch. Gun. J. C. Evans, the Recvg. Ship at Mare Island, to Puget Sound yard.

Ch. Carp. T. E. Kiley, the Md. Steel Co., to Norfolk, Va., yard.

Naval Vessels.

Arrived—North Carolina at Boston; Hancock, Prairie, and Proteus, at Guantanamo, and the Osceola, at Key West.

Sailed—Justin, Mazatlan for San Francisco; Glacier, Mazatlan, for La Pas; Iwana, Boston for Provinceeown; Cyclops, Vera Cruz for Hampton Roads; South Dakota and West Virginia, Honolulu, for San Francisco; Jupiter, San Francisco, for Final trials; Galveston, Chefoo, for Shanghai; Dale, Chefoo for Nagasaki; Panther, Sterett, Walke, Monaghan, Lamson, Drayton, Perkins, Warrington, McDougal, and the Terry, Newport, for Gardners Bay.

The Nanshan placed in full service Aug. 1 at San Fran., and Dubuque in commission at Chicago, Ill., Aug. 4.

The Tennessee was placed in full commission at New York, Aug. 4.

The pennant of the commander torpedo flotilla, Atl. Fleet, has been shifted from the McDougal to the Panther.

The Eagle and Paducah, at Vera Cruz, Mex., has been ordered to the Portsmouth, N. H., yard.

EDUCATION NOTES.

The local School Board of Dist. 25, the Bronx, has recommended to the Board of Education that a new building be provided in the vicinity of 178th Street and Washington Avenue to relieve P. S. 4, 28, and 44, which last term had 2,086 more pupils than seats and 4,000 pupils on part time. It has also recommended that a new building be provided in the vicinity of 180th Street and the Boulevard, and that an addition of twelve or sixteen classrooms be established for P. S. 6.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—The disturbance from Northwestern Canada has reached Lake Superior, attended by some thunder showers in its immediate vicinity, but pressure is again falling in the Far West, with fair weather and more high temperatures.

Pressure is also low over the Central and Southwestern portions of the country, and there have been scattered thunder showers over this area, but with high temperatures as a rule.

Over the Eastern half of the country temperatures were more moderate, although slightly higher in the North with fair weather, while in the South thunder showers continued.

Except for scattered thunder showers Thursday in the South Atlantic States, the upper lake region, and the Upper Mississippi Valley, and on Thursday and Friday in the Southwest, the weather will be generally fair over the country during the next two days, with high temperatures in the West and central portions, and with moderately high temperatures by Friday over the interior East.

Winds along the North Atlantic Coast Thursday and Friday will be moderate east to southeast; Middle Atlantic Coast, moderate southeast and south; South Atlantic Coast, moderate and variable, mostly southeast off the Florida Coast.

FORECASTS TODAY AND FRIDAY.

Eastern New York—Fair Thursday, Friday; unsettled and warmer probably local showers north portion.

Southern New England—Partly cloudy Thursday and Friday.

New Jersey, Eastern Pennsylvania, and Western New York—Generally fair Thursday and Friday.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1913.	1914.		1913.	1914.
3 A. M.	66	64	4 P. M.	75	73
6 A. M.	65	66	6 P. M.	72	72
9 A. M.	70	68	9 P. M.	68	68
12 M.	74	72	11 P. M.	68	67

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 70; for the corresponding date last year it was 71 average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 74.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 68; at 8 P. M. it was 68. Maximum temperature, 75 degrees at 11 A. M.; minimum, 64 degrees at 3 A. M. Humidity, 88 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 86 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.09 inches; at 8 P. M. it stod at 30.11 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M.	Loss.
4:20—584 Columbus Av.; Pocher & Co.	$10
4:25—644 Columbus Av.; John Roberts et al.	$10,000
7:05—338 E. 84 St.; Evangelic Zion Lutheran Church	$250
3:20—191 Chrystie St.; Trippoli Bros.	$700
11:10—2,817 B'way; B. Chalk	$50
11:20—5 Av., bet. 104 & 105 Sts.; Cent'l Brewing Co.	Slight
12:00—501 E. 174 St.; M. Globber	Slight
P. M.	
1:00—191 Terrace Pl.; B. Rolffe	$100
3:40—233 Lexington Av.; Mrs. Appleton	$100
4:15—1,097 Longwood Av.; not given	Slight
4:30—495 E. Houston St.; M. Chinchuck	Slight
6:50—304 E. 24 St.; Jos. Saveno	Slight
8:05—299 West 153d St.; W. Hixon	Slight
9:10—116 Mulberry St.; not given	Slight
10:15—"L" structure, N. Y. side Williamsburg Bridge	Slight

POLICE DEPARTMENT NEWS.

Published for guidance, Circular Order 25, Series of 1913, is amended as follows: When a prisoner is taken to a station house on an order of arrest, signed by the Clerk of the Domestic Relations Court, B'klyn, under Chapter 689, Laws of 1913, the Lieut. on desk duty carry said prisoner the same as if the arrest had been made by a member of the force in his own precinct, and he will immediately notify the commanding officer in charge of warrant squad, B'klyn and Queens, 72 Poplar St., B'klyn, or in the absence of such commanding officer will notify the Bureau of Information, B'klyn.

Transfers.—To take effect 4 P. M., Aug. 4: Patrol. A. J. Wood, from 3 Insp. Dist. to 43 Prect.; Harry Horn, from 6 Prect. to 3 Insp. Dist. To take effect 8 A. M., Aug. 5: From 69 to 68 Prect., J. C. Hartmeyr, James Johnston, P. H. Phelan, H. J. Standish, J. L. Travers, Henry Storjohann, D. E. King. Mounted Patrol., with equipments, from 68 to 69 Prect., S. T. Cunningham, G. E. Siller, C. F. Hughes, W. H. Lary, J. D. Reilly, J. M. Singer, Hogan McCurdy.

Temporary assignments: Lieuts. E. C. Casey, 1 to 32, for 16 days, from 9 A. M., Aug. 5; F. W. Blohm, 14 to Marine Subdiv. B, for 15 days, from 8 A. M., Aug. 4; James McIvor, 22 to 80, for 20 days, from 12:01 A. M., Aug. 6; E. J. Dempsey, 25 to 77, for 30 days, from 9 A. M., Aug. 4; J. W. Donnelly, 29 to 28, for 10 days, from 1 A. M., Aug. 5; C. G. Mead, 77, and Maurice Hannon, 279 to T. & M. Div., for 30 days, from 8 A. M., Aug. 7; W. H. Dunn, 150 to 82, for 16 days, from 8 A. M., Aug. 5; John Daniels, 156 to 154, for 16 days, from 9 A. M., Aug. 3; Philip F. Clifford, 285 to T. & M. Div., for 30 days, from 8 A. M., Aug. 17; F. J. Mott, Marine Subdiv. B, to comd. Marine Div., for 15 days, from 8 A. M., Aug. 15; Patrolmen W. R. Wittenberg and Harry Jacobson, 15 to 2 Insp. Dist., for 10 days, from 2:30 P. M., Aug. 4; D. J. O'Hanlon, 22 to 4 Insp. Dist., for 10 days, from 4 P. M., Aug. 6; Peter J. Barmonde, 28 to 4 Insp. Dist., for 10 days, from 4 P. M., Aug. 6; Antonio Caravetta, 39, and J. F. Archipoli, 143, to 2 Insp. Dist., for 10 days, from 8 A. M., Aug. 5; N. J. Macklin, 80 to Boiler Squad, for 30 days, from 8 A. M., Aug. 5; Salvatore Santoro, 146, and John T. Powers, 10 to 10 Insp. Dist., for 10 days, from 8 A. M., Aug. 8; J. F. Hanigan, 147 to 6 Insp. Dist., for 7 days, from 8 A. M., Aug. 1; John Parthemuller, 150 to School for Recruits, for 4 days, from 8 A. M., Aug. 4; R. J. Dixon, 164 to 1 Insp. Dist. for 10 days, from 8 A. M., Aug. 6; E. F. Kelly, 1 Insp. Dist., and Thomas F. Coffey, 5 Insp. Dis., to Det. Bureau, for 10 days, from 6 P. M., Aug. 4.

Assignments continued: Patrol. Giuseppe Caravetta, 12, and William J. Marion, 43, to Det. Bureau, from 4 P. M., Aug. 3. Michael F. Travis, 160, to 6 Insp. Dist., from 8 A. M., Aug. 1. F. J. McKenna, 168, to Boiler Squad, from 8 A. M., Aug. 5.

Leaves With Pay: Capts. W. H. Schoble, 16 prect. for 3 days, 8 A. M., Aug. 8 (deducted from vacation.) J. J. Shevlin, 33 prect., for 3 days, 12:01 A. M., Aug. 6, (deducted from vacation.) Acting Capt. John J. Collins, 148 prect., for 5 days, 12:01 A. M., Aug. 20 (deducted from vacation.)

Without Pay: Patrolmen. John Reitenberger, 36, 3 days. from 12:01 A. M., Aug. 5. Thomas Hackett, 40, 1 day, from 10 P. M., Aug. 8. Joseph B. Hagan, 149, 1 day, from 8 A. M., Aug. 2. Julius W. Quell, 154, 1 day, from 12:01 A. M., Aug. 2. William J. Corgriff, 160, 1 day, from 8 A. M., Aug. 5.

Applications for Pay Approved: Act. Det. Serg. F. M. Gallagher, Det. Bureau, June 12, during disability. Patrolmen: C. F. Hay, 10, July 18 to July 20, 1914, while sick. Isaac Haspil, 25, July 5 to July 11, while sick. James O'Connell, 171, June 9, 1914, to June 16, while sick. Alfred Blass, Traffic Subdiv. A, June 29 to July 12, while sick. Foster L. Zeh, Traffic Subdiv. C, from noon, June 22 to midnight, July 6, while sick.

Resignations Accepted: Aug. 4. Patrolmen. M. J. Fein, Det. Bureau, F. H. Ehlers, 23 prect.

Revocation: So much of Par. 2, S. O. 179, c. s., as assigns Lieut. E. J. Quinn, 26 prect., to Marine Subdiv. B, for 15 days, from 8 A. M., Aug. 4 is revoked.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac for Today.

Sun rises..5:00|Sun sets..7:11|Moon rises..7:45

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	High Water. P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	Low Water. P.M.
Sandy Hook	7:57	8:05	1:46	1:54
Governors Island	8:24	8:31	2:18	2:30
Hell Gate	10:14	10:21	3:58	4:10

Arrived—Wednesday, Aug. 5.

SS Olympic, Southampton, July 29.
SS Kaiser Wilhelm II., Bremen, July 28.
SS President Lincoln, Hamburg, July 25.
SS Venezia, Naples, July 23.
SS Uranium, Rotterdam, July 23.
SS Ancona, Naples, July 22.
SS Manchioneal, Jamaica, July 31.
SS Prinz Eitel Friedrich, Colon, July 28.
SS Abouker, Cardenas, July 20.
SS Bloomfield, Cardenas, July 20.
SS River Araxes, Philadelphia, July 22.
SS El Alba, Galveston, July 30.
SS Huron, Tampa, July 31.
SS Santa Kentigern, St. Lucia, July 29.
SS Gregory, Barbados, July 28.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

Pannonia	Gibraltar	July	25
Chicago City	Swansea	July	22
Beacon Light	Shields	July	21
Hubert	Para	July	24
Meppen	Oporto	July	23
Caracas	San Juan	Aug.	1
Metapan	Kingston	Aug.	1
Momus	New Orleans	Aug.	1

DUE TOMORROW.

Mauretania	Liverpool	Aug.	1
Caserta	Genoa	July	23
American	Antwerp	July	24
Jupiter	Hamburg	July	24
Flora	Palermo	July	14
City of St. Louis	Savannah	Aug.	4
Apache	Jacksonville	Aug.	4
El Rio	Galveston	Aug.	1

DUE SATURDAY.

New York	Southampton	Aug.	1
Eupion	Antwerp	July	25
Cedric	Liverpool	Aug.	1
Brilliant	Shields	July	23
Nickerie	Trinidad	Aug.	1
Santiago	Galveston	Aug.	1

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TODAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Esperanza, Vera Cruz	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Saramacca, Belize	12:30 P.M.	5:00 P.M.
Arapahoe, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
El Sud, Galveston	——	12:00 M.
City of Columbus, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.
Manchioneal, Jamaica	——	12:00 M.

SAIL TOMORROW.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
St. Paul, Southampton	6:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Maracas, Grenada	10:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Guiana, St. Thomas	11:30 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Prinz Mauritz, Haiti	1:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Bramley, Montevideo	12:00 M.	2:00 P.M.
Antilla, Nassau	——	12:00 M.

SAIL SATURDAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Olympic, Southampton	6:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Tennyson, Rio Janeiro	7:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Florizel, St John's	7:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Carolina, San Juan	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Tenadores, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Mexico, Havana	10:00 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Algonquin, Santo Domingo	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Vaderland, Antwerp	——	10:00 A.M.
Minnehaha, London	——	10:30 A.M.
Europa, Naples	——	11:00 A.M.
Sant' Anna, Marseilles	——	1:00 P.M.
Rochambeau, Havre	——	3:00 P.M.
Italia, Naples	——	3:00 P.M.
Columbia, Glasgow	——	12:00 M.
Huron, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
Apache, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
Borinquen, San Juan	——	12:00 M.
Concho, Galveston	——	12:00 M.
Antilles, New Orleans	——	12:00 M.
El Occidente, Galveston	——	12:00 M.
City of St. Louis, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.
Progreso, Nassau	——	12:00 M.

SAIL MONDAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Allianca, Colon	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.

By Marconi Wireless.

SANDY HOOK, N. J., AUG. 5.

SS Pannonia, Naples to New York, was 120 miles E. at 9 A. M.; due 6th, forenoon. Cunard Line.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP.

SS El Norte, Galveston to New York, was 206 miles S. W. of Diamond Shoals at noon.

SS Momus, New Orleans to New York, was 216 miles S. at noon.

SS City of St. Louis, Savannah to New York, was 451 miles S. at noon.

SS Apache, Jacksonville to New York, was 500 miles S. at 7 P. M.

SS W. B. Keene, to New York, was 318 miles S. at 7 P. M.

SS El Sol, Galveston to New York, was 245 miles E. of Galveston Bar at 6 P. M.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS Finland, at Antwerp, Aug. 4.
SS Karroo, at Brisbane, Aug. 2.
SS Chipana, at Talcahuano, Aug. 3.
SS City of Naples, at Suez, Aug. 4.
SS Kazembe, at Oran, Aug. 1.
SS Kandahar, at Kobe, Aug. 1.
SS Lux, at Santander, Aug. 1.

Sailed.

SS Suveric, from Colombo, Aug. 2.
SS Francis, from Barbados, Aug. 3.
SS Eastern Prince, from Bahia, Aug. 2.
SS Earl of Elgin, from St. Lucia.
SS Luciline, from Rouen, Aug. 1.

Passed.

SS St. Louis, New York for Southampton, passed Lizard.

Transatlantic Parcel Post Mails.

Great Britain and Ireland—Close at 5 P. M. Aug. 6, SS St. Paul.
France—Close at 5 P. M. Aug. 6, SS St. Paul.
Belgium—Close at 5 P. M. Aug. 7, SS Vaderland.
Netherlands—Close at 5 P. M. Aug. 10, SS Rotterdam, and at 5 P. M. Aug. 17, SS Potsdam.
Sweden and Denmark—Close at 11:30 A. M. Aug. 12, SS Frederik VIII.
Norway—Close at 10:30 A. M. Aug. 11, SS Bergensfjord.
Italy—Close at 5 P. M. Aug. 10, SS Ancona.

Transpacific Mails.

These mails close at 6:30 P. M.

Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via Seattle)—Awa Maru...Aug. 6
Hawaii (via San Francisco)—Matsonia...Aug. 7
Hawaii, Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—Shinyo Maru...Aug. 10
Japan, Korea, and China (specially addressed) (via Seattle)—Chicago Maru...Aug. 13
Tahiti, Marquesas, Cook Islands, New Zealand, and Australia (except West) (via San Francisco)—Moana...Aug. 14

For Latest Shipping See Page 1.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

The following restorations to the eligible lists specified have been approved: Henrietta Epstein, stepographer, and for permanent appointment; John P. O'Connor, stenographer; Jesse Frankel, topographical draughtsman; John J. Dooley, clerk, first grade; Christopher A. Reilly, attendant; John J. Callahan, rodman, Grade C; Charles M. Alexander, asphalt worker; George Gottschalk, laborer, the Bronx; Isidore Altman, clerk, first grade; Pasquale A. Malafronte, clerk, first grade; Garrett Ellis, Insp. of Sewer Construction; William F. Kall, Supt. of Laundries; Raymond S. Bennett, Engineer Insp., and Edgar M. North, topographical draughtsman.

United States.

The commission announces for Aug. 10 a competitive examination for marketing specialist, (cottonseed and its products,) for men only, to fill a vacancy in the Office of Markets, Dept. of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., at a salary ranging from $2,280 to $2,760 a year. Competitors will not be assembled for examination, but will be rated on education, practical experience and fitness, and thesis.

An educational training equivalent to that required for a Bachelor's Degree from a college or university of recognized standing, and not less than four years' responsible experience in the operation and management of ginning machinery, which must include or be supplemented by not less than two seasons of responsible experience in the management and operation of a cotton oil mill, are prerequisites. Applicants must have reached their twenty-fifth but not their fiftieth birthday on the date of the examination.

Further information may be obtained from the commission, Washington, D. C.

WILLS FOR PROBATE.

CASANOVA, Catharine A. F., (in Naples, May 15;) personal more than $10,000, realty more than $10,000, personal and $15,000 to Ermita Modesta Schroen, dau.; $5,000 to Mary McCormick, sis.; income from trust fund of $50 a month to Mary and James McCormack, bro. and sis.; $177 a month to Sebastiana Casanova, dau., for her support if she decides to leave a Benedictine convent in Eng.; $100 a month to Felix Chas. Maria Herman, grandson, as long as he respects and obeys his mother; $2,500 a year to Louise Catharine Schroen, grandchild, providing her father permits her to be educated in a Catholic convent.

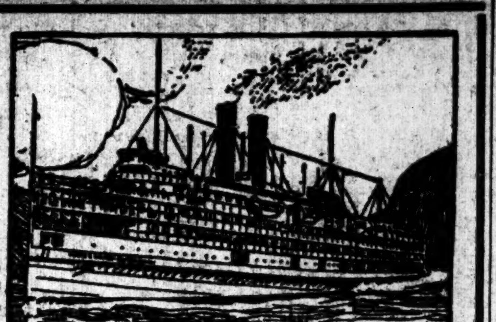
MAXIM, FREDERICK E., (June 18;) estate valued at $9,000, all to son, Frederick L. Maxim.

Do you want to know when it happened and where? The New York Times Index gives details of every event in passing history noted in the press. Reference easy and instantaneous. Published every three months. July number out shortly. $2 an issue—$8 a year. The New York Times Index, Times Square, New York.—Advt.

The Times, Alone, Gains in Advertising

In the seven months of 1914, The New York Times gained 215,041 lines of advertising—the only New York morning newspaper which shows growth during this period.

HUDSON NAVIGATION COMPANY



Regular Service, Albany, Troy, Saratoga, Lake George and the North, Buffalo and the West.

Most magnificent river steamers in the world.

"Berkshire," "C. W. Morse," "Trojan" and "Rensselaer."

To SARATOGA RACES

THE LOGICAL WAY

COMFORT—LUXURY—SPEED

Suites de Luxe with Baths.

Appetizing Food Well Served

Upper Deck Cafes. Evening Concerts.

Better Make YOUR Reservations Now.

Leave Pier 32 N. R., daily at 6 P. M.; West 132d Street, 6:30 P. M. Steamer TROJAN leaves New York Sunday nights, 10:00 P. M.

Phone, 9400 Spring—Day or Night

The Searchlight Route

WEST POINT SAIL

Saturday Afternoon

Daylight—Twilight—Searchlight

"ADIRONDACK"

ROUND TRIP 50 cts. Cuisine Unexcelled. Music. Dancing.

PIER 32, NORTH RIVER, 2 P. M. WEST 132D ST., 2:45 P. M. RETURNING 10:30 P. M. (ONE HOUR AT WEST POINT.)

DANCING CUP

Beautiful Silver Cups will be given away each night to the successful couple in the new "*Elimination Dance.*" That is only one of the good features on the Moonlight Sails of the favorite

ADIRONDACK

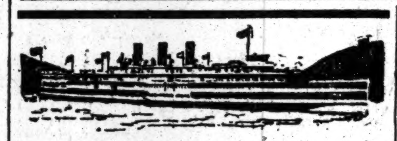
AUGUST 6 AND 7

Pier 32, N. R., foot Canal St., 8.00 P. M. W. 132d St. Pier, 8.45 P. M.

Fare 50 Cents

Phone day or night Spring 9400

HUDSON NAVIGATION COMPANY



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All Service Daily Except Sunday.

Direct Rail Connections to all points in the Catskills, Saratoga, the Adirondacks, the West and North. Music. Restaurant.

Str. "Washington Irving"

Tuesdays, Thursdays, Saturdays.

Str. "Hendrick Hudson"

Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays.

Desbrosses St., 8:40 A. M.; W. 42d St., 9 A. M.; W. 129th St., 9:20 A. M.; Yonkers, 9:45 A. M., landing at West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, Hudson and Albany. All through rail tickets between New York and Albany accepted.

SARATOGA week-ends; good going Friday and Saturday, returning Monday, $4.50.

Str. "Robert Fulton"

Leaves Desbrosses St., 9:40 A. M.; W. 42d St., 10 A. M.; W. 129th St., 10:20 A. M.; Yonkers, 10:50 A. M., for West Point, Cornwall, Newburgh and Poughkeepsie, returning same day in sunset and twilight.

Steamer "Albany"

Afternoon boat for West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston and way landings, leaves Desbrosses St., 1:45 P. M.; West 42d St., 2 P. M.; West 129th St., 2:20 P. M.; Yonkers, 2:45 P. M. Daily except Sunday. Ideal outing to West Point, returning by Str. "ROBERT FULTON," $1.00.

Hudson River Day Line

(ALBANY DAY LINE.)

Desbrosses St. Pier, New York.

Tel. Spring 4141.

NEWBURGH AND POUGHKEEPSIE ON BENJ. B. ODELL

ALL DAY SUNDAY SAIL $1.00

CENTRAL HUDSON LINE

Leave Franklin St. 9 A. M.; West 129th St., 9:30 A. M. Music, Restaurant, Lunchroom.

CATSKILL EVENING LINES

For CATSKILL, HUDSON, COXSACKIE and way landings. Direct connection with Catskill Mountain Railroads, for CAIRO, PALENVILLE, OTIS SUMMIT, HAINES FALLS, TANNERSVILLE, and

All Points in the Catskill Mountains and the Berkshires

Luxuriously appointed steamers leave Pier 43, N. R., ft. Christopher St., N. Y., at 6:30 P. M.; Yonkers, 7:30 P. M., daily except Sunday.

Saturday Special—leaves Pier 43, N. R., 1:00 P. M.; Yonkers, 1:45 P. M.

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45 Miles UP THE HUDSON INTERSTATE PARK

Fast Steel Str. HIGHLANDER

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20-MILE SAIL. ALL AMUSEMENTS. Lvs. Battery Daily 10, 11 A. M.; 1:30, 2:30, 3:30 P. M.; E. 24th, ½ hour later; E. 136th, one hour later than at Battery. Sunday boats at frequent intervals.

AN AMERICAN gentleman, proceeding to London on the American liner St. Paul this Friday, will undertake to deliver gold anywhere in England on a 3 per cent. commission; references on demand. Address E. E., 30 Church St., Room 1,522. Telephone Cortlandt 1704.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

DECLARATION OF INTENTION TO ORGANIZE A FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The undersigned hereby give notice of their intention to form a corporation "for the purpose of making insurances on dwelling houses, stores, and all kinds of buildings and household furniture, and other property against loss or damage, including loss of use or occupancy, by fire, lightning, windstorm, tornado, cyclone, earthquake, hail, frost or snow, and by explosion whether fire ensues or not (except upon steam boilers and pipes, fly-wheels, engines and machinery connected therewith or operated thereby, against explosion and accident; and except against loss or damage to life or property resulting therefrom; and except against loss of use and occupancy caused thereby;) also against loss or damage by water to any goods or premises arising from the breakage or leakage of sprinklers, pumps, or other apparatus erected for extinguishing fires, and of water pipes, and against accidental injury to such sprinklers, pumps or other apparatus, and upon vessels, boats, cargoes, goods, merchandise, freights, and other property against loss or damage by all or any of the risks of lake, river, canal and inland navigation and transportation, including insurances upon automobiles whether stationary or being operated under their own power, which shall include all or any of the hazards of fire, explosion, transportation, collision, loss by legal liability for damage to property resulting from the maintenance and use of automobiles and loss by burglary or theft or both, but shall not include insurance against loss by reason of bodily injury to the person and to effect re-insurance of any risks taken by it," as expressed in Section 110 of the Insurance Law of the State of New York.

Dated, New York, July 29th, 1914.

M. A. Stone,	C. A. Garthwaite,
L. R. Bowden,	E. C. Ochs,
John J. Kline,	A. P. Kortheuer,
C. V. Meserole,	A. Whelpley,
J. S. Frelinghuysen,	G. F. Hutchings,
J. A. Metz, Jr.,	Louis C. Hapis,
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New Haven Line. Lv. Pier 28, E. R., ft. Catharine St., week days, 2:45 P. M.; ft. E. 22d St., 3:00 P. M.

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LEAVE WEST 129TH ST.—9:30 and 10:30 A. M. WEST 23D ST.—10:00, 11:00 and 2:45. BATTERY—10:30, 11:30 and 3:00. CONEY ISLAND—1:30, 6:30 and 7:30. ROCKAWAY—12:30, 5:30 and 6:30.

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St. Lawrence River, Lakes Champlain and George, Hudson River.

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Via BOAT and RAIL — $2.75 — ALL OUTSIDE ROOMS

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WEEK DAYS & SUNDAYS AT 5:30 P. M. FROM PIER 39, NORTH RIVER, Foot West Houston St.

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Owing to the disturbed conditions in Europe, the sailings of our steamers have been indefinitely postponed.

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Royal Mail Twin-Screw Steamships From Pier 64, N. R., (foot W. 24th St.)

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Columbia...Aug. 8, noon

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*Carries second cabin and third class ONLY.

FIRST CABIN, $75 and Upward.

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†LA VELOCE (Fast Italian Line.)

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To Naples and Genoa direct.

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New large twin-screw steamers, all outside rooms.

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Str. "Shinnecock" of Montauk Steamboat Co.'s Line leaves N. Y., Pier 8, E. R., Tues. and Thurs., 5:30 P. M.; Sat. 1:00 P. M.

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Are perfect days, free from discomfort and surrounded by every travel luxury. Attractive fares to

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Comprehensive literature and all information upon request

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*Cuba—Jamaica—Panama

21 Tours incl. other West Indian Ports Next Sailing, "DANUBE," August 15.

Largest, Finest and Fastest Vessels to §SOUTH & EAST AFRICA BY UNION-CASTLE LINE

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"The World's Fastest Growing Continent"

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Or Any Steamship Ticket Agent.

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Average Summer Temperature 79°.

Authorized by Dept. Bermuda Gov't.

Very Low Summer Rates

Calling at St. Georges and Hamilton.

Sailings Weekly—Tickets Interchangeable.

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10,518 Tons Disp. Holds speed record, N. Y. & Bermuda, 39 hrs. 20 min. Quebec S. S. Co., Ltd., A. E. Outerbridge & Co., Agts., 29 B'way, N. Y. Tel. 1760 Rector.

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Largest steamer in the trade. The Royal Mail Steam Packet Co., Sanderson & Son, Gen. Agts., 22 State St., N. Y. Tel. 2360 Broad.

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Overlooking Harbor and quaint old town of St. Georges. Coolest and pleasantest spot in Bermuda. Rates. address M. Dallman.

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Splendid steamers Lloyds 100A1, (10,000 tons displ.) of Sydney Short Line, sailing July 21, Aug. 4, 18, and every 2 weeks for Honolulu. Aug. 1, Sept. 1, and every 28 days for Sydney.

$110 HONOLULU (ROUND TRIP FIRST CLASS) SYDNEY $337

Round trip, second class, SYDNEY, $200. Various tours, including Java, China, Japan and Round the World. Send for folder. Oceanic S. S. Co., 673 Market St., San Francisco.

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Fast Trip to Naples and Beyond

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EVERY TRIP A TOUR.

HOLLAND AMERICA LINE

21-24 State St., N. Y.

Twin-Screw Sailings Tuesday, 1 A. M.

LONDON—PARIS—ROTTERDAM.

†Rotterdam...Aug. 11 | †New Amsterdam..Aug. 25

*Potsdam...Aug. 18 | *Noordam..Sept. 1, 10 AM

*Via Boulogne. †Plymouth and Boulogne.

OLD DOMINION LINE

To all points South and West. Every Weekday at 3 P. M., Pier 25, North River. Tel. 1900 Franklin.

PARIS MAY SEE END OF STYLE CONTROL

Designers Predict Our Emancipation from French Modes as Result of War.

MUST WATCH FAKE LABELS

Dishonest Dealers May Use Them to Move Stocks Quickly—No "Uniforms" for Women.

Not the least beneficial result to this country of the European outbreak will be the opportunity for American manufacturers of women's wear to throw off the shackles of custom that have bound them to Paris for so many years and to make the creations of their own minds take the place of copies of the ideas of designers overseas. Whether the persons concerned will be able to stand alone is problematical. The designers and the manufacturers think that they can, and that they can break Parisian domination once and for all if the war is of any duration.

Some of the big retailers scoff at this suggestion and say that the coming Fall season will see the greatest collection of "styles" it has been the good fortune of American women to look upon. They agree that the American designers are adept at toning down French and other European creations to fit American tastes, but they maintain that when the problem of originality faces these designers they will go all to pieces. The result at best, these retailers say, can be nothing more than a curious mixture of what has been considered good style for several seasons.

One of the most ardent champions of the "American styles for American women" movement is almost delirious over the chance that has been afforded our designers by the war. He says that, however deplorable may be the conditions under which the opportunity came, there is a chance of a lifetime to put American modes to the fore and to make this country as independent of other nations in the matter of style as it is in political matters.

"It is not the duty of American manufacturers and designers of women's wearing apparel immediately to rush into turning out their own styles," he continued, "but rather to stand pat until the situation abroad becomes more clearly defined. If the fighting is not going to interfere materially with the importing of foreign models, it would be foolish to start a battle for style freedom in this country, for the patriotism of the average American woman is a negligible quantity where gowns, hats, and other apparel are concerned. The American manufacturer and designer cannot hope to win out until it is made clear through the length and breadth of the land that Paris has been deposed for an indefinite time as the style capital of the world.

"But once having assured themselves that the coast is clear, our designers and their employers should waste no time in taking up their tasks. We can design garments and hats in this country, and good ones, too. Several contests along this line have shown that, and among them was one which THE TIMES held some time ago. There are designers here who have seen service of various kinds in the big establishments abroad, and if the worst comes to the worst, we can doubtless rely on their blood and training to bring out new things. I do not anticipate that, however, for I think the native American designers will fill the bill very satisfactorily.

"The only fly I can see in the ointment is that the little concerns and the houses which make their living by stealing and ruining the efforts of their more energetic brethren in trade will be better off than ever. These 'pirates' have been known occasionally to avail themselves of the services of the style brokers in copying foreign models. With fashions originated here they won't have to go even to this expense.

"One thing of which the public should be warned is the possibility of an outbreak of the use of 'fake' Paris labels in garments made in this country. Steps were taken about a year ago by certain of the big houses abroad to have this evil made a misdemeanor in this country, but so far as I know, most foreign labels may be copied and put into garments with impunity. It will doubtless be done by some unscrupulous persons, be they manufacturers or retailers, and advertising will be depended upon to move this merchandise quickly, to the detriment of better and cheaper garments, if attention is not properly called to the possibility of it. There are only a few authentic French models for Fall in this country at the present time, and they show only early style tendencies.

"The last thing I have to say concerns the reported statement of certain retailers that the Fall season will show a curious mixture of things. This is just what we want, for the mixture has necessarily got to be original, and the more varied it is the more real style there will be. Style does not consist of everybody wearing the same thing, as seems to be thought, but of wearing things that are different. In other words, the truly stylish woman does not follow the crowd; she leads it. And for every development of the originality of the American designer there will be a different leader. The American women will be less apt this Fall to give the appearance of being in uniform than ever before, if the war lasts that long, and their emancipation from the bondage of the French modes will be due in good part to American ideas. There is a strong possibility that martial effects will dominate the new models, as fashion follows history pretty closely."

PHILIPPINES HIT BY WAR.

Bottom Has Dropped Out of Copra Market, Says N. W. Gilbert.

Manila and the Philippines have already begun to feel the effects of the European war, according to Newton W. Gilbert, lately Vice Governor of the Philippines, who had expected to sail for Europe this week on his way to Manila. Mr. Gilbert said yesterday that he had just seen a cable from Manila telling that the bottom had fallen out of the market for copra, which is one of the most important productions of the islands.

"The price of copra, which is dried cocoanut, had been steadily increasing in price for a year," said Mr. Gilbert at the Biltmore. "The principal market for the commodity has been Marseilles, and now it cannot be shipped there. As copra won't keep, the producers have to sell it for what they can. This means that the Philippines have been pretty hard hit, for the war must destroy all the European markets upon which they were dependent. Most of the Manila hemp goes to London.

"It seems to me that the conduct of Germany in relation to the little countries of Europe that have long been 'neutralized' is a complete answer to all the talk about the neutralization of the Philippines. If Germany, on the first occasion, violates the neutrality of Luxembourg, Belgium, and Sweden, the Philippines would have little to hope from a neutrality agreement on the part of the powers of the world. It is probably a good thing for the future of the Philippine Islands that this fact has been so thoroughly demonstrated that even those members of Congress who have been talking 'neutralization' cannot help seeing that it is a futile proposition."

TEXAS HAS CROP MONEY.

Bankers from Lone Star State Are Optimistic at the Waldorf.

There is a group of Texas bankers and business men at the Waldorf who believe that their State is not going to need any of the Government reserve money in order to tide its people over the present crisis. Dr. William Wilmott, President of the Austin National Bank; Judge Dunlap, President of the First National Bank of Waxahachie, and A. M. Coffin, President of the Alamo Engineering and Construction Company of San Antonio and General Superintendent of the Southwestern Traction Company, are of that opinion, according to Mr. Coffin.

"Our oat crop has all been moved and sold and we have got the money for it," said Mr. Coffin yesterday, "and the oats made from sixty to seventy-five bushels an acre in the whole country between Waco and San Antonio. Corn is being harvested now, and we are starting to pick cotton, of which there will be a better crop than last year. There is plenty of money in that part of the country.

"Only recently Waco sold $1,075,000 worth of bonds in Chicago and is using the money to build good roads. The town of Temple has $600,000 in its banks, Belton has $250,000, McGregor, ten miles away, has $250,000, and San Antonio is spending $3,000,000, which was raised by the sale of bonds.

"Waco has almost doubled its population in three years, and has just built three new hotels, one a ten-story building, and the building permits in April showed that 400 houses were going up at one time. The big dam at Austin will be completed this Fall. So, with all this money and all this development going on, you see we have enough to keep us busy and to keep us from worrying over a possible crisis arising out of the European situation."

TRAVELING LIBRARY IS BOON TO MANY

Nearly 1,000,000 Volumes Are Circulated Annually in This Department.

659 STATIONS KEPT BUSY

Any Family Living at a Distance from Public Library or a Branch May Obtain Ten Books.

The Traveling Libraries in the past few weeks have had a period of unusual activity. This is an important department of the New York Public Library. It installed recently at Columbia University the largest station in its system with a collection of 3,000 volumes, supplemented by the daily addition of special books. It is housed in an attractive room, with tables for reading and study, open to the public as well as the students of the university in the Columbia district.

The Traveling Libraries office now has 659 stations scattered throughout Manhattan, the Bronx, and Richmond, where collections of books are maintained for the public. Of its 80,000 volumes, 64,000 are in active use. The circulation in 1913 was 919,159, and from the present growth of the library it is believed that at the end of the current year the circulation will have exceeded a million. The Traveling Libraries office is in charge of Miss Adeline B. Brown, who has twenty assistants to help her in its management.

At present the office is devoting considerable time to providing the vacation playgrounds of the public schools with books for the boys and girls. These libraries occupy comfortable rooms in the schools. The librarians report that the children are taking a great interest in them. Each library is supplied with fifty books. The children are not permitted to take them home, but must do their reading in the schools. As many children as can comfortably be accommodated at one time are admitted and allowed to remain in the reading rooms for forty minutes, when they are dismissed and a new set of children are admitted. The children are taking a real interest in the libraries, and many of them prefer them to the school playgrounds. In many cases a long line of children may be found outside the door of the library awaiting eagerly their turn to enter the room and read stories of fairyland and romance.

The Traveling Libraries Office has collections of books in recreation and social centres, factories, department stores, fire and police stations, in individual homes, and in some cases on sailing craft.

A well-known author wanted recently a collection of books to help him in his work. He found that the books he desired were not only difficult to get, but expensive as well. In despair he went to the Public Library for advice, and was referred to the Traveling Libraries Office. He learned there that the library possessed the books he wanted, and when he was told that he might have the collection sent to his home he went away delighted. This is a privilege that the library sometimes extends to authors.

It is not generally known that any family living at a distance from a Branch Library may apply for a collection of ten books to be lent freely to a circle of friends. A family accustomed to the use of a Branch Library moved to Wakefield in the Bronx a few weeks ago, carrying with them the information that they still had the Traveling Libraries to draw upon. The mother then visited the office and made a selection of suitable books for her children. In the collection she included some text books, by which she hoped the children would soon make up the disadvantage of having been in part time classes at school. This kind of a library is known as a Home Library. The Traveling Libraries Office has seventy-five of them. Exchanges are made every two months. There are ten books in the collection.

Many factories in the city are being supplied with collections of books from the library. These factories report that the collections have not interfered with the work of their employes, but on the contrary have proved a benefit to them in many ways. The factory is held responsible for the books. The employes find time for reading at the luncheon hour or at the end of the day's work when they are allowed to take the books home. The newly arrived Russians and Slavs invariably read the foreign classics. The older generations of foreigners, however, prefer stories of love, romance and adventure whose scenes are laid in the New World. The manufacturing firms on installing these library collections in their places usually ask for books on efficiency, and works which can help them in their business.

Several of the large department stores have these collections of books from the Traveling Libraries for the use of their employes. A member of the firm of one of these stores, commenting on the collection, said:

"The collection has proved of great benefit to us and to our employes, and we would not be without it for anything. Our employes make daily use of the library. It has helped to brighten their hours of work. The favorite book among them is the novel, and they show a marked preference for the novels of good authors. In the old days shop girls used to read the trashy novel, but to-day they want stories which are well written and well told. This, I think, is because the shop girl of today is, as a rule, equipped with a common school education, and being educated and intelligent she exercises good judgment in selecting books from which she will ultimately derive benefit."

The Longshoremen's Rest has been supplied with as many books as could be handled. These include a number of bound magazines, such as The Illustrated London News and The Graphic. A sailing ship owned by the Oriental Operating Company was recently supplied with books and periodicals for a three months' cruise. The ship's officers and the crew were delighted to have this reading to help while away the long hours at sea. United States revenue cutters frequently carry with them a collection of books. The revenue cutters have carried these books to many a bleak lighthouse along the Atlantic coast. The books are also to be found at army and navy recruiting stations. A collection was recently taken on a revenue cutter to the Naval Prison at Portsmouth, N. H.

The Sea View Hospital has been largely supplied with books, and the library quarters and general organization there have been carried to an unusual degree of attractiveness and efficiency. One hundred partly worn books withdrawn from the Branch Libraries have been sent to the farm colony of the New York Reformatory. To cripples in public schools were sent additional books from the collections of discarded books. They were chosen in accordance with the requests expressed in a number of letters in which these children told of the delight they took in books they had previously received from the same source.

The librarians of the Traveling Libraries encourage their patrons as much as possible to make their own selection of books. Patrons of the library often call it up on the telephone to make inquiries and requests about books. This library was started in 1897 with only ten stations.

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

CHERRY ST, 229, and Water St, 486 and 488; Farmers Loan and Trust Co. against Stonington Realty Co. and others, (amended foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, M. A. Raymond.

GRAND ST, s s, 50 ft e of Crosby St, 85.11x80; N. Y. Trust Co. against American Neckwear Co and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, M. S. & I. S. Isaacs.

3D ST, s w corner of Goerck St, 110x90; Otto Gerdau against Osias Karp and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Hoadly, Lauterbach & Johnson.

7TH AV, 307 to 315; Lillian B. Sire against Twenty-eighth Street and Seventh Avenue Realty Co. and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, L. A. Spalding.

109TH ST, 169 and 171 East; Samuel I. Posen and others against Aaron Marcus and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, M. & B. Jaffe.

190TH ST, n s, 120 ft w of St. Nicholas Av, 50x100; Josephine E. Carpenter against Weber-Turek Building Co., Inc. and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, W. R. Chamberlin.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 5.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

CEDAR ST, 131, n s, 18x54; James J. Cruse to Bernard Cruse, 380 Hartford Road, South Orange, N. J., ½ part, B & S, July 29; attorney, Frank E. Wied, 277 Broadway....$1

COLUMBUS AV, 35, e s, 20.5 ft s of 61st St, 20x70.6; William T. Quinn, referee, to Mary J. McNamee, executrix of John McNamee, 237 Jefferson Av, Brooklyn, (mtg $20,000,) Aug. 1; attorney, A. R. Johnson, 189 Montague St, Brooklyn....$5,000

HOUSTON ST, 38 East, n e corner Elm St, 27.7x100.8x17.7x100.6; Houston St, (part of former,) 36 East, n s, 60.2 ft w of Mulberry St, 24x24.2x24.1, gore; Isaac Schlesinger to Leo Schlesinger, 2 East 59th St, (mtg $55,000,) all liens, Aug. 1; attorneys, Rielgelman & Bach, 44 Cedar St....$1

NEW CHAMBERS ST, 57, e s, 25x50, portion taken for extension of Chambers St; Margaret Murphy, heir, &c., of John J. McAuliffe, to Catharine Murphy, 312 East 46th St, all title, as recorded from July 15, 1914, May 22; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway....$1

NORTHERN AV, w s, 556.2 ft n of 181st St, 100x212.2x103.2x212.2; Hazel Real Estate Co. to Louisa H. Just, 2,871 Bainbridge Av, and Mabel E. Hensle, 5,000 Broadway, (mtg $40,000,) July 30; attorney, M. Just, 612 West 207th St....$100

RIVINGTON ST, s s, corner of Lewis St, 25x80; Cora Kirschberg and another to Louise M. Larson, 662 67th St, Brooklyn, all liens, July 15; attorney, Oscar Englander, 302 Broadway....$1

2D AV, 1,034, e s, 80.5 ft s of 55th St, 20x64; Emma Muller to Edward Freund, 546 W. 147th St, (mtg $9,100,) all liens, Aug. 4; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance Co., 160 Broadway....$1

5TH AV, n e corner of 9th St, 52.8x100; Branch P. Kerfoot, referee, to Bowery Savings Bank, 128 Bowery, Aug. 4; attorneys, Cadwalader, W. & T., 40 Wall St....$104,850

5TH AV, e s, 52.8 ft n of 9th St, 26.4x100; Branch P. Kerfoot, referee, to Bowery Savings Bank, 128 Bowery, Aug. 4; attorneys, Cadwalader, W. & T., 40 Wall St....$37,400

6TH ST, 739 and 741 East, n s, 44.11x90.10; Joseph Goldstein to Lena, his wife, 23 West 111th St, ½ part, (mtg $35,000,) July 28; attorney, Herman J. Rubenstein, 5 Beekman St....$1

9TH AV, s w corner 57th St, 125.5x100; Sara J. Keene, widow, to Foxhall P. Keene, Lawrence, L. I., quitclaim, July 30; attorney, Percy C. Vanderbilt, Cedarhurst, N. Y....$1,000

13TH ST, 626-28 East, s s, 299 ft w of Avenue C, 39x103.3; Edward G. Schroeder to Gustave J. Haase, 2,150 Hughes Av, (mtg $32,500,) all liens, Aug. 1; attorney, Martin M. Goodman, 309 Broadway....$100

49TH ST, 145 to 149 East, n s, 218.5 ft w of 3d Av, runs n 100.5x w — to point 275 ft w of 3d Av, x s 100.5 to street x e — to beginning; Harvard Realty Construction Co. to Albert D. Kubic, 329 East 69th St, (mtg $63,500,) July 24; attorney, Lewis S. Marx, 128 Broadway....$100

56TH ST, 34 West, s s, 475 ft w of 5th Av, 25x100.5; Frank H. Davis et al., trustee under deed of trust, to Adeline Ascher, Bayport, L. I., all liens, Aug. 4; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway....$100

59TH ST, 41 East, n s, 90.6 ft e of Madison Av, 16.2x100.5; William T. Quinn, referee, to Mary J. McNamee, executrix of John McNamee, 237 Jefferson Av, Brooklyn, (mtg $43,000,) Aug. 1; attorney, A. R. Johnson, 189 Montague St, Brooklyn....$5,000

83D ST, 313 West, n s, 133.4 ft w of West End Av, 16.8x100; Grace N. Prentice to John R. Slattery, 118 West 57th St, July 22; attorney, W. W. Westervelt, 150 Broadway....$25,000

95TH ST, 237 East, n s, 75 ft w of 2d Av, 25x75; Jacob Chopak to Abraham Chopak, 109 East 59th St, ½ part, (mtg $11,000,) June 1; attorneys, House, G. & V., 115 Broadway....$1

107TH ST, 66 West, s s, 148.9 ft e of Columbus Av, 48.9x100.11; Ella M. Thompson, widow, to Shenk R. & C. Co., 62 West 107th St, (mtg $50,000,) Aug. 4; attorneys, Morrison & S., 320 Broadway....$100

130TH ST, 21 East, n s, 246 ft e of 5th Av, 16x99.11; Mary A. Thornton to Anna L. Garrabrant, at Mount Hope, N. Y., (mtg $5,000,) Aug. 3; attorney, P. McGoldrick, 261 Broadway....$1

130TH ST, 21 East, n s, 246 ft e of 5th Av, 16x99.11; Anna L. Garrabrant to Marguerite Booker, 72 Grove St, Flushing, Borough of Queens, (mtg $6,000,) Aug. 3; address, Willis Booker, 74 Grove St, Flushing, Borough of Queens....$1

130TH ST, 249 West, n s, 250 ft e of 8th Av, 18x99.11, (foreclosure, July 15;) Richard M. Henry, referee, to Sol Wertheimer, 20 West 77th St, Aug. 3; attorney Eph A. Karelsen, 37 Nassau St....$9,000

138D ST, n s, 210 ft w of 5th Av, 100x99.11; Alfred H. Ackers to State Investing Co., 15 Exchange Place, Jersey City, (mtg $60,000,) July 31; attorneys, Bowers & Sands, 46 Cedar St....$100

153D ST, s s, 462.6 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 37.6x99.11; William F. Morgan, Jr., and another, trustees of John A. Robinson, deceased, to William F. Morgan, Jr., 140 West 57th St, executor, &c., of Ellen R. Morgan, b. and s., Dec. 26, 1913; attorneys, Blackwell Brothers, 63 Wall St....$1

209TH ST, s s, 225 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 75x99.11; Hazel Real Estate Co. to Louisa H. Just, 2,871 Bainbridge Av., and Mabel E. Hensle, 5,000 Broadway, (mtg $7,500,) July 30; M. Just, 612 West 207th St....$100

Bronx.

AVENUE C, w s, 50 ft s of 2d St, 25x100, (Unionport;) Annie M. Walther to Charles Walther and another, 843 Castle Hill Av, July 31; attorney, Joseph A. Young, 206 Broadway....$100

BROOK AV, 1,008, e s, 29.2x124.6; Joseph Kaiser to Lena Steinthal, 322 West 100th St, June 10; attorney, G. A. Rosen, 309 Broadway....$1

BRUNER AV, e s, 200 ft n of 233d St, 25x104.4; David E. Stolpe to Alfilda E. C. Stolpe, 206 West 148th St, May 10; attorney, N. Niles, 154 Nassau St....$1

BRUNER AV, e s, 175 ft n of 233d St, 25x104.4; Maria Erickson to Alfilda E. C. Stolpe, 206 West 148th St, May 10; attorney, N. Niles, 154 Nassau St....$1

CLINTON AV, e s, 19.5 ft n of 175th St, 77.7x90.2, also Prospect Av, 2,446, e s, 20x95; Charles H. Zumbuehl to Benenson Realty Co., 407 East 153d St, Aug. 3, (mtg $38,800;) attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$1

COLLEGE AV, s e corner of 170th St, 50x109.10; also College Av, e s, 109.10 ft s of 170th St, 100x100; also Findlay Av, w s, 209.10 ft s of 170th St, 75x107.6; Wilhelmina C. Popek to C. J. Carey Building Co., Inc., 906 East 176th St, July 30, (mtg $12,600;) attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway....$100

FINDLAY AV, w s, 515.2 ft n of 169th St, 112.6x100; Edmont Realty Co. to Louise R. Goodwin, 210 Verne St, Tampa, Fla., Aug. 5, (mtg $7,200;) attorney, M. Adams, 1,533 St. Nicholas Av....$100

GARRISON AV, w s, between Lafayette and Longwood Avs, Lot 48, Block 2,731, tax map; William J. McKeown, referee, to Charles B. Bretzfelder and another, 187 Cedar Av, Far Rockaway, L. I., Aug. 1; attorneys, Miller & B., 55 Liberty St....$1,500

LOTS 1 to 11, map of Pearsall estate; Sound Realty Co. to Theresa Lemmon, 314 West 94th St, June 29; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$1

SAME PROPERTY; Theresa Lemmon to Frederick Joseph, 47 West 86th St, Aug. 3, (mtg $46,500;) same attorney....$100

LOTS 126 and 127, map of Harrington estate; Herman Roethler to George McCauslan, 3 6th St, Weehawken, N. J., July 29, (mtg $785;) attorney, George McCauslan, 41 Park Row....$100

LOTS 76 and 77, map of Harrington estate; Joseph Devlin to George McCauslan, 3 6th St, Weehawken, N. J., June 26, (mtg $1,300;) attorney, George McCauslan, 41 Park Row....$100

LOT 118, same map; Annie Kuber to Henry L. Ogden, 1,351 St. Lawrence Av, Aug. 3; attorney, John Kadel, 2,069 Westchester Av....$1

SAME PROPERTY; Henry L. Ogden to Charles C. Kuber, 1,610 Gleason Av, Aug. 3; attorney, same....$1

MOHEGAN AV, n w corner of 180th St, 133x75; Michele Anastasio to Antonino Anastasio, 212 West 80th St, Aug. 1, 1906; attorney, S. Anastasio, 448 Amsterdam Av....$100

SAME PROPERTY; Antonino Anastasio to Salvatore Anastasio, 212 West 80th St, Aug. 4; attorney, same....$1

MORRIS AV, w s, 350.10 ft n of 165th St, 25x100.10; also Morris Av, w s, 375.10 ft n of 163th St, 25x100.8; Patrick H. J. Daly to Ida Brantman, 794 Hewett Place, Aug. 3, (mtg $5,000;) attorney, B. P. Korkus, 924 Broadway, Brooklyn....$100

PROSPECT AV, w s, 248 ft n of 167th St, 100.8x irregular; Central Building Improvement and Investment Co. to Premium Holding Co., 149 Church St, Jul. 29; attorney, Sonn Bros, 149 Church St....$100

TREMONT AV, s w corner of Marmion Av, 50x100; Bertha Levy to Pauline Levy, 601 West 113th St, Aug. 4; attorney, C. S. Levy, 1,029 Tremont Av....$100

WILLIS AV, s w corner of 144th St, 25x84; Alexander Karlin to Ancel Realty Co., Inc., 1,800 7th Av, Aug. 4, (mtg $16,000;) attorneys, Jonas, L. & N., 115 Broadway.$9,000

156TH ST, s s, 25 ft e of Union Av, 50x91; Benenson Realty Co. to Charles H. Zumbuehl, 1,041 Clay Av, Aug. 3, (mtg $38,000;) attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$1

229TH ST, n s, being e one-half of w one-half of Lot 110, map of Wakefield, 25x114; Antonio Carella to Rosa Carella, 948 East 229th St, Aug. 3, (mtg $1,850;) attorney, Rosa Carella, 948 East 229th St....$1

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent., unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

MOTT ST, No. 221, w s, 25x100; Julia M. Deegan and another to Bowery Savings Bank, 128 Bowery, Aug. 5, 5 years, 4 1-2 p. c.; attorneys, Cadwalader, W. & T., 40 Wall St....$4,000

THOMPSON ST, n w corner of 3d St, 100.8x28.9; New York City Baptist Mission Society to Mutual Life Insurance Co., 32 Nassau St, Aug. 5, due as per bond....$17,000

2D AV, s s, 80.5 ft s of 55th St, 20x64; E. Freund to Emma Muller, 128 West 117th St, Aug. 4, prior mtg $9,500, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Loeb, B. & A., 55 Wall St....$2,500

13TH ST, s s, 299 ft w of Av C, 39x103.3; Gustave J. Haase to Edward G. Schroeder, 414 East 4th St., Mount Vernon, Aug. 4, 3 years, 5 p. c.; attorney, Ralph B. Iitalson, 170 Broadway....$3,000

28TH ST, s s, 56.6 ft w of 7th Av, 40.4x61.4; Laura A. Cregan to American Mortgage Co., 46 Cedar St, Aug. 5, 3 years; attorneys, Bowers & S., 46 Cedar St....$24,000

48TH ST, n s, 160 ft e of 8th Av, 20x100.5; Jane L. O. Douglas and another to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway, June 17, due as per bond....$3,000

61ST ST, n s, 202.4 ft e of 1st Av, 16.8x100.5; Julius Friedman to Henry Jackson, 63 East 92d St., Aug. 4, due Aug. 9, 1917, 6 p. c.; attorney, S. H. Jackson, 106 Lexington Av....$2,000

56TH ST, s s, 475 ft w of 5th Av, 25x100.5; Adeline Asher to Frank H. Davis and others, trustees, Elizabeth, N. J., Aug. 4, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway....$65,000

71ST ST, n s, 395 ft w of Central Park West, 18x102.2; Hilary R. Chambers to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway, July 16, due as per bond....$18,500

75TH ST, s s, 275 ft w of 3d Av, 18x102.2; Patrick Conway to Irving Sav Instn, 115 Chambers St., July 29, 3 years; attorney, New York Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway....$7,000

80TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of 2d Av, 75x102.2; Sterling Stable Co. to Germania Life Insurance Co., 50 Union Square, Aug. 4, due Aug. 1, 1919, 6 p. c.; attorney, A. Roelker, Jr., 62 William St....$50,000

95TH ST, n s, 75 ft w of 2d Av, 25x75; Abraham Chopak to Jacob Chopak, 884 3d Av, June 1, 3 years, 4 1-2 p. c.; attorney, Chopak & Co., 29 Broadway....$8,250

123D ST, s s, 196 ft e of Morningside Park East, 16x100.11; Barbara Pirung to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway, Aug. 5, due as per bond....$5,000

130TH ST, n s, 246 ft e of 5th Av, 16x99.11; Anna L. Garrabrant to Mary A. Thornton, 500 West 143d St, prior mtg $5,000, due as per bond, Aug. 3; attorney, James F. A. O'Donnell, 141 Broadway....$1,000

Bronx.

BEECH TERRACE, n s, 100 ft w of Beekman Av, 25x125; Margaret M. McNally to Twenty-third Ward Bank, 2,469 3d Av, Aug. 4, due Feb. 4, 1915, 6 p. c.; attorney, Twenty-third Ward Bank, 2,469 3d Av.$4,400

BROOK AV, e s, 123.1 ft s of 165th St, 26.6x164.9; Charles H. Zumbuehl to Benenson Realty Co., 407 East 153d St, Aug. 3, due Jan. 31, 1916, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$1,500

FOREST AV, e s, 21 ft n of 161st St, 26.6x96.6; Mary E. Heisler to Effie Goff, 1,675 High St, Denver, Col., Aug. 4, 3 years; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway....$2,500

HUGHES AV, 2,141, w s, 16.8x95; Jacob Katzman to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway, Aug. 4, due, &c., as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$2,500

LOTS 7 to 11, map of Pearsall estate; Theresa Lemmon to Moses H. Joseph and others, executors, 271 Central Park West, Aug. 3, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway..$17,500

LOTS 4 to 6, same map; same to same, Aug. 3, due as per bond; attorney, same..$9,000

LOTS 1 to 3, same map; same to same, Aug. 3, due as per bond; same attorney..$20,000

15TH AV, s s, 272.2 ft w of 4th St, 83.4x114, (Wakefield;) Marcella M. Oakes to William C. Butler, 1,834 Chisholm St, Aug. 1, 3 years, 5½ p. c.; attorney, Frank Gass, Inc., 2,215 Westchester Av....$2,500

142D ST, n s, 230 ft w of College Av, 20x 4.6; August Ellinghaus to Workmen's Furniture Fire Insurance Society, 241 East 84th St, July 15, due July 1, 1919; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway....$4,500

156TH ST, s s, 25 ft e of Union Av, 50x91; Charles H. Zumbuehl to Benenson Realty Co., 407 East 153d St, Aug. 3, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$4,500

RECORDED LEASES.

Manhattan.

With name and address of lessee.

BLEECKER ST, 233, store; James Hughes to Calogero Sortino, 233 Bleecker St, 5 years from May 1, 1914; attorney, Louis V. Fugazy, 153 Bleecker St....$420

LENOX AV, 401, store and one-half basement; Nathan Hutkoff to Leopold Oppenheimer, 509 West 110th St, 2 8-12 years from Sept. 1, 1914; attorney, J. J. Baker, 34 Nassau St....$1,200

PARK ROW, 53 to 63, Rooms 224 to 227, second floor; Michael Sarcena to William V. Pressler and another, 60 West 98th St, 3 7-12 years from Sept. 1, 1914; attorney, J. H. Hayes, 51 Chambers....$3,000

1ST AV, 2,161, third store and basement; Michael Manfredi to Antonio Melfi, 2,161 1st Av, 5 years from July 1, 1914; attorney, Westchester County Brewing Co., Mount Vernon, N. Y....$480

2D AV, 1,112, all; Anna W. Hepp and others to Patrick Kerr, Jamaica, L. I., 11 years from July 1, 1914; attorney, W. W. Stewart, 1,689 3d Av....$3,000

32D ST, 106 and 108 West, store and part basement; Greeley Square Leasing and Improvement Co. to Frederick W. Anderson, 3,100 Broadway, 4 7-12 years from Aug. 1, 1914; attorneys, Gilbert & G., 43 Exchange Place....$10,000

Bronx.

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, 657, store; Kellwood Realty Co. to Charles Corn, 213 West 111th St, 3 years from Aug. 1, 1914; attorney, Charles Corn, 213 West 111th St....$1,500 to $2,100

WASHINGTON AV, 1,656 to 1,660, (four buildings;) Harrisetta Holding Co. to Isidor Mordkowitz, 1,742 Bathgate Av, 3 years from Aug. 1, 1914; attorneys, Ehrman & D., 299 Broadway....$12,750

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

BROADWAY, 1,482; Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co. against Mary Fitzgerald, owner; George W. Lithgow & Son, contractors....$225

SAME PROPERTY; Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co. against Mary Fitzgerald, owner; 1,482 Broadway, Corporation, lessee; George W. Lithgow & Son, contractors....$225

2D AV, 818; Oscar Svenson against Alexander J. Leimburg, owner; Alexander L. Anderson contractor....$99

SAME PROPERTY; Alexander L. Anderson against Alexander J. Leimburg, contractor and owner....$1,521

1ST AV, 1,359; Henry Mach against Francis Gluck, owner; Bohemian Amusement Co., Edward Judson, Henry J. Masson, and John Nemecek, contractors....$160

6TH AV, 626 and 628; Samuel Ascher against George Cantrell, owner; Nathan Picket, contractor....$280

76TH ST, 502 East; Frank E. Wise & Son, Inc., against Thomas Nugent, owner; Charles J. Murray and Charles Dandegnac, lessees and contractors....$84

162D ST, 566 West; Tischler Roofing & Sheet Metal Works against Melvin Boas, owner; Goodwin & Goodwin, contractor..$279

187TH ST, 517 to 523 West; Tischler Roofing & Sheet Metal Works against Theodore Friedberg, owner; Goodwin & Goodwin, contractor....$260

SATISFIED MECHANICS' LIENS.

173D ST, 555 West; Benjamin Feldman against Fletcher Court Co. and others, Feb. 24, 1914....$361

Bronx.

WHITE PLAINS ROAD, w s, 50 ft s of 221st St, 50x100; J. Marcus Woodworking Co. against Bolte Bros. and others, July 6, 1914....$123

BUILDING LOAN AGREEMENT.

Bronx.

FOX ST, s e corner of Avenue St. John, 75x100; Rockland Realty Co. loans Normal Construction Co. to erect one five-story tenement, (18 payments)....$60,000

TODAY'S AUCTION SALES.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By M. Morgenthau, Jr., Co.

Broadway, 32 and 34, e s, 322.7 ft s of Exchange Place, 53.3x206 to New St, (69 and 71,) x40.4x197, seventeen-story office building; Mutual Life Insurance Co. against Hudson Building and others; F. L. Allen, attorney; J. C. Coleman, referee; due, $853,590.27.

By Joseph P. Day.

Claremont Av, 140, e s, 300 ft n of 122d St, 75x115.3x75.3x121.2, a six-story apartment house; Joseph Joffe against Tuscan Construction Co. and others; A. A. Silberberg, attorney; H. M. Zodikow, referee; due, $2,258.53; taxes, &c., $1,500; subject to mortgages aggregating $145,000 and a judgment for $15,217.21.

70th St, 228 East, s s, 155 ft w of 2d Av, 25x100.4, four-story tenement; Mutual Life Insurance Co. against J. H. Bodine and others; Action 1; F. L. Allen, attorney; Peter Zucker, referee; due, $16,921.01; taxes, &c., $420.

70th St, 230 East, s s, 130 ft w of 2d Av, 25x100.4, four-story tenement; same against same; action 2; same attorney; same referee; due, $16,921.01; taxes, &c., $396.

70th St, 232 East, s s, 105 ft w of 2d Av, 25x100.4, four-story tenement; same against same; action 3; same attorney; same referee; due, $16,921.01; taxes, &c., $396.

By Henry Brady.

82d St, 246-8 East, s s, 61.8 ft w of 2d Av, 40x76.7x irreg., three-story clubhouse; Mutual Life Insurance Co. against Beth David Hospital et al; F. L. Allen, attorney; J. J. Hynes, referee; due, $17,053.87.

By Samuel Marx.

124th St, 73 East, n s, 107.6 ft w of Park Av, 17.8x100.11, three-story dwelling; Margaretha Reinken against C. M. Schwenk et al; L. B. Hasbrouck, attorney; S. J. Dickelbeiser, referee; due, $12,028.15; taxes, &c., $319.50.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Joseph P. Day.

215th St, 708 East, s s, 175 ft w of Holland Av, 25x125; David Stevenson Brewing Co. against F. De Carlo et al; Brown & F., attorneys; William Berg, referee; due, $4,883.69; taxes, &c., $363.34 and $2,721.87.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

St. John's Avenue, s e corner of Fox St, for a five-story brick tenement, 75x90; Normal Construction Co. (John Brown, 661 Tinton Av, President,) owner; Charles H. Meyer, 1 Union Square West, architect; cost, $80,000.

177th St, s s, 275 ft e of West Farms Road, for a one-story frame stable, 30x15; the Bronx Co., on premises, owner; Elisha H. Janes, 24 West 45th St, architect; cost, $125.

COURT CALENDARS.

STATE.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Seabury, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Litigated motions.

In re Brown, (Bers.) Doherty<Doherty. Straus<Masid Shoe. Hoffman<Murray. Bryant<Bryant. Kelly<Paul. Neumann<W Un Tel. Rocheblau<Guichard. Feldman<Feldman. Hays<British Union. Same<Globe F Ins. Same<Law F & G Ins. Same<Nat G I. Same<Potomac Ins. Same<Property Ins. Same<Rimanski F I. Same<Sovereign F I. Lukather<Daniels Co. Ross<Baisley. St'd Fashion<Remmick. Sanders<Morris Park. Farahtal<Kovac's Con. Jarmulowski<Cohen, (2 acts.) Walsh<Enterprise P. Equitable Tr<Goldy's. Demarest<Gifford. Cooper<Voron. Homer<Homer. Sutherland<Sutherl'd. Ampel<Rubin. Meuser<Van Order, (2 acts.) In re Young, (Castle Hill Av.) Mahon<Mahon. Styles<Edmond. Matter of Folz. Taylor<Semmes. Mariceich<D, L & W RR. Skidmore<Myers. In re Folz. Berliner<Rural Pub. Hall<Calban. Met Sav Bank<Gelbwaks. Whitehead<Whitehead. Herzog<Herzog. Yardum<Powers. Rosenthal<1 Pf R'lty. Brandeth<Wallach. Hahn<United S S. Herzog<P R R. Briggs<Gourand. Rummell<Blanchard. Wheeler<Terry & Tench. Rodier<Getkin. Kaplon<Hearne R'lty. People<Butler. Shapiro<Cohn. Trundle<J. Beggs. People<Leventhal. Schieffelin<Komfort. Windsor<CNY, (2 acts) Trundle<J Beggs & Co. Husson<Husson. In re Leggett. In re Philipps. Ladwick<Du Jardin. Rosenstein<Levinson. Conklin<Daniel. Cooper<Voron, (2 acts) Williams<Williams. Flatou, Flinn & Co<Am Motor Truck.

PART II.—Ford, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Ex parte business.

PARTS III., IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

TRIAL TERMS.

PARTS II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., XII., XIII., XIV., XV., XVI., XVII., XVIII.—Adjourned for the term.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M. Wills for probate: Charles M Moore, Catherine M de Cordova, Mary L Eddy, Elizabeth Scheller, Myer Bondy, Minna Ficke, Magdalen B Zimmer, Philip J. Michelman, Luiz A da Cunka, Henry Lohman, John S. Foster.

TRIAL TERM.—Adjourned for the term.

City Court.

PART I.—Smith, J.—At 10 A. M.—Litigated motions.

NY Tel<Progressive H. Merrill<Margolies. Watkin<Levy. McDonald<Buckley. Deo<Cabot. Lazaro<same. Dougherty<Freib'r Eng. West<Hast. Poons<Gerbin. Mandel<Block. Heddenheimer<Hirsch. Rubel<Bates. Kopelman<Cohen. Atlas Tack<Keller. Shaw Co<Effic Metal. Marks<Butta. Rock<Skelly. Miller<Wright. Wasylemic<Reith. Raygold<Rosenberg.

PART II.—Smith, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.

TRIAL TERMS.

PARTS I., II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Ford, J. Laird<Laird—Meyer Nussbaum. Mutual Life Ins Co<Dahlgren—Irving Washburn. Wiegand<Weiser—Charles H Murray. Zerega<Jacob—John J O'Connell. Storrs<Gramercy Investing Co—Arthur D Truax. Place<Ryan—H C S Stimpson.

Receiver Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Ford, J. In re Steele Safety Rail Fastener Co—Frank W Toppen.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Adjourned.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Van Siclen, J.—Motions—At 10 A. M.

Berwick<Martin et al. Storch<Storch. Mokarzel<Mokarzel. Nimins<Parker et al. Chinnery<Duffy et al. McCunn<Keogh. Lachinsky<Saffe. Colangelo<B H R R. Androsiglio<same. Reilly<same. Schlegel<same. Kennedy<same. Davis<Nas El R R. In re Corning. Costa<Menken. Edelman<Lemberg. Tetu<Tetu. McArthur<Pessinger et al. In re Wadsworth Av. In re Amboy Road. Dean<Dean. Whitcomb<Hill et al. Cholomovitz<Wilkemia Association. Bohmecke<Nas Elec R R. Hornberger<St'd Knit Mills. Rudiger<Coleman. Javeshof<Kuhn et al. Same<Zeller et al. Howe<Howe. Same<same. Faraci<Alessandro. Engel et al<Mafin Con. In re Rittner<Holb'k, Cabot & Rollins. In re Schoonmaker. In re Pigott<Brown, Supt of H'ways, &c. Fleming<Kelly et al. Nassau Suffolk Bond, &c<Polini et al. Redge<White, &c. Metzlerv<Harsden & an.

County Court.

CIVIL—Adjourned until October.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Brady, J.—Motion calendar adjourned to Aug. 11.

SPECIAL TERM—Trials—Brady, J.—No day calendar.

TRIAL TERM—Brady, J.—No day calendar.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schultz, S.—No day calendar.

TRIAL TERM—Schultz, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

CHAMBERS—Southard, J.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM—Southard, J.—No day calendar.

TRIAL TERM—Southard, J.—No day calendar.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Brady, J.—American Tax Lien Company<Gandolfe—Julius Helderman. Francis<Zangury—Matthew P. Doyle.

INSTRUCTION.

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THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Resale of Greene Street Loft—Foxhall P. Keene Takes Title to Big West Side Apartment House—Buyers for Private Dwellings—Bronx and Suburban Deals.

With the exception of a loft deal in Greene Street and several private dwelling sales on the upper west side, the Manhattan realty market produced but few transactions of importance yesterday.

Brokers and operators however, are optimistic in regard to market conditions and report several big deals pending, one of which, in the heart of the Times Square section, is said to involve close to $1,000,000.

The loft deal involved the six-story structure at 213 Greene Street, occupying a lot 27.6 by 100 near West Third Street. It was sold by John J. Tully to a client of Selkin & Mintz for investment.

The seller acquired the property six months ago from Julius Martinson, in a trade for the tenement property at 1,517 to 1,525 Charlotte Street in the Borough of the Bronx.

Fifty-seventh Street Transfer to Foxhall P. Keene.

Sara J. Keene, widow of James R. Keene, transferred yesterday to Foxhall P. Keene the Windmore apartment house, a seven-story structure on the southwest corner of Ninth Avenue and Fifty-seventh Street, covering a plot 125.5 by 100. The property formed part of the Keene estate.

Buyers of Private Dwellings.

An investor has purchased from Oviedo M. Bostwick, 21 West Sixty-ninth Street, a four-story dwelling on a lot 20 by 100.5, located between Central Park West and Columbus Avenue.

Isabel Machin sold to a client of J. B. Wood for investment 246 West 131st Street, a three-story brownstone dwelling on a lot 16.8 by 99.11.

Joseph F. A. O'Donnell has sold to Anna L. Garrabrant the three-story dwelling 21 East 130th Street, 16.8 by 100, for occupancy. The broker in the deal was Paul McGoldrick.

Dressmakers Lease Dwellings in Residential Section.

Two high class private dwellings in the former exclusive residential blocks, Fiftieth and Fifty-first Streets, just west of Fifth Avenue, were leased to dressmakers yesterday for business purposes.

On West Fiftieth Street, the Payson McL. Merrill Company, Inc., leased for Frank N. Patterson to Delia A. Holston the four-story dwelling No. 51. This is the first Columbia College leasehold to be leased for business since the Trustees of the university removed the restrictions against business occupancy.

One block further north Louis B. Rolston of the law firm of Turner, Rolston & Horan, has leased his residence, a four-story house, at No. 19, for a term of five years to Madame Blantain, who will use the premises for her family home, as well as a dressmaking establishment. The lease was negotiated by William B. May & Co.

Brooklyn.

Wood, Harmon & Co. have sold at Marlboro one lot on West Fifth Street, near Kings Highway, to C. H. Manson, and one lot on West Eighth Street, near Avenue O, to B. A. Wood. Also one lot on East Twenty-seventh Street, near Avenue I, to J. C. Ressiter; one lot on East Twenty-ninth Street, near Avenue I, to J. P. Sykes, and one lot on Seventy-second Street, near Nineteenth Avenue, to H. R. Altick.

The Cross & Brown Company has leased for Benjamin H. Roth, to the Phelps Motor Car Corporation the entire building at 1,501 Bedford Avenue.

Buys Hotel Site at Hempstead, L. I.

As a site for a hotel Frank E. Wettstein purchased from Samuel Weil a triangular plot, 200 by 160 feet at Fulton and Front Streets, Hempstead, L. I. Work will be started at once on the new structure.

Long Island.

The estate of Schuyler Quackenbush of New York at Easthampton, L. I., has been sold to L. Harkness.

Dr. Ogden M. Edwards, Jr., has purchased the estate of John R. Keim. The property is said to have brought about $60,000.

Westchester County.

Fish & Marvin have sold for the Pinkney estate a portion of their property on the corner of Cushman and Fenimore Roads, Scarsdale, to William H. Sage. This property adjoins the residence of Mr. Sage and will be developed in connection with his place.

In New Jersey.

At Lyndhurst, L. N. Nicholson & Co. sold to Philip Weber a nine-room house on Fifth Street, with nine lots, for $8,500; to Peter Hansen a six-room bungalow on Fern Avenue, plot 35 by 180, for $2,950, and to Mrs. A. Suess a seven-room house, with a half acre of land, on Riverside Avenue, for $2,700.

Contracts Awarded.

The Turner Construction Company has been awarded a general contract by the Gretsch Manufacturing Company for the construction of a seven-story warehouse and loft building on Berry and South Fifth Streets, Brooklyn, of reinforced concrete throughout, 145 by 75 feet. William Higginson, architect. The same firm has also been awarded a general contract by the Vacuum Oil Company for the construction of several buildings at its Bayonne plant, all to be of reinforced concrete, as follows: A wash building, storehouse, office building, paint building, and a mechanical building, of various sizes.

Sale of Hudson Building.

The sixteen-story Hudson Building at 32 Broadway will be offered at public auction today in the Vesey Street salesroom by the M. Morgenthau Jr. Company. The offering is made in a foreclosure proceeding ordered by the Supreme Court.

Commercial Leases.

The Cruikshank Company has leased for a term of years a store and basement containing 20,000 square feet at 892 Broadway, adjoining the corner of Nineteenth Street, to Gutman Brothers, hosiery and underwear, now located at 482 Broadway.

Shaw & Co. have leased for the Silverhorn estate the five-story building at 152-154 West 127th Street for a long term of years to a client for a storage warehouse.

The Cross & Brown Company has leased for the Phelps Motor Car Corporation to the Whitefield Motor Car Company, Inc., the store at 236 West Fifty-ninth Street, and for the B. F. Goodrich Company to the Phelps Motor Car Corporation the entire fifth floor at 226-7 West Fifty-seventh Street.

Richard Dickson has leased for the Morris Graham Construction Company to the Northern Leasing and Realty Corporation the premises 1,461-1,463 Webster Avenue for a term of five years.

Private Dwellings Leased.

Slawson & Hobbs have leased for W. E. D. Stokes to R. J. Moore the four-story, 20-foot dwelling 337 West Eighty-sixth Street for a term of years; also for the estate of Seamen Lichtenstein the 25-foot dwelling 14 West Seventy-fourth Street to J. C. Sands for a term of years.

Worthington Whitehouse has leased to Mrs. Edward S. Smith, a client of Cross & Brown, Ralph H. Ellis's property in Meadow Brook Park, Westbury, L. I., consisting of about twenty-five acres with a large frame house, stables, garage, outbuildings, &c.

Pease & Elliman have leased for the estate of Russell Sage the four story and basement house, 16.8 by 100, at 37 East Sixty-fifth Street, to George A. Loeg, and for the Misses Griffith to Leonard & O'Neill, dressmakers, the four-story and basement house, on a lot 25 by 100, 19 West Fifty-sixth Street.

Douglas L. Elliman & Co. have leased 45 West Forty-ninth Street, a four-story house on a lot 20 by 100, for Theodore De Witt Moore to Miss M. M. McGuire for a term of years.

Shaw & Co. have leased for Henry Presser the three-story dwelling 302 West 138th Street to Julia Spillane.

A. W. Miller & Co. have leased for Felix A. Donnelly to a client, for a term of years, 269 West Fifty-second Street, a three-story and basement dwelling, on lot 20 by 100; also for the Karsch estate 260 West Fifty-fourth Street, a four-story and basement dwelling, on lot 20 by 100, for a term of years.

The Duross Company has leased the three-story and basement dwelling 410 West Eighteenth Street, for the Prudential Real Estate Corporation, to M. McShane for a term of three years from Aug. 1. Also the three-story private house 314 Mosholu Parkway, for Frank L. Goldman, to John H. Duffy for one year with an option to purchase.

J. P. Whiton-Stuart Company has leased for Mrs. Edward Leverich her residence at 30 East Sixtieth Street to James R. Ely.

Real Estate Notes.

The former Mahler Department Store, at the southwest corner of Sixth Avenue and Thirty-first Street, will be sold in foreclosure proceedings the latter part of the month by Joseph P. Day.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

Front St, 350, s s, 200 ft w of Jackson St, 25x140, to South St. (382,) two six-story tenements and stores; J. E. Carpenter against B. J. Horza and others; W. E. & G. F. Chamberlin, attorneys; Maxwell Davidson, referee; due, $35,180.58; to the plaintiff for $25,000.

East Broadway, 311, s s, 240.8 ft e of Scammel St, 25.1x78.10x24.10x79.8, five-story clubhouse; E. S. Hopkins against Young Men's Benevolent Association and others; Verplanck, P. & F., attorneys; J. S. Regan, referee; due, $28,165.12; taxes, &c., $90.38; to the plaintiff for $1,000.

102d St, 108 East, s s, 150 ft e of Park Av, 25x100.11, five-story tenement; Marie Robert against Timothy Murphy and others; Bowers & S., attorneys; David Tim, referee; due, $11,865.06; taxes, &c., $320.10; to the plaintiff for $10.000.

By Henry Brady.

93d St, 167 West, n s, 151 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 17x85.6x17x80.3, three-story dwelling; A. W. Kiddle, executor, against H. C. Senior and others; Kiddle & M., attorneys; M. J. Scanlan, referee; due, $17,027.14; taxes, &c., $670; to the plaintiff for $17,400.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Henry Brady.

227th St, n s, 100 ft w of Martha Av, 100x100, vacant; John McGonegal against Wesley Construction Co and others; Reed & P., attorneys; Allen Carruthers, referee; due, $3,904.33; taxes, &c., $187.53; subject to prior mtgs of $6,016; to the plaintiff for $7,266.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

EDWARD CORNING CO. — CHAS. E. GUNNELL, Pres. — EDWARD CORNING Co. — BUILDERS — 100 W'm. St. — NEW YORK

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

Joseph P. Day

REAL ESTATE

31 Nassau Street

QUEENS—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

BEAUTIFUL SIX-ROOM COTTAGE

contains every modern improvement; large garden; some fruit trees; thirty minutes from New York City; big bargain to quick buyer. See this and be convinced. Address Owner, 64 Times.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Cedarhurst Park

IN THE ROCKAWAYS

offers you a cozy all-the-year home, architecturally attractive, beautifully finished, at a moderate price.

CITY, COUNTRY AND SEASHORE COMBINED.

Where else can you find sewers, water, gas, electric light, telephone, fire hydrants, sidewalks, curbs and gutters, and made roads, coupled with boating, bathing, fishing, tennis and a magnificent $50,000 CLUBHOUSE within the Park, and two fine 18-hole golf courses within easy walk? Send for booklet.

Webb Construction Company, Inc.,

Longacre Building, Broadway and 42d St., New York City, and Cedarhurst Park, Cedarhurst, L. I.

House on North Shore of L. I.

Will Be Sold at Less Than Half of Cost.

12 rooms, 3 baths, 7 open fireplaces; 2½ acres; garage; all modern improvements; cold storage. Cost $26,000; first mortgage $7,000, at 5%. If bought by Aug. 15, 1914, will sell for $11,500. Owner has had business reverses. Apply

JULIAN S. DILLON,

Room 59, 11 Wall St., New York.

IDEAL COUNTRY HOME.

Very pretty cottage of 5 large airy rooms, everything clean; house in first-class condition; improvements, with nearly 2 acres of fine land, magnificent location; close to station and trolley; town of 7,000; all kinds of stores; handy to good boating and fishing; just suited for poultry raising; very high land; possession at once; will take $150 cash, balance about $18 a month. C. SEAMAN, 171 Flatbush Av., Brklyn, until 5 P. M.

GERMAN OFFICER MUST SELL.

Biggest bargain on L. I.; gentleman's estate, consisting of 100 acres; mansion; outhouses, barns, and stables and equipment; cost $225,000; will be sacrificed for any reasonable offer. Box 33 Jamaica.

NEW YORK STATE—SALE OR LET.

For Sale—A Country Place at Saratoga Springs.

One mile from the village, near golf grounds; consisting of 33 acres, two-story brick house, slate roof, 12 rooms. Shaded with large maple and elm trees. Dining room 16x20, 2 fireplaces, hot and cold water, open plumbing. Gas plant, large hot air furnace, 2 kitchens, 2 servant houses. Garage, carriage house, large barns. Farming implements complete. Team of work horses; Holstein cows, harness and wagons. Price, $15,000. For further particulars address owner.

B. F. BLOOMFIELD, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

BROOKLYN TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

Beautiful Brick Houses

FOR RENT, $30.

Semi-detached brick-and-stone, 7 rooms; elegantly decorated; send for booklet.

MANAGER, 60A Liberty St., N. Y.

Phone Cort. 3853.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

FINE LIGHT LOFTS

6th Av., at 21st St.

$35 and $45

MERCER, 286 West 23d St.

MORTGAGE LOANS.

In spite of War—

WE HAVE MORTGAGE FUNDS

4½% 5% 5½%

FOR FIRST-CLASS LOANS.

MORGENTHAU JR. CO.

35 LIBERTY ST., N. Y.

WESTCHESTER—SALE OR TO LET.

PROPERTY

IN THE HILLS OF WESTCHESTER COUNTY | ALONG THE SOUND AND HUDSON

PARTICULARLY BRONXVILLE, SCARSDALE, BRIARCLIFF, RYE, etc.

Fish & Marvin 527 Fifth Ave., New York. Phone: 6530 Murray Hill.

ATTRACTIVE NEW DWELLING.

Twelve rooms, 5 baths, sleeping porch; every modern improvement; garage; beautiful grounds, shade trees, and shrubbery; station 5 minutes' walk; 35 minutes' ride; owner anxious to sell or rent unfurnished.

FOX REALTY COMPANY,

22 EAST 42D ST.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Banking Department, State of New York

IS SELLING AT PRIVATE SALE

Modern Houses—Bungalows—Building Lots

at Grantwood, Palisade, Morsemere, Leonia and Hudson Heights, New Jersey, about opposite Grant's Tomb. Prices average about 50% of former prices. These properties must be sold quickly to close the business of the Industrial Savings & Loan Company and the New York Mortgage Company. Bargains for Builders, Investors or Homeseekers.

Address

BENJ. D. HAIGHT,

Special Deputy Sup't of Banks,

601 Times Bldg., New York City.

Country Residence 35 minutes Broadway, railroads, trolley; commutation $4.85; 8 rooms and bath, fireplace, beautifully decorated; $4,600, $600 cash; balance $40 monthly. Harrich, Room 459, Fifth Ave. Building, cor. 23d.

FARMS.

Start a Chicken Farm

$150 IS ALL YOU NEED

and be independent; balance $3 weekly will buy a dandy poultry farm with well-built house; 6 large rooms, range, stationary tubs, big concrete cellar; in greatest poultry country; population 7,000; trolley and railroad; one hour from city; handy to station and beautiful harbor; very healthy climate; good markets right in town; all kinds of factories; all-year work to be had here; soil just suited for poultry and farming. Farm, Box 145 Times Downtown.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

THE LUCANIA

235 West 71st St.,

Just west of Broadway.

Exclusive Housekeeping Apartments,

3, 4, 5 & 6 Rooms, $840 to $1,900.

THE LUXONIA

305 West 72d St.,

Adjacent West End Av.,

4 and 5 Rooms, $1,100 to $1,700.

Also Doctor's Suite on Ground Floor.

Apply to Resident Manager

George Rosenfeld Co. Inc.

51 E. 42d St. 'Phone 1926 Murray Hill.

Lasanna Court W. 79th St.

(79th St. Subway Station)

An imposing, artistic, fireproof building.

8 Rooms, 2 Baths	$1,800
7 Rooms, 2 Baths	1,650
7 Rooms, 1 Bath	1,450
6 Rooms, 1 Bath	1,200

Extra rooms for servants if desired.

The Ridgewood Cor. B'dway and 107th St.

Ideally located on Straus Square.

7 Rooms, 1 Bath $1,300

The Mansfield Cor. B'dway and 149th St.

Simple, dignified, substantial, homelike.

7 Rooms, 1 Bath	$900
6 Rooms, 1 Bath	720
5 Rooms, 1 Bath	540

BRENTMORE

69th St. & Central Park West.

7 Rooms and 2 Baths,

$2,250 & $2,500

9 Rooms and 3 Baths,

$4,000

Private House Rooms and Large Closets.

Supt. on Premises.

Bing & Bing, 119 West 40th St.

9 WEST STANTON 91ST ST.

Eight rooms and bath, $900.

All-night elevator; hardwood floors.

422 WEST END AV. (80TH ST.)

Seven rooms, 1 & 2 baths, $1,800-$1,800.

All-night elevator; hardwood floors.

IRVINGTON

407 Central Park West (100th St.)

Eight rooms and bath, $960.

All-night elevator service.

MARION

2,612 Broadway (98th St.)

Six rooms and bath, $600-$900.

All-night elevator; express Subway station 96th.

CARROLLTON

901 West 168th St., (opposite Subway station).

Five, six and seven rooms, one and two baths. $510-$1,000.

All-night elevator service.

BROADWAY, REMCO 98TH STREET.

'Phone, 1800—Riverside.

Saxony 250 W. 82D ST.

7 & 8 Rooms, $1500-$1750.

One suite of 9 Rooms, $1800

Dewitt 254 W. 82D ST.

8 Rooms and 3 Baths, $1800.

Now occupied by and admirably suited for a physician.

Well-built, Well-kept Houses, where the service is of the highest character.

Satisfactory References Required.

Inquire of Superintendent or

Loton H. Slawson Company

Tels. Mad. Sq. 8080. 17 Madison Av.

THE ADRIAN,

58 West 72d.

Eight large, light rooms; bath; butler's pantry; parquet floors, electric light; elevator service day and night; convenient Subway, elevated and surface lines. $1,200-$1,300. Inquire Superintendent.

THE AYLSMERE,

60 West 76th St.

Seven large, light rooms, bath, butler's pantry; 2 elevators; night and day passenger service; steam dryer; convenient all traction lines; $1,200-$1,800. Supt. on premises.

Washington and Jefferson,

218-228 West 51st.—Attractive apartments 5, 6, and 7 large, light rooms; all modern improvements. Premises, or Waldron & Freedman, 489 5th Av.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

THE RIVIERA

Riverside Drive, 156th to 157th Street.

The distinctive twelve-story, absolutely fireproof apartment house, located on the curve of the Drive.

The RIVIERA contains every modern improvement and convenience, including steam laundry and burglar proof drying enclosures on roof. Complete filtration system; three passenger and one freight elevator, &c.

The subway station is only 600 feet from the entrance of the building, and elevated station at 155th Street, only a few blocks' walk.

We have a few apartments left for rent from October 1st, which will appeal especially to the tenant seeking refined surroundings in the highest type of apartment building.

5 Rooms, $660 to $750 Per Annum
7 Rooms, $1,000 to $1,200 Per Annum
8 Rooms, $1,200 to $1,500 Per Annum
9 Rooms, $1,800 to $2,000 Per Annum

The RIVIERA is under the direct management and supervision of the owner. Any further information can be had from resident manager on premises, A. J. O'Dell. Tel., 5400—Audubon, or

MANHATTAN LEASING COMPANY,

149 Church St. Tel., 6390—Barclay.

NEW BUILDING

135 West 79th Street

Between Columbus & Amsterdam Avs.

Subway Station at Corner.

Now Open for Inspection

New Idea Small Apartments

EXTRA LARGE ROOMS

Other Special Features.

3 & 4 Rooms

Completely Equipped Kitchens.

Extra Maids' Rooms if Desired.

Rental $900 to $1,300

APPLY SUPERINTENDENT ON PREMISES, OR BING & BING, 119 West 40th St. Telephone, 6410—Bryant.

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Apartment Houses

Broadway, 110th Street and Riverside Drive

The two best known and best managed apartment houses in New York.

A children's playground on the roof, overlooking the Hudson, offers a unique feature, providing health and diversion for the little folks.

A few Choice Apartments—5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 rooms, with 2 or 3 baths—for lease from October 1st, ranging from $1,100 to $2,800.

Directly at Subway Express Station.

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MANHASSET APARTMENTS

Broadway, 108th and 109th Streets

Comfortable Housekeeping Apartments, conveniently located in the best section of Morningside Heights.

Subway Express Station one block from building. Apartments of six to nine rooms, with one and two baths; $1,100 to $2,400.

Marbrick Realty Corporation, Owner

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THE BORCHARDT

Modern 12-story fireproof building.

220 West 98th St., S. E. Cor. B'way.

Subway Express Station, 96th St.

7-8	LARGE ROOMS. Foyer, 2,3 baths.	$1,400-$2,000
5	Large rooms, foyer, bath, extra maids' Rooms.	$1,300-$1,400
2-3	Large Rooms, Bath. Kitchenette Apartments.	$720-$1,020

THE STUART ARMS

Modern eight-story fireproof building.

226 West 97th St., near B'way.

7	LARGE ROOMS and 2 Baths.	$1,500-$1,600
2	LARGE ROOMS, bath. Kitchenette Apartments.	$480-$660

THE WILMINGTON

230 West 97th St., S. E. Cor. B'way.

7-8-9	LARGE ROOMS and Bath.	$1,200-$1,400

Abundant closets; efficient service; exceptional value.

Apply on premises. | Or JOS. N. ESCOBAL, Manager. 230 W. 98th. Tel., 6366—River.

—AMBASSADOR—

S. E. Cor. 97th St. and Madison Av.

Apartments of 8 and 9 rooms, 2 baths.

RENT $1,000 to $1,500.

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207 West 110th St., Cathedral Parkway.

4, 6, 7 and 8 rooms and bath.

RENT $540 to $1,200.

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S. E. Cor. 140th St. and Broadway.

Suites of 4, 6, and 7 rooms and bath.

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N. E. Cor. 151st St. and Broadway.

Suites of 4, 6, 7 rooms and bath.

RENT $420 to $1,000.

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CENTRAL PARK APARTMENTS

7th Av., 58th & 59th Sts.

Large Corner Apartment with 5 Baths.

Smaller Ones with 2 & 3 Baths.

Two Apartments suitable for physicians.

Apply at Office, 175 West 58th St.

STRICTLY **MILANO** FIREPROOF.

135-137 WEST 56TH ST.

7 Rooms and Bath, $1,200-$1,800.

Standard Service. All Night Elevator.

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BROADWAY at 92nd

N. E. Cor. "THE ROXBOROUGH." A house of individuality. 6, 7 & 8 Rooms, 2 Baths. $1,300 up

S. E. Cor. "ST. JAMES COURT." Large, Light Rooms. 5, 6, 7 & 8 Rooms & Bath. $700 up

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SONOMA

1,730 Broadway 1,734

Convenient, central location; desirable

4, 5 & 8 Room Apts.

Extra large, light rooms; efficient service; exceptional value. Supt. on premises.

Skylight Studios

5 West 16th Street

Bachelor Apartments

$20 to $50

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Above 110th St. and Washington Heights.

"The Imperator has just been completed, and I wish to assure the public that no expense has been spared to make it perfect and modern in every detail." ROBERT M. SILVERMAN, Owner.

The IMPERATOR

725 RIVERSIDE DRIVE

Southerly cor. 150th St.

NEW—11 STORIES.

Absolutely Fire and Sound Proof.

Every Room an Outside Room.

5 Rooms	6 Rooms	7 Rooms
$900, $1,000	$1,000, $1,100	$1,400, $1,700

2 AND 3 BATHS,

Spacious foyer, abundance of closet room.

Many New Features

Rental Representative on premises daily.

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Broadway & 156th St.

PHONE AUDUBON 870.

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204 West 110th St.

7 Rooms, 3 Baths,

$1,800

Unusually Large Rooms and Ample Closets.

Supt. on Premises, or Bing & Bing, 119 West 40th St.

BRYN MAWR Opp. Columbia University, Cor. Amsterdam Ave. 420 West 121st St.

Large, light corner apartments, 6 & 7 rooms; exceptionally low rents, $60-$65. Apply Superintendent, or

L. SCHLESINGER, 321 West 125th St.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

ATTRACTIVE APARTMENTS

—for Rent from October 1st—

IN SOME INSTANCES POSSESSION MAY BE HAD AT AN EARLIER DATE

BARNARD,

106-110 CENTRAL PARK WEST, SOUTH CORNER OF 71ST STREET.
SUBWAY AND ELEVATED AT 72D STREET.
6, 7, 8 AND 9 ROOMS AND 2 BATHS.
RENTS $1,000 TO $2,500,
INCLUDING REFRIGERATION.

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CENTRAL PARK WEST, SOUTH CORNER 102D STREET.
5, 6, 7, 9 AND 12 ROOMS, 1 TO 3 BATHS.
RENTS $720 TO $2,000.

DORILTON,

171 WEST 71ST STREET, N. E. CORNER OF BROADWAY.
MOST CENTRAL LOCATION.
5, 7, 8 AND 10 ROOMS, 2 AND 3 BATHS.
RENTS $1,600 TO $3,500.
INCLUDING ELECTRIC LIGHT AND REFRIGERATION.

CHARLEMAGNE & RAMONA
528-532 West 111th St.
Elevated and subway at 110th St.
3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 Rooms.
RENTS $600 TO $1,100.

STRATFORD-AVON,
210 Riverside Drive,
North Corner 92d St.
9 and 10 Rooms and 3 Baths.
RENTS $2,500 TO $3,200.

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1 West 85th St.,
North corner Central Park West.
4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 Rooms, 1 and 2 Baths.
RENTS $1,000 TO $3,000.

265 CENTRAL PARK WEST,
South corner 87th St.
7 Rooms and 2 Baths.
RENTS $1,500 TO $1,700.

HAZELTON COURT,
3,099 Broadway.
4 and 5 Rooms and Bath.
3 Rooms, Bath and Kitchenette.
RENTS $360 TO $540.

FRANKLYN HALL,
961 St. Nicholas Av.,
Bet. 158th and 159th Sts.
4 and 5 Rooms and Bath.
RENTS $408 TO $540.

ALBEA,
825 West 93d St.
6 and 7 Rooms.
RENTS $600 TO $1,100.

BELVOIR,
472 West End Av.,
Southeast Corner 83d St.
7 and 8 Rooms.
RENTS $1,500 TO $1,800.

ELLERSLIE COURT NORTH,
Southwest corner Broadway and 141st St.,
6 and 7 Rooms and Bath.
RENTS $720 TO $900.

NORMAN,
37-43 West 93d St.
4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 Rooms, 2 and 3 Baths.
RENTS $780 TO $1,600.

CHERBOURG,
Central Park West,
North corner 92d St.
9 and 10 Rooms and 2 Baths.
RENTS $1,500 TO $2,200.

POWELLTON,
229 West 97th St.,
Northeast corner Broadway.
5, 6, 8, 9 and 10 Rooms, 1 and 3 Baths.
RENTS $900 TO $2,200.

LARCHMONT,
448 Central Park West,
South corner 105th St.
7 Rooms and Bath.
RENTS $720 TO $1,100.

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Central Park West, 90th to 91st St.,
5, 8, 9, 10 and 14 Rooms.
RENTS $800 TO $4,000.

LANCASHIRE,
353 West 85th St.,
5, 7 and 8 Rooms and 3 Baths.
RENTS $900 TO $2,000.

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Riverside Drive, north corner 155th St.,
6, 7 and 8 Rooms and Bath.
RENTS $540 TO $1,200.

ADELINE COURT,
605 West 142d St.
7 Rooms and Bath.
RENT $780.

PASADENA,
Southwest corner Broadway and 61st St.
3, 3, 4 and 11 Rooms and 3 Baths.
RENTS $600 TO $2,300.

HEATHCOTE HALL,
609 West 114th St.,
3 Rooms, Kitchenette,
4 and 5 Rooms, Kitchen.
RENTS $900 to $960.

CASTLETON AND SAGUENAY,
Block front east side of Broadway.
Between 142d and 143d Sts.
4, 5, 6 and 8 Rooms.
RENTS $420 TO $900.

HOHENZOLLERN,
495 West End Av.,
Southwest corner 84th St.
7, 9, 10 and 11 Rooms.
RENTS $1,800 TO $2,700.

CAROLYN COURT,
565 West 162d St.,
Northeast corner Broadway.
5, 6, 7 and 8 Rooms and Bath.
RENTS $504 TO $840.

STRATHALLAN,
350 West 88th St.
8, 9 and 10 Rooms, 3 Baths.
RENTS $1,900 TO $3,000.

STERLING & CARLYLE
76 West 86th and 77 West 85th Sts.,
East Side Columbus Av.
6, 7, 8 and 10 Rooms.
RENTS $1,000 TO $1,300.

ELLERSLIE COURT SOUTH,
Northwest corner Broadway and 140th St.,
6 Rooms and Bath.
RENTS $684 TO $780.

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822 West 113th St.
5, 6 and 7 Rooms and Bath.
RENTS $720 TO $1,100.

FLORENCE COURT,
Southwest corner Amsterdam Av. and 176th St.
3, 4 and 5 Rooms and Bath.
RENTS $27 TO $45 PER MONTH.

Our annual booklet, containing descriptive matter and floor plans of over 100 apartment houses, is now ready for circulation. Inform us of your requirements and full information of these properties will be forwarded.

F. R. WOOD, W. H. DOLSON Co.

Broadway Cor. 80th Street.
Telephone 3800 Schuyler
Branch Offices: Broadway at 144th St. and at 165th St.

REPRESENTATIVE AT EACH HOUSE.

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Above 110th St. and Washington Heights.

MANHATTAN

LEASING CO.

149 CHURCH ST.

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HIGH CLASS

Elevator Apartments

Containing all modern improvements. Under the Direct Management AND SUPERVISION OF THE OWNER. SUPERINTENDENT ON PREMISES AT ALL TIMES.

Buckingham Court

310-320 West 99th St.

Adjoining *Riverside Drive*

Eight large, light rooms and two baths. RENTS $1,200 TO $1,600 A YEAR.

Haven Hall

S. E. Cor. 180th St. and Northern Av. 6, 7, 8 rooms and 3 baths and extra shower. Rents $60 to $90.

Covent Garden

APARTMENTS

6 High-Class Houses.
One whole square block.
Convent Av. to St. Nicholas Terrace, 129th to 130th St.

4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 Rooms and 2 Baths

RENTS $36 TO $85.

Highest situation on Washington Heights.

Birch Hall

520-522 West 183d St., corner Audubon Av.

Two blocks north of 181st Subway station. 4, 5, 7 and 8 rooms. RENTS TO $75.

Select Apartments, Attractively Located.

THE CAMPUS,

Fireproof Building.

39-41 Claremont Avenue

Just north of 116th Street.

2 minutes from Broadway Subway Sta.

7, 5 and 4 Rooms,

1 and 2 Baths.

Every Suite facing outside. Large, sunny rooms; extended view, overlooking Barnard College and Columbia University. For full particulars APPLY ON PREMISES.

High Class Elevator Apartments, 2, 3, 4, 5 Rooms and Bath, $30 to $60.

Large rooms, unusual closet space.

Iradell, 420 W. 119th St.

Near Columbia College.

122d St. and Manhattan Ave.

Near 125th St. "L" and Subway.

Large unfurnished Restaurant to lease. 'Phone 3627 Morningside.

THERESA HIGH-CLASS ELEVATOR APTS.,

115 West 138th St.

4-5-6 Rooms, $34-$50

New law elevator apartment house; contains every new improvement; convenient to all transit facilities.

Inquire on premises, or

ROBERT LEVERS, 376 Lenox Ave.

West Side.
Above 110th St. and Washington Heights.

The San Maria The Tennessee and Arizona

508 to 520 West 114th Street,

East of Broadway.

Modern fireproof buildings; opposite Columbia University; in exclusive private house block.

5 Rooms	$720 to $840
6 Rooms	780 to 900
7 Rooms	1,100 to 1,300
8 Rooms	1,400 to 1,500

Apply Resident Manager.

Open Evenings.

THE ANNAMERE

609 WEST 115TH ST.

Between Riverside Drive and Broadway, one block from 116th Street Subway station. Best value in the city.

7 rooms & bath; rents $900-$1,000
8 rooms & bath; rent 1,200

THE MARKENFIELD

605-611 WEST 111TH ST.

Overlooking the Hudson.

6 rooms & bath; rents $600-$1,020
5 rooms & bath; rents 600- 840
4 rooms & bath; rents 600- 660

THE LUCETINE

35 WEST 96TH ST.

High class fireproof building, between Central Park West and Columbus Av.; express subway station at 96th St.; 7 rooms and bath; all large outside rooms; rent $1,200.

LEROY COVENTRY,

156 West 72d St. Tel. 4939 Col.

The Paterno

440 RIVERSIDE DRIVE AT 116TH STREET.

A 14-story building of the highest type, ideally situated overlooking Hudson River.

7 and 8 Rooms, $1,800 to $2,500.

3, 4, 5 AND 6 ROOMS, $660 TO $1,350.

Inquire at the Building, or Leroy H. Slawson Company, Tel. Mad. Sq. 8080. 17 Madison Ave.

West Side.
Above 110th St. and Washington Heights.

Westwood & Cliffewood Courts,

Entire Block Front 179th to

180th Street & Fort Washington Ave.

Largest rooms and best built high-class elevator apartment on Heights; resident owner's attention insures perfect service and attention; leases for suites four to nine rooms now being made; neighborhood most refined. Express station Subway 181st Street. Owner on premises.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

Murray Hill Apartments,

122-128 East 34th Street,

S. W. Cor. of Lex. Av. & 34th St.

Apartments of

7 AND 8 ROOMS AND BATH.

Convenient to the Subway, Madison Av., Lexington Av., and 34th St. surface cars.

HERMAN L. R. EDGAR,

81 Nassau St. Tel. Cort. 4641.

GRAMERCY COURT,

152 EAST 22D ST.

3, 4, 5, 6, and 7 room elevator apartments; all latest improvements; central location; rents, $35 to $75. Apply on premises.

BACHELOR APARTMENTS

142 EAST 22D ST.

3 ROOMS AND BATH.
4 ROOMS AND 3 BATHS.
ALSO VERY DESIRABLE STUDIO.
NORTHERN EXPOSURE; RENTS LOW.
CRUIKSHANK COMPANY, 141 Broadway.

995 MADISON AV.,

Northeast Corner 77th St.

Highest class modern fireproof building; 6 & 8 large sunny rooms, 3 fine baths. LIGHTEST AND BEST VENTILATED APARTMENTS IN CITY.

Supt. on premises, or Chas. Gulden, 50 Rockefeller Plz.

BROOKLYN.

St. James Pl., Near Fulton St.

6 and 7 room apartments, $42-$44; central; select; booklet furnished. Apply on premises.

Golden Realty Co., Owners.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS INNOVATION

NEW BUILDINGS

2 Blocks from Borough Hall Subway Station.

NOW OPEN FOR INSPECTION.

THE COLONIAL,

38 Livingston Street, Brooklyn,

3 & 4 Rooms

Exceptionally large living rooms and completely equipped kitchens.

Rental $60.00 to $90.00.

All night elevator and telephone service.

THE MONTANA,

11-13 Schermerhorn Street, Brooklyn,

9 Rooms and 3 Baths

Two Apartments on a Floor. All Rooms Exceptionally Large.

Rental $1,900 to $2,100.

APPLY TO SUPERINTENDENT ON PREMISES, OR BING & BING, 119 West 40th St. Tel., 6410—Bryant.

EWING, BACON & HENRY, Real Estate—Insurance, 161 Park Ave.

Mortgage Loans.
Thirty-five cents a line.

MORTGAGE MONEY.—Firsts, 5%; seconds, 6%. R. M. de Leeuw & Co., 15 Broad St.

City Property.
Thirty cents a line.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

LOOK AT THIS. QUINCY ST., BROOKLYN, BETWEEN REID AND PATCHEN AVS., BRICK DWELLING, 2-STORY AND BASEMENT, 8 ROOMS AND BATH, HOT WATER HEAT, GAS, ELECTRIC LIGHT, PARQUET FLOORS; EVERYTHING IN EXCELLENT CONDITION; COST $8,000, MORTGAGE $4,000; NOW RENTED FOR $45 MONTHLY; ACCOUNT OF REVERSES MUST SELL; NO REASONABLE OFFER ABOVE MORTGAGE REFUSED. WRITE OWNER, BOX 57A, ROCKVILLE CENTRE, L. I.

Fine duplex house, fully rented, near dual subway; sacrifice; only $3,000 required. Westwood Realty Co., 685 Flatbush Av.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

Party wishing to sell for $18 a month, home of seven rooms and bath; all improvements; electricity and gas; on large garden plot; in very fine business town; only 30 minutes from Herald Square; within three blocks of all kinds of stores, &c.; very handy to trolley and station; want $150 cash; willing to do some decorating for buyer. Owner, Box 128 Times Downtown.

Two waterfront lots, Neponsit, Rockaway, $650 a lot. J. Mahony, 459 Enfield St., Brooklyn.

Richmond Borough—For Sale or To Let.

Oakwood Beach bungalow sites for sale, with permanent beach rights; $90 to $100. Fox, Oakwood, S. I., or phone New Dorp 449-W.

Real Estate for Exchange.

850 lots, Brooklyn, free and clear, cost $350,000, for loft buildings in Forties, near Fifth Av., N. Y., or first-class apartment house; owners only. Bebell, 324 Fulton St., Jamaica.

Property Out of the City.
Thirty cents a line.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

HERE'S A CHANCE TO MAKE MONEY. IF YOU WISH AN INVESTMENT OR DESIRE TO OWN ONE OF THE HANDSOMEST SITES ON LONG ISLAND, SITUATED ON THE FAMOUS MERRICK ROAD, ONLY 20 MILES FROM NEW YORK, BEAUTIFUL COLONIAL RESIDENCE, 15 ROOMS, BATH, ELECTRIC LIGHT, GAS, STEAM HEAT, FIREPLACES, COMBINATION PRIVATE STABLE AND GARAGE, (SLEEPING QUARTERS FOR COACHMAN OR CHAUFFEUR;) IDEAL FOLIAGE AND SPACIOUS GROUNDS, AN ARTIST WHO PAINTED IT CALLED IT "HOME." IF INTERESTED WRITE AT ONCE. REVERSES COMPEL ME TO SELL. INCOME FROM SOURCES NOT MENTIONED ABOVE BRING $600 ANNUALLY INCLUDED. MORTGAGE $17,500; WILL CONSIDER EXCHANGE FOR FREE AND CLEAR PROPERTY ABOVE MORTGAGE. NO REASONABLE OFFER REFUSED. WRITE OWNER, BOX 57A, ROCKVILLE CENTRE, L. I.

CHOICE OF TWO HOUSES FOR HOME OR INVESTMENT AT HEMPSTEAD, L. I.; THE CUTEST LITTLE HOMES YOU CAN IMAGINE; SIX ROOMS AND BATH; FURNACE HEAT; RANGE IN KITCHEN; HOT AND COLD WATER; LOT 40x100 ONLY 10 MINUTES' WALK TO L. I. R. R. STATION; COST, $3,000; MORTGAGE, $1,250; ACCOUNT OF REVERSES MUST SELL; MAKE OFFER. OWNER, BOX 57A, ROCKVILLE CENTRE, L. I.

JAMAICA, L. I., 19 BEAUFORT ST.; FIVE MINUTES' WALK TO NEW STATION; NINE ROOMS AND BATH; HOT WATER HEAT, GAS AND ELECTRIC LIGHT; ACCOUNT OF REVERSES MUST SELL AT ONCE; MORTGAGE, $2,500, CAN REMAIN; PROPERTY COST $5,800; NO REASONABLE OFFER REFUSED. OWNER, BOX 57A, ROCKVILLE CENTRE, L. I.

Nice little farm; everything ready to move right in; good five-room house; will sell very cheap to quick buyer; near station and big town; big opportunity to own a home in the country cheap; full price, $1,800; want $125 cash, balance $15 a month; write for details. Jonson, Box 143 Times Downtown.

North Shore—Waterfront properties; $5,000-$50,000. L'Ecluse Washburn Co., 18 East 34th St.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

Opportunity to rent before buying and have rent apply on purchase price; Winter home, 9 rooms, 3 baths; near beach; golf, tennis; unobstructed view of Sound; between Sound Beach and Stamford. Rent. C 70 Times.

Larchmont.

Come and see homes and bungalows at Larchmont. Leo Bugg, 40 West 32d St.

Mount Vernon.

Price reduced to $8,000, formerly $10,000; 11-room house, Chester Hill, Mount Vernon, N. Y.; close to station; in very choice neighborhood; possession. Anderson Realty Co., Mount Vernon.

White Plains.

White Plains.—95 acres; 2 miles out; 1,800 feet lake frontage; $850 per acre; suitable for development, building site, &c. Wm. Kell, White Plains, N. Y.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

Bargain.—$7,500; very easy terms; Colonial country home near the water; fine plot, 100 feet by 237 feet, in healthiest section near N. Y.; select neighborhood; established social centre; an unusually well built house of 10 rooms designed to suit the high ground which it occupies; very large living room with old-fashioned open fireplace; ceilings are beamed; walls panelled; large central hall; spacious dining room; butler's pantry; kitchen; front and back stairway on first floor.
Four large master bed chambers, two tiled baths, and sleeping porch on second.
Two bed chambers, sewing room, bath, and trunk room on third floor.
Large veranda; open terrace; electric light, steam heat; floors parqueted; laundry; all conveniences; 44 min. on Lackawanna R. R.; very convenient to express station; schools, churches, country club, large lake; boating, bathing; best of outdoor sports Summer and Winter. Address OWNER, A. F. R., Box 165 Times.

RECALLED to Europe, must sacrifice beautifully situated 3-acre commuting country residence; worth $12,000; mortgage $6,000; make offer; might rent. M 218 Times Downtown.

Beautiful house, 8 rooms and 2 baths; latest improvements; best section of Cranford; sell on satisfactory terms. S. R. Droescher, 77 Warren St., N. Y.

Three-room bungalow; open fireplace, large porch; overlooking river; $645; terms; commutation 13c. Address Lackawanna, 63 Times Downtown.

Connecticut—For Sale or To Let.

45-acre farm on hill; very healthful; land level, fertile, productive; stones removed; owner getting old, having labored to get farm to high state cultivation, you can enter into his labors; 10-room house, arranged for two families; 3 barns, 5 utility buildings; over 400 fruits, variety; 7 minutes from trolley and town markets; city and towns close; $7,900 with big crops, last all Winter, with stock, tools, &c.; $6,900 without; all we ask is to come and see. Address Prospect Farm, Talesville, Conn.

Seventy-acre farm, Litchfield Hills; good location, good buildings; $5,000. M. E. Minor, Terryville, Conn.

Real Estate for Exchange.

Gentleman's estate, consisting of 50 acres, mansion, outhouses, stock, &c.; 18 miles out; lightly mortgaged, for Manhattan income. Heffernan, 324 Fulton St., Jamaica.

Farms.

The farm you're looking for; Orange or Ulster County. Box 100, Pine Bush, N. Y.

To Let—Unfurnished.

SUMMIT, N. J.—Beautiful old country home, large residence modernized; barn, grounds, fruit; equity $15,000; rent $100 monthly; exceptional opportunity. Owner, 666 Springfield Av.

To Let—Furnished.

Furnished house, White Plains; one month; 8 rooms, improvements; 1-3 acre; good shade; ten minutes to station. Reed & Clark Co., White Plains, N. Y. Tel. 1516.

To Let for Business Purposes.
Thirty cents a line.

For Rent—Furnished offices in German-American Building, One Liberty St., at $35 per month until May 1, 1915. Will sell tenant new furniture cheap. Address L 241 Times Downtown.

268 West 53d, Near 8th Av.—Four-story building; store first floor; suitable for business; possession now; rent low. Inquire Sauervein, 352 8th Av.

Corner store on Church St., near Cortlandt; suitable men's furnishings, shoes, hats; rent very low. Acker, 92 Liberty.

Furnished offices in Whitehall Building, available Sept. 1, unexpired lease until May 1, 1915. M 201 Times Downtown.

[illegible] St., 131 West.—Parlor floor, suitable dressmaker, milliner, or similar business.

[illegible]

Apartments to Let
Furnished. Thirty cents a line.

West Side.

A.—A.—CATHEDRAL PLAZA. 400 Cathedral Parkway, 110th, Columbus Av. A fine, cool house at entrance Morningside Park, near Central Park. 1, 2, AND 3 ROOMS. Dishes, cooking utensils, and silver. Private bath, kitchenette, furnished, $30, $40, $50 up monthly; unfurnished, $20, $30, $40; elevator, hotel service; near "L" and Subway; references; special rates on lease.

89th, 52 West.—Two rooms & bath; extension room; 8 windows; easterly, westerly, southerly exposure; delightfully cool; electricity; telephone extension; immediate possession.

95th, 336 West.—Lady will rent six sunny rooms, well furnished, overlooking Hudson; high-class house; references.

Apartments Wanted—Furnished
Thirty cents a line.

Furnished or unfurnished apartment for decent family, at least with eight rooms, 2 baths, for six months; not further uptown than 110th St. Address M. Requena, 320 West 107th.

Apartments to Let
Unfurnished. Thirty cents a line.

West Side.

THE CHESTERSHIRE. 563-570 West 183d St. 1½ blocks from Subway station; modern six-story elevator apartments; 6 rooms and bath, $45; 7 rooms and bath, $60 and $65. Superintendent on premises.

CLAREMONT HALL. 601 West 112th St., corner Broadway.—Apartments, five to seven rooms; passenger elevator, &c.; rent $540 to $1,100; possession. Firm, L. J. Carpenter, 25 Liberty St.

SEVEN ROOMS AND THREE BATHS, LARGE FOYER HALL, IN THE GRAMANT, 215 W. 98TH ST. APPLY ON PREMISES OR N. H. BACHMANN, 257 4TH AV.

New Markeen Apartments, 570 West 156th St., near 157th St. Subway; all light outside rooms, beautifully decorated; 3 to 6 rooms, $35 up; elevator. Owner on premises.

136th St., 607 West.—5, 6 and 7 rooms and bath; very large, light and attractive; all modern improvements; $32 to $55.

Anthony Av., 1,911.—Six large, light rooms and bath, all outside; very desirable; all improvements; $38.

181st St., 565 West.—Five large, light rooms; all modern improvements; elegant location; telephone; $30-$32.

67th St., 129-135 West.—Six large, light rooms and bath; hot water; new management; rent $27-$29.

Columbus Av., 973.—Four large, light rooms and bath, steam heat and hot water; $19.

57th St., 140 West.—3 rooms and bath, $900 to $1,200; studios, north light, $720 to $840.

Wellsmore, s. e. cor. 77th St. and Broadway; 8, 7, 9 rooms, $1,000, $1,750, $3,000.

159 West 63d St.—Six large, light rooms and bath, single flat; newly decorated; $33.

Van Dyck & Severn, 6 to 11 rooms; $1,500 to $3,800.

Seven grand outside, sunny rooms, two baths; $52-$58. 615 West 176th.

Old Broadway, 85.—Five large, light rooms and bath; hot water; $18.

68th St., 121 West.—Rent, $1,600. Warren & Skillin, 174 Fulton St.

162d St., 543 West.—3 to 6 rooms; elevator; rent, $312 to $720.

178th St., 718 West.—4 to 7 rooms; elevator; rents, $38 to $65.

East Side.

New Apartments, 115 and 123 East 53d St. 6 & 7 rooms, 2 & 3 baths, $1,560 to $2,600.

124th St., 314 East.—Seven large, light rooms and bath, heat, &c.; newly decorated; $26.

Madison Av., 1,787, (near 118th St.)—Seven rooms, bath, steam heat, and hot water; $31.

Madison Av., 1,765.—Six large, light rooms and bath; steam heat and hot water; $21.

Bronx.

Tremont Av., 263 East.—Six large, light rooms and bath; all improvements; very desirable; $33.

Storage
Thirty cents a line.

ANSONIA STORAGE CO. Moving, packing, and shipping; automobile vans for long-distance moving; let us estimate. Send postal 137-139 West 99th St., or Telephone 3052 or 3053 Riverside.

Boarders Wanted
Twenty cents a line.

East Side.

9TH ST., 12 EAST, (Near 5th Av.)—Large, small rooms; private bath; Southerners; reasonable.

15TH, 219 EAST, (Stuyvesant Park.)—Renovated, large, airy rooms; home cooking.

34TH ST., 117-119 EAST, (near Park Av.)—Double and single rooms, with board.

58D ST., 37 EAST.—Large and small rooms; references; table board.

62D ST., 16 EAST.—Second floor; three rooms, bath; separate rooms; excellent table.

76TH, 32 EAST.—Delightful cool front suite; also single room; Summer rates.

LEXINGTON AV., 965, (Near 70th.)—Large and small rooms; electricity; phone; table guests.

West Side.

16TH ST., 20-22 WEST.—Large, small rooms, well furnished; unexcelled board; telephone.

46TH, 309 WEST.—Large, small rooms; comfortable, quiet house; good table; telephone.

54TH ST., 54 WEST. Single, double rooms; Summer rates; ref.

57TH, 411 WEST.—Exceptional value, (board two,) $15; single, $7.50; suite two rooms, complete service, $8 week; Southerners, transients.

64TH, 115 WEST.—Large, also small room; all conveniences; excellent table; moderate.

65TH ST., 74 WEST.—Desirable double, single rooms; private baths; Southerners accommodated; reasonable.

68TH, 67 WEST.—Large, small rooms; hot, cold water; "L," Subway; phone.

76TH ST., 174 WEST. Large, attractive rooms, with board.

71ST, 63 WEST.—Beautifully furnished rooms, private baths; electricity; exceptional table board.

73D, 112 WEST.—Desirable room, running water; table board; Subway, "L"; references.

74TH ST., 131 WEST.—19th year; large, small rooms; bath; Summer rates; ref.

76TH, 127-129 WEST.—Large, small rooms; parlor dining; table guests; reasonable.

76TH ST., 249 WEST.—Attractive rooms; all conveniences; references.

77TH, 266 WEST.—Beautiful rooms, excellent table; Summer rates; references exchanged; subway.

79TH, 114 AND 132 WEST.—Unusual and attractive "pensions," with large parlors, tearoom, and lounge; Southern cooking; white maid service; private telephone; booklet on request.

80TH ST., 106-108-110 WEST.—Cool, comfortable; a satisfactory home for refined people; new, high-type furnishings; pure food; wholesome, generous, well-balanced meals.

80TH, 129 WEST, Kenilworth.—Light, attractive rooms; excellent cuisine; Southerners; table guests.

80TH ST., 134 WEST.—Desirable, cool, quiet rooms; electricity; ideal location; generous table.

80TH ST., 138 WEST.—Cool rooms, single or en suite; Summer rates; reference.

82D, 50 AND 52 WEST.—Desirable room, private bath; breakfast or table board.

83D, 17 WEST.—High-class Jewish house; excellent table; home surroundings; table guests.

86TH St., 174 WEST.—Exclusive rooms, ideal location; electricity; parlor dining; table guests.

86TH, 22 WEST.—Large second-floor room; bath; gentlemen; meals; high class.

87TH, 70 WEST.—Comfortable rooms; electricity; excellent table; refined neighborhood; references.

94TH, 59 WEST.—EXCEPTIONAL BOARDING. SMITH.

94TH ST., 15 WEST.—Large, small rooms; first-class cuisine; telephone; reference.

113TH, 560 WEST.—Large, small rooms; Riverside section; excellent cuisine; table board.

114TH, 536 WEST.—Large and small rooms connecting or singly; excellent table.

149TH ST., 544 WEST (near Broadway Subway.)—Beautiful Riverside, finest section, (The Audubon;) beautiful rooms, with excellent board, $7 weekly up; large porch, garden; every comfort; out-of-town visitors and transients accommodated. 3757 Audubon.

THE EVELYN LODGE. Magnificent location; overlooking bay; 20 min. Manhattan; beautifully furnished; excellent cuisine; separate tables; no monotony; harmonious surroundings; single, $11; two, $17 up, including meals. 71 Central Av., St. George, S. I.

THE WOODBURY, [illegible] RIVERSIDE DRIVE, two blocks north 157th Subway; [illegible]

Board Wanted

[illegible]

Country Board
Thirty cents a line.

Staten Island.

ST. GEORGE HEIGHTS.—Superior accommodations; large grounds, overlooking bay; five minutes from ferry. 51 Hyatt St., New Brighton.

Long Island.

THE COOLEST SPOT within 100 miles of New York is only 50 minutes from Broadway; commutation, $7.50 month; finest, safest ocean beach; glorious bathing, fishing, dancing; select house; high-class guests; offers beautiful rooms, bountiful table; room and board, $10-$15 week; Christian management. THE STAFFORD, GASTON AV., ARVERNE-BY-THE-SEA, N. Y. PHONE 415 HAMMELS.

New York State.

I AM A DOCTOR and physical trainer; let me take you in hand in my country home, build up your health, and get you in first-class shape; judicious and scientific exercises, baths, wholesome food, advice, &c.; will add years to your life and energy to all your activities. Dr. J. B. Knipe, Sparkill, N. Y.

If you are looking for rest and fine scenery, with home comforts; terms $7-$8. Louis Westbrook, Kysinko, N. Y.

New Jersey.

IDEAL HOME CONDITIONS for a few invalids, convalescents, or those needing quiet and rest; beautiful grounds; all conveniences; near New York; moderate prices. Dr. Ellis, Metuchen, N. J.

Connecticut.

Attractive room for two adults, modern private cottage, Greenwich; refined surroundings; excellent table; reasonable. G. Wilson, Phone 4185.

Furnished Rooms
Twenty cents a line.

East Side.

11TH, 10 EAST.—Large rooms, running water; also small rooms; very desirable.

17TH ST., 130 EAST.—Well furnished, desirable rooms; large and small; reasonable.

19TH ST., 151 EAST, (Fairfax Arms.)—Elegant rooms; high-class elevator house; bath, telephone; all-night service; light and airy; refined surroundings; moderate rates.

33D ST., 243 EAST.—Newly furnished, clean, light, airy rooms; gentlemen; respectable couples; conveniences.

34TH ST., 56 EAST, (also 13 Park Av.)—Large and small rooms, $4 up.

38TH, 12 EAST.—Attractive rooms; suites, private baths; elevator, electricity; Summer rates.

38TH ST., 12 EAST.—Large and small rooms, en suite; elevator; Summer rates.

41ST ST., 339 EAST.—Large and small rooms; cool, light, and airy; select private house; $1.50 up.

45TH, 16 EAST.—Room with piano; single rooms; private bath; Summer rates.

60TH, 152 EAST.—Beautiful, large, small rooms; running water; light housekeeping; telephone.

62D, 168 EAST.—Beautifully furnished room in private house; running water; telephone.

64TH ST., Madison Av., 733-735.—Handsomely furnished single, double rooms; private bath; $4, $5, $6, $8, $10.

83D, 155 EAST.—Beautiful large room; private house; every accommodation; reasonable.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

MADISON AV, 160 and 162, (Near 34th.)—Desirable large and small rooms.

MADISON AV., 278.—Double, single rooms; private bath; $8, $9, $10.

West Side.

9TH, 17 WEST.—Private residence; charming suite, single; gentlemen; permanent only; electricity, telephone; references.

12TH ST., 111 WEST.—Large front room; running water; medium-sized room; private; references.

39TH, 9 and 47 WEST.—Handsomely furnished double, single rooms; private bath; $5, $6, $7.

46TH ST., 136 WEST.—Comfortable, large, small rooms; board optional; every convenience; telephone.

49TH ST., 28 WEST.—Handsomely furnished double, single rooms; private bath; $5, $7, $9.

52D, 55 WEST.—Room; hot, cold water, bath, electricity, telephone; gentleman; references.

53D, 64 WEST.—Single, double rooms; suites; private baths; electricity; references.

57TH ST., 153 WEST.—Large, cool, airy room, near bath; Summer rates; references.

69TH ST., 142 WEST.—Attractive two rooms; bath; also single room; charming apartment. Wilde.

70TH, 109 WEST.—Exceptionally clean, attractive rooms; all conveniences; near transportation; investigate.

71ST ST., 165 WEST.—Handsomely furnished room; near Subway and elevated; Summer rates.

72D ST., WEST, and upward; choice rooms and suites in exclusive apts., $4 and up. Howards, 703, 1,482 B'way, near 42d. Phone Bryant 3816. Open evenings and Sundays.

73D ST., 115 WEST.—Handsomely appointed rooms, single, en suite; private bath; references.

73D, 255 WEST.—Rooms little different from the average; breakfast optional; select.

73D ST., 121 WEST.—Large room; private house; gentlemen only; near "L," Subway.

74TH, 149 WEST.—Attractive rooms, large or small; private baths; reasonable; references.

75TH, 56 WEST.—Rooms; private bath; also adjoining; Summer rates; private home.

76TH, 125 WEST.—Attractive rooms; one private bath; suitable physician; Summer rates.

76TH, 148 WEST.—Large and small cool rooms; electric light, telephone; references.

77TH ST., 111 WEST.—Desirable, large, airy front room; conveniences; reasonable.

78TH, 136 WEST.—Attractive, large rooms; all conveniences; light housekeeping; $3-$9.

78TH, 214 WEST.—Cool rooms, all with private baths; telephone; Subway.

79TH ST., 225 WEST.—Large room, private bath; electric light; Summer rates; reference.

79TH, 218 WEST.—Delightful large room, private bath, twin beds; subway; references; Summer rates.

80TH ST., 104 WEST.—Large, handsome rooms; private baths; electricity; phone; small room.

80TH, 142 WEST.—Beautifully furnished, large and small, private baths, electricity; Summer rates.

80TH ST., 128 WEST.—Cool rooms, single or en suite; Summer rates; reference.

83D ST., 52 WEST.—Large and small rooms; electricity, private bath; Summer rates.

83D ST., 68 WEST.—New house; large, small rooms; private bath; excellent cuisine.

83D, 154 WEST.—Summer rates; large rooms; private bath; also single room.

86TH, 318 WEST, (Riverside.)—Exceptionally cool room, with private bath; also single; electricity.

93D, 35-47 WEST.—Desirable, cool, large, small front rooms; phone, $2.50 up.

93D, 109 WEST.—Large room, private bath; $8; other rooms reasonable; telephone.

97TH, 147 WEST.—Private house; unusually attractive, nicely furnished room; bath; telephone.

103D St., 78 Manhattan Av.—Large front room; private corner house, dressing room; ample closets; suitable for one or two; Summer rates. Phone 9219 River.

107TH, 230 WEST.—Large, bright, attractively furnished room, southern exposure, in elevator apartment; private family; references, Apartment 35.

113TH, 525 WEST, (Morningside 8136.)—Out-of-town guests accommodated; terms reasonable.

115TH, 620 WEST.—Room or suite; Hudson view; Subway, surface, bus; bargain.

118TH, 414 WEST, (near Columbia.)—Attractive, homelike rooms; elevator, telephone; reasonable. Smith.

118TH, 420 WEST.—Whole or part of furnished apartment; dining hall. Apt. 25.

122D, 533 WEST.—Unusually cosy outside front rooms, $3 up; teachers accommodated. Sherman.

129TH ST., 610 WEST.—Large, handsome room in high-class elevator apartment; private lavatory; shower bath; exceptional. Apt. 44.

168TH, 646 WEST.—First-class, comfortable rooms; private home; near 168th Subway; references.

ALLERTON HOUSE, 302 WEST 22D ST. (For Bachelors Only.) Hotel and club conveniences; new fireproof building; elevator, hot and cold water in every room; tub and shower baths; all outside rooms; single rooms, $4 to $7 weekly; rooms for two, $5 to $8.50 weekly each.

Attractive room, private family; elevator apartment, Riverside Drive; for business man, woman; $5 weekly. Particulars Leland's, 40 West 33d St.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 25, 65th St.—Lovely room, overlooking Park; homelike surroundings. Railing.

CORNER 139TH ST. WEST, (374 St. Nicholas Av.)—Two large outside, nicely furnished rooms; private bath; private family of two adults; board optional. Backrach.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, (75d to 145th.)—Choice rooms and suites in exclusive apts. [illegible]

Furnished Rooms
Twenty cents a line.

West Side.

WEST END AV., 611.—Delightful large room; electricity; running water; private family; 91st St. Subway; Summer rates; reference.

Brooklyn.

ASSOCIATION CLUB BUILDING.—Rooms for young men; steam heat, electric light, hot and cold water; telephone in each room; all finely furnished; elevator service, gymnasium, swimming pool, all kinds of baths, bowling alleys, billiard rooms, and all club privileges; room $2.75-$4. Apply at once Bedford Branch Y. M. C. A., Bedford Av. and Monroe St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Rooms Wanted—Furnished
Twenty cents a line.

Wanted—Furnished bedroom, front, by gentleman, near 42d St., east of 5th Av.; terms moderate. L 159 Times.

Unfurnished Rooms
Twenty cents a line.

40th, 66 W.—Floor, private house; rooms, bath, single, en suite; bachelors; references.

Help Wanted, Female
Twenty cents a line.

ADDRESSERS wanted; experienced piece workers. Apply by letter only in own handwriting, Publishers, 3d floor, 326 Hudson St.

BOOKKEEPER AND TYPIST.—Experienced, A1. Apply 10 to 12, 506, 1,416 Broadway.

FANCY FEATHERS.—Experienced hands on fancy feathers; also improvers and learners; steady work; good pay. Zucker & Josephy, 715-719 Broadway.

GIMBEL BROTHERS, NEW YORK, Require the services of High class designers and High class trimmers. Highest salaries and yearly position to those who qualify. Apply at Employment Office, Fifth Floor, 32nd St. side.

GIMBEL BROTHERS, NEW YORK, Require the services of High class copyists and High class milliners. Yearly position and best salaries paid to those who qualify. Apply at Employment Office, Fifth Floor, 32nd St. side.

LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, first-class laundress in country; must help in kitchen; wages $30. Telephone 1261 Plaza between 3 and 6.

MILLINERY MAKERS AND COPYISTS. Come prepared for immediate work; must be thoroughly experienced. The Miller Millinery Company, exhibit at Waldorf-Astoria Hotel. Room 109.

MILLINERY APPRENTICES.—Frederick Loeser & Co., Brooklyn, require a number of millinery apprentices. Apply at Trimmed Millinery workroom, sixth floor.

NURSERY GOVERNESS wanted; German or French; children age 2 and 4; highest references required. Address Country, P. O. Box 822.

TYPIST.—Young girl, not over 22; must be competent, willing, and have had at least two years' experience, preferably in publishing or advertising; in application give full details regarding education, experience, &c. Address all week, Publisher, L 150 Times.

WE WANT two educated ladies, widows and mothers preferred; salary. Educational Society, 225 5th Av.

YOUNG LADIES, 3 wanted to complete class just commencing; several positions open for our pupils; terms moderate; rapid advancement. Studio, 58 West 39th St.

Employment Agencies.

E. W. CARPENTER EXCHANGE AGENCY, Singer Building. Stenographers—dictaphone operators; high school education, several; $10-$18.

STENOGRAPHERS.—With good general experience, $18; technical and building experience, $18; manufacturing experience, $15; several $8 and $10 positions; all permanent. NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE, 30 Church St., City.

STENOGRAPHIC, bookkeeping, and clerical openings; call or write. Mighill, (agency,) Flatiron Building.

STENOGRAPHER, BOOKKEEPER, female; $15; other excellent positions. Van Tyn Agency, 1 West 34th St.

Help Wanted, Male
Twenty cents a line.

ADVERTISING MAN, between 30 and 50 years; only one who had experience in marketing high-class merchandise need apply; must be aggressive and original; requirements, handling of crews or other means and methods decided upon in campaigns to be inaugurated; good position for first-class man. L 143 Times.

BOOKKEEPER and office manager; state age, experience, and salary. P 368 Times Downtown.

CLERK.—Wanted, young man as clerk in sales office; must be American-born, of good presence, address, and education; must be able, or willing to learn, to operate typewriter; state age, race, education, experience, and salary expected. Address Manufacturer, M 234 Times Downtown.

LAPIDISTS.—Wanted, two first-class all-around lapidists to go to Chicago. L 135 Times.

MARINE ENGINEERS, ASSOCIATION OR NON-ASSOCIATION. WANTED—All marine engineers holding United States ocean-going licenses, available for positions on ships of foreign registry that are to be placed under American registry. Apply in writing or in person to T. L. Delahunty, Marine Engineers' Exchange, Room 703, 21-24 State St., giving grade of license and other available information.

MEN managing property or calling on architects and engineers can derive good commission without loss of time by introducing meritable plumbing specialty. M 239 Times Downtown.

OFFICE WORK.—Competent man, (20-30,) for real estate office work, correspondence, &c.; good education essential; man with legal training or familiar with real estate documents preferred. Send full particulars. L 147 Times.

REAL ESTATE SALESMEN.—Intelligent men to learn the real estate business; will be given an exceptional opportunity and receive a thorough sales training by an old, established firm; commission. Apply McKnight Realty Co., 347 5th Av.

SALESMEN.—A New York corporation wants three salesmen of $5,000 to $8,000 earning capacity to visit territory assigned and secure local representatives; strictly commission until worth is proven; high-class business proposition; permanent connection. Call 111 5th Av., Room 518.

SALESMAN.—Reliable married man, 25 to 30 years of age, living in New York City, to sell and collect for high grade concern; salary grabbers or those continually out of work need not apply; commission basis. Call after 2 P. M., 10 West 23d St., Room 400.

SALESMEN.—Three experienced, energetic salesmen to sell moving picture proposition in big demand; only men over twenty-five, with selling experience, need apply; references; commission basis. Apply 220 W. 42d St., Room 514.

SALESMEN, first class, wanted; acquainted with hotel, restaurant, and lunch room trade; only men with trade need apply; commission basis only. M 229 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—Experienced young man to sell cotton goods to manufacturing trade; commission basis; must furnish reliable references. P 367 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—Experienced, for New York State and East, to sell high class line ladies' suits; salary or commission. Y 211 Times Annex.

SALESMAN, industrious, to sell rice, dried fruit, oils, to wholesaler, on commission basis; state particulars. M 217 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—Good following; carry strongest line hand-made infants' wear; entire Middle West; strictly commission. Rouff, 230 5th Av.

YOUNG MAN wanted, to manage lunch room, by concern in Middle West; experience necessary; state age, experience, and references in reply. Y 215 Times Annex.

Instruction.
Thirty cents a line.

SALESMEN wanted; experience unnecessary; easy work; big pay; write (or call) for particulars and large list of openings offering opportunities to earn $5 to $30 a day while you learn. National Salesmen's Training Association, Dept. 1,001 C, Candler Bldg., Times Sq.

SALESMEN.—Study advanced salesmanship; highest paid profession; real opportunities guaranteed; free booklet. Bradstreet System, Inc., Park Row Bldg., New York City, Dept. 12.

Employment Agencies.

E. W. CARPENTER EXCHANGE AGENCY, Singer Building.
BOOKKEEPER-STENOGRAPHER, $1,300.
BOOKKEEPER-STENOGRAPHER, $1,040.
COST CLERK-STENOGRAPHER, $15.
SALES LEDGER CLERK; hours 8 to 4; $12.
STENOGRAPHER, $20.
TYPIST, expert, $20.
REPRESENTATIVE for mercantile agency; $1,800.
ASST. MANAGER, young man; apartment house experience; $60.

CLERICAL [illegible]

Agents Wanted
Thirty cents a line.

HUSTLER wanted, acquainted with grocery trade; men with trade only need apply. M 230 Times Downtown.

USE YOUR SPARE TIME to build up a mail order business of your own; we help you start for a share in profits; 27 opportunities; particulars free. Mutual Opportunities Exchange, Buffalo, N. Y.

Situations Wanted
Fifteen cents a line.

Female.

ACCOUNTANT, stenographer, typewriter seeks position as secretary or office manager. S 126 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, Stenographer.—Exceptional qualifications; wide awake; small salary. B., 1,731 Pitkin Av., Brooklyn. Phone 660 East New York.

BOOKKEEPER, seven years' experience, desires position of responsibility. R., 349 Dawson St.

BOOKKEEPER, stenographer; exp. trial bal.; mod. methods; contr. accts.; $18. B 104 Times.

COMPANION.—Young English lady wishes position as companion, governess, or tutor; excellent teaching experience; good references. Write "London," Y 206 Times Annex.

DRESSMAKER.—High-class; Summer rates; home or out. Write C. L., 1,335 3d Av.

GOVERNESS OR TEACHER, visiting or resident, by refined, educated young lady; experienced; best references. Y 210 Times Annex.

HOUSEKEEPER for couple or widower; small family. West 248 Park Av., Weehawken, N. J.

LAUNDRESS.—Day's worker; colored; any kind; good laundress. Crawford, 17 West 137th St.

MASSEUSE, graduate of Stockholm, with hospital experience, wishes to care for an invalid lady; kind and patient; highest reference. Djerf, 242 East 60th St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced stenographer; well educated; presenting good appearance; capable of filling a position requiring exercise of judgment and initiative and influence of personality; willing to substitute. Celia Machson, 54 Avenue C.

STENOGRAPHER - CORRESPONDENT.—Seven years' experience, publishing, printing, advertising; above average intelligence; good education. F. S., 921 Whitlock Av., Bronx.

STENOGRAPHER.—Knowledge bookkeeping; experienced, alert, ambitious; Packard graduate. A. S., 1,800 White Plains Av., Bronx. Phone 377 Westchester.

STENOGRAPHER.—Employer desires to place his efficient young lady in good position immediately. 1,123 Broadway, 304. Farragut 9870.

STENOGRAPHER; six years' experience brokerage, commercial; quick, neat, accurate; present employed; high school education; A1 references. D 24 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, bright beginner, will accept small salary with future advancement. Gertrude Rosenberg, 605 Madison Av. Phone Plaza 2994.

STENOGRAPHER, correspondent; experienced young woman of refinement; references ability, trustworthiness. Permanent, P. O. 187.

STENOGRAPHER.—Expert, refined; several years' experience; good appearance; salary, $10. Apply M. Gibson, 49 East 21st St.

STENOGRAPHER, bookkeeper, typewriter; neat, accurate; salary reasonable; references. Stenographer, 410 Grand St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Brainy, businesslike; miscellaneous dictation; charge correspondence; hard worker; $12-$15. G 63 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, (20;) thoroughly competent; assistant bookkeeper; American; $8, $9. M 235 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—High school graduate; 8 months' experience; willing worker. Ambitious, 242 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Limited experience; refined girl; knowledge bookkeeping; $6; references. M 231 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Exceptionally bright beginner; business school graduate; $6. M 241 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Sensible, natty, good grammarian, speller, accurate transcriber; $8-$10. K 108 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Bright, active, thoroughly competent; small salary. S., 414 Rockaway Av., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER.—Six years' experience; rapid typist; familiar office routine. M 232 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, (19,) two years' practical experience; references, $8. M 224 Times Downtown.

Employment Agencies.

BERTHA CARLSON'S AGENCY, 2,415 Broadway, corner 89th St.; first-class servants. 9463 Riverside.

COLORED HOUSEWORKERS.—Several neat girls, experienced, good references, thoroughly investigated, want places; other Southern help furnished. Lincoln Industrial Exchange, (Agency,) 314 West 59th. 'Phone 5022 Columbus. Established 1890.

COOK, WAITRESS together; sisters; willing, obliging; excellent reference; wages, $30, $25. Domestic Exchange, 324 Columbus Av.; Schuyler 9136.

HOUSEWORKER.—Young Irish girl, recently landed, $16; several experienced girls, $25. Domestic Exchange, 324 Columbus Av.; Schuyler 9136.

Situations Wanted
Fifteen cents a line.

Male.

A.—A.—A.—ACCOUNTANT, expert; installs simplified systems, opens, closes, audits, systematizes books; financial statements; investigation; work confidential; charges moderate; personal service. W. H. Smith, 149 Broadway. Tel. 2141 Cortlandt.

A.—A.—A.—ACCOUNTANT, CERTIFIED. Books opened, closed, audited, disentangled, systematized, investigations, certified reports; charges moderate. Louis Gross, 132 Nassau St. Phone Beekman 2960.

A.—A.—ACCOUNTANT, RESULTS CERTIFIED.—Books opened, closed, written up, audited, systematized; $5 monthly upward; trial balance; financial statements. Friedlander, 19 Cedar St. Telephone 2351 John.

ACCOUNTANT—OFFICE MANAGER. Expert auditor and systematizer of exceptional ability and qualifications, now practicing public accounting, desires connection with progressive concern where broad range of help is required; to such firm advertiser offers the experience and ability gained by over 15 years' practice in various industries and office organizations; highest credentials at interview; age, 34; married; salary moderate; will submit to any reasonable test. L 154 Times.

ACCOUNTANT.—Experienced all lines; books opened, disentanglements; special arrangements; $2.50 weekly. 37 Liberty St. Phone 808 John. Room 508.

A THOROUGH AND ECONOMICAL MANAGER FOR PAINTING DEPARTMENT, ALSO A SKILLED REPAIRER IN VARIOUS BRANCHES OF THE BUILDING LINE, AT PRESENT EMPLOYED, WISHES TO MAKE CHANGE TO BETTER SELF. L 180 TIMES.

BOOKKEEPER and accountant, 28 years old, 12 years' experience; able correspondent, general office manager; at present employed and taking care of 3,000 accounts; wishes to make change, where good man is appreciated; member of Frank Broakers Alumni of Accountants. D. B., Times Harlem.

BOOKKEEPER-ACCOUNTANT, (34,) thoroughly experienced and efficient, desires immediate connection; versed in modern systems and cost accounting; highly recommended; steady worker. Reliable, L 152 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, 26, eight years' experience; take complete charge, corporate or partnership books; financial statements; correspondent; university student; conscientious worker. L 116 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Office manager, bank teller; excellent references; hard worker; moderate salary. George Gottlieb, 1,551 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn.

BOOKKEEPER AND STENOGRAPHER.—Competent, experienced, executive ability; highest references. M 216 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, ACCOUNTANT; executive; competent, experienced, desires responsible position. M 236 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER AND STENOGRAPHER, (22,) experienced, good education, desires position. S 131 Times.

BOY desires office position; experienced filing, copying, &c.; references. M 203 Times Downtown.

BOY, honest, neat, willing to work; school graduate. Thomas, L 145 Times Downtown.

CARETAKER.—Man and wife would like position as caretaker or janitor; no children. Lynch, 148 West 64th St., basement.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC. 28; single; eight years' experience in driving and repairing several makes of cars, desires position with private family. M. Zeiner, 2,064 7th Av. Tel. 3380 Morningside.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic, thorough, sober, honest, reliable; one whose references and appearance bespeak character, ability. Streller, 153 West 80th.

CHAUFFEUR.—Ex-coachman; single; careful driver; personal reference; useful. L 161 Times.

CHEMIST.—Experienced chemist, familiar with production of fruit, vegetable or fish preserves, agricultural fertilizers, spray compounds, grocers' or druggists' sundries, &c., desires connection. Y 213 Times Annex.

COMPANION, SECRETARY.—Will undertake entire work of small bachelor apartment. L 156 Times.

DESIGNER and PATTERN MAKER [illegible]

Situations Wanted
Fifteen cents a line.

Male.

EXPORTER, experienced, well acquainted with South American trade, open for engagement to travel South America for reliable manufacturer as exclusive agent. L 299 Times Downtown.

GENERAL MANAGER.—After sixteen years' successful business experience, seven as public accountant and auditor, am open for permanent connection as General Manager; aggressive, thoroughly capable, tactful; bond if desired. Write at once, Post Office, Box 391, New York.

HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE, 18, neat, accurate, desires permanent position. M 228 Times Downtown.

OFFICE MAN, German, experienced in banking, factory, and commercial business, wants position as bookkeeper or cashier; temporarily or permanently. L 149 Times.

SALESMAN.—Experienced, capable, desires to connect with reliable concern, any line, city or road; highest references. L 157 Times.

SILK SALESMAN.—ENERGETIC YOUNG MAN, EXPERIENCED, DESIRES MAKING CHANGE WITH RELIABLE HOUSE FOR CUTTING-UP TRADE. M 225 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

STENOGRAPHER, OFFICE ASSISTANT.—19; experienced; understands switchboard and general office work; references; $8-$10. M 233 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Well-educated, experienced, intelligent stenographer, correspondent; office assistant; 30. M 221 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, &c.—Young man, experienced stenographer, correspondent, &c., wants situation. Falk, 339 East 69th St.

UPHOLSTERER wants hotel or private work. Klein, 89 Theodore St., Steinway, L. I.

YOUNG MAN, (24,) good penman, quick and accurate at figures, seven years' general office experience, knowledge of bookkeeping and typewriting, desires position at anything; best references. A., 1,435 3d Av.

YOUNG MAN wishes position in office, with reliable concern. J. W. Hassett, East 69th St. and Avenue V, Brooklyn.

YOUNG MAN, 23, desires position; best references. Joseph Nadel, 59 East 117th St.

For Sale—Miscellaneous
Thirty cents a line.

Small collection good paintings, including Inness, to close estate. Administrator, L 87 Times.

Typewriters.

TYPEWRITERS RENTED. 4 months for $5 and up. Initial payment applies if purchased. AMERICAN WRITING MACHINE CO., INC. 345 Broadway, at Leonard St.; 956 Broadway, at 23d St.; 50 Nassau St., at Maiden Lane. TEL. 5408 FRANKLIN. 10 Barclay St. Telephone 6353 Cortlandt.

Purchase and Exchange
Thirty cents a line.

Pawn tickets bought. Diamonds, Oriental pearls. Estates appraised and purchased. Gold. Silver. Platinum. Benjamin Feingold, 491½ 6th Av., between 29th and 30th Sts. Established 19 years. Tel. 1254 Madison Sq.

A. S. BORG, 146 WEST 23D ST. Highest prices paid for diamonds, platinum, old gold, silver, old teeth, pawn tickets; liberal percentage for Provident tickets.

JOHN DALEY BUYS PLATINUM, GOLD, DIAMONDS, PAWN TICKETS, ANTIQUES. 654 6TH AV., COR. 38TH ST.

I pay highest cash prices for furniture, bric-a-brac, paintings, rugs, pianos. Myers, 115 University Place. 2298 Stuyvesant.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—In the matter of the assignment for the benefit of creditors of HAROLD L. STANG to NATHAN M. ABRAMSON.
Please take notice that by order of the Honorable Leonard A. Giegerich, Justice of the Supreme Court, the undersigned will sell the assets, consisting of a stock of 5c, 9c, and 19c articles, notions, hosiery, crockery, &c., now at the store at 559 Second Avenue, New York City, on the 13th day of August, 1914, at 2 P. M., at the office of the undersigned. Bids will be received by the undersigned up to and including August 12th, 1914. The said merchandise can be inspected during business hours from August 11th to 12th, 1914, at 559 Second Avenue, New York City. The assignee reserves the right to reject any or all bids, in which event said property will be sold at public auction.
Dated New York, August 1st, 1914.
NATHAN M. ABRAMSON, Assignee, 35 Nassau Street, New York City.
FISCHER & SOLOMON, Attorneys for Assignee.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—In the matter of the assignment for the benefit of creditors of BELA KANTOR to NATHAN M. ABRAMSON.
Please take notice that by order of the Honorable Leonard A. Giegerich, Justice of the Supreme Court, the undersigned will sell the assets, consisting of a stock of general dry goods, hosiery, underwear, notions, &c., now at the store at 1,055 First Avenue, New York City, on the 14th day of August, 1914, at 11 A. M., at the office of the undersigned. Bids will be received by the undersigned up to and including August 13th, 1914. The said merchandise can be inspected during business hours from August 7th to 11th, 1914, at 1,055 First Avenue, New York City. The assignee reserves the right to reject any or all bids, in which event said property will be sold at public auction.
Dated New York, August 1st, 1914.
NATHAN M. ABRAMSON, Assignee, 35 Nassau Street, New York City.
FISCHER & SOLOMON, Attorneys for Assignee.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of FREDERIC S. STAATS, trading as Etna M'f'g Co., bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells this day, Thursday, Aug. 6th, 1914, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 206 Canal St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of umbrella handles, cane handles, machinery, safe, fixtures, &c.
HARRY D. YOUNG, Receiver.
ROSENBERG, LEVIS & BALL, Attorneys for Receiver, 170 Broadway, New York.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

NO. 19870.—U. S. DISTRICT COURT, FOR the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of MANHATTAN BRAID COMPANY, Alleged Bankrupt.
Notice is hereby given that Manhattan Braid Company, alleged bankrupt, has filed its petition, verified July 1, 1914, praying that the composition heretofore offered by it to its creditors and accepted in writing by a majority in number of creditors whose claims have been allowed, which number represents a majority in amount of such claims, may be confirmed by the Court; and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Honorable District Judges at the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, August 24, 1914, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.
JOHN J. TOWNSEND, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Northern District of New York.—In the matter of PIERCE, BUTLER AND PIERCE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Bankrupt.
Pursuant to an order duly entered in the above entitled proceeding on the 3d day of August, 1914, notice is hereby given that the sale of the right, title and interest of James P. Hill, Trustee in Bankruptcy of Pierce, Butler and Pierce Manufacturing Company, Bankrupt, in of and to the property and assets of said Bankrupt as specified in an order duly entered herein on the 29th day of June, 1914, has been adjourned from Tuesday, August 4th, 1914 to Tuesday, August 11th, 1914 at ten o'clock A. M. at the office of said Bankrupt at 282 James St., Syracuse, New York, and that such approval and confirmation as shall be necessary for the validity of such sale shall be granted or withheld after a hearing to be held at one o'clock P. M., on August 12th, 1914, at Watertown, New York.
JAMES P. HILL, Trustee in Bankruptcy Pierce, Butler & Pierce Manufacturing Company.

NO. 20046.—U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—SOLOMON GOLDENKRANZ, Bankrupt.
Notice is hereby given that Solomon Goldenkranz, bankrupt, has filed his petition, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Tuesday, September 8, 1914, at 10:30 A. M., and then there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.
JOHN J. TOWNSEND, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT SO. District N. Y.—No. 19968 in Bankruptcy.—CAILLER & COMPANY, INC., Bankrupt.
Creditors of said Cailler & Company, Inc. are hereby given notice that on July 17, 1914, he was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office No. 2 Rector Street, N. Y. City, August 14, 1914, at 1 P. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt and transact such other business as may come before the meeting.
SEAMAN MILLER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

PROMPT DELIVERY FREE. Want advertisements for The New York Times received at American District Messenger offices in New York City at office rates.

Automobile Exchange
Thirty cents a line.

BUICK LIGHT ROADSTER. Up-to-date, stylish model, in the very best mechanical condition; every equipment; all new tires; extra demountable, inflated tire; sacrifice $375; any demonstration. Miss Warren, 126 Riverside Drive, near 85th St.

Private party will dispose of two late model automobiles; 5-passenger, 15-30 Stearns; also E. M. F. Studebaker; 5-passenger; cars completely equipped; look like new. Mrs. Powers, residence 921 Putnam Av., Brooklyn, near Ralph Av. Tel. 3733 Bushwick.

REBUILT CARS, $100-$2,000. Touring and runabout bodies, $25 up. Tops, $10; top covs., $1; sh'lds, sp'd'm'ts, $5. Steer. cols., L. B. A., ltg. bat'ries, sundries. 20th Century Co., 1,692 B'way, near 53d.

Owner will sacrifice 1913 Velie touring car; guaranteed in excellent condition; electric starter, lights, &c.; bargain worth while. 360 Cumberland St., Brooklyn. Tel. 7846 Prospect.

For Sale.—Royal tourist car in perfect condition; have touring and limousine bodies; can be seen or tried any time; will not refuse any reasonable offer. Address L 148 Times.

1914 King runabout; absolutely new car; electric starter, lights, &c.; will sell less than wholesale price. 360 Cumberland St., Brooklyn. Tel. 7846 Prospect.

Hupmobile touring car, 1914 model, electric equipment; slightly used for demonstrating; will sell very reasonable. Hupmobile Agency, 1,190 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

Will sell my 1910 Packard touring car, which is guaranteed to be in first-class condition. 112 East 75th St. Lenox—5206.

Pullman, 5-passenger touring, fine appearing car; first-class condition; price $350. Prospect Press, 188 West 4th St.

A 1913 Lancia will be sacrificed. Moore & Munger, 604 West 52d St.

Automobiles for Rent.

AUTOS TO HIRE. Seven-passenger American Simplex to hire by day, week, or month; rates reasonable. Phone 4374 Columbus.

Fine-appearing, smooth-running, 7-passenger touring cars; hour, day, week, month, or flat rate. Telephone 4854 Bedford. Chester Wells, 498 Monroe St., Brooklyn.

Late model touring cars for rent; rates reasonable. J. C. Greene, 23 West 62d St. Phone 9086 Columbus.

Packard cars for hire; Ideal Tour trip to White Mountains; rates reasonable. O'Connor, 235 West 50th St.

Rent.—Packard touring car; day, week, month; owner drive. Gilbert, 7476 Columbus.

Packards and Renaults by hour, day, week, month. Bayart, 348 West 50th. Col. 6602.

New Packards, $3 per HOUR. 7 passengers. 'Phone 8324 R. Riverside.

Wanted to Rent.

Gentleman desires to rent for August, September, Packard, Pierce, or any high-class car; must be landaulet body. State price, &c. C 150 Times.

Automobile Supplies.

BALL & ROLLER BEARINGS. Gwilliam Co., 253 W. 58th St., (at Broadway.) Col. 8356.

Automobile Storage.

Dead storage at lowest prices; bodies or entire cars. A. A. R. Co., 614 East 33d St.

Automobile Instruction.

WEST SIDE Y. M. C. A., 302 W. 57th St. Largest and Best School in U. S. Send for Booklet and Pass to Visit School. Tel. 7920 Col. Special class for women.

Y. M. C. A. AUTOMOBILE SCHOOL, Brooklyn.—Owners' course featured; eight years' successful experience; write for free booklet and visitor's pass to school. Bedford Branch Y. M. C. A., Brooklyn.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

NO. 18562.—U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—LOUIS ARKIN, Jr., and J. LIONEL GUILD, individually and as copartners trading as ARKIN & GUILD, Bankrupts.
Notice is hereby given that Louis Arkin, Jr., and J. Lionel Guild, individually and as copartners trading as Arkin & Guild, bankrupts, have filed their petition, praying for a discharge from all their debts in bankruptcy, both individually and as members of the firm of Arkin & Guild, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Tuesday, September 8, 1914, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioners should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupts thereon.
JOHN J. TOWNSEND, Referee in Bankruptcy.

NO. 19,598.—U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—WILLIAM J. ATWOOD, Bankrupt.
Notice is hereby given that the above-named bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated August 3d, 1914, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on September 14, 1914, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.
WILLIAM H. WILLIS, Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, August 5 1914.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHern District of New York.—No. 19,967.—ALEX M. SOMERFIELD, Bankrupt.
Notice is hereby given that Alex M. Somerfield, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated July 17, 1914, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, September 7, 1914, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.
SEAMAN MILLER, Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, August 3, 1914.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. District N. Y.—No. 20,142.—In Bankruptcy.—JOHN J. MITCHELL, Bankrupt.
Creditors of said John J. Mitchell are hereby given notice that on July 30, 1914, he was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 2 Rector Street, N. Y. City, August 14, 1914, at 11:30 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before the meeting.
SEAMAN MILLER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. District N. Y.—No. 19,907.—In Bankruptcy.—VICTOR BRUKNER, trading as LADY'S SHOP, Bankrupt.
Creditors of said Victor Brukner, trading as Lady's Shop, are hereby given notice that on June 23, 1914, he was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 2 Rector Street, N. Y. City, August 14, 1914, at 11 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before the meeting.
SEAMAN MILLER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. District N. Y.—No. 20,130.—In Bankruptcy.—WILLIAM D. KORTLANG, Bankrupt.
Creditors of said William D. Kortlang are hereby given notice that on July 27, 1914, he was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 2 Rector Street, N. Y. City, August 14, 1914, at 12:30 P. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before the meeting.
SEAMAN MILLER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT SO. District N. Y.—No. 20,126.—In Bankruptcy.—JOHN A. BERRYMAN, Bankrupt.
Creditors of said John A. Berryman are hereby given notice that on July 24, 1914, he was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 2 Rector Street, N. Y. City, August 14, 1914, at 10:30 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt and transact such other business as may come before the meeting.
SEAMAN MILLER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT SO. District N. Y.—No. 20,136.—In Bankruptcy.—WILLIAM F. MALL, Bankrupt.
Creditors of said William F. Mall are hereby given notice that on July 29, 1914, he was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No 2 Rector Street, N. Y. City, August 14, 1914, at 12 M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before the meeting.
SEAMAN MILLER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT SO. District N. Y.—No. 20,131.—In Bankruptcy.—GEORGE W. COPLEY, Bankrupt.
Creditors of said George W. Copley are hereby given notice that on July 27, 1914, he was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 2 Rector Street, N. Y. City, August 14, 1914, at 10 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt and transact such other business as may come before the meeting.
SEAMAN MILLER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. Dist. N. Y.—No. 20,153.—In Bankruptcy.—HARRY KOHLER, Bankrupt.
Harry Kohler was duly adjudicated bankrupt on August 1st, 1914, and the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 71 Broadway, City of New York, on August 17th, 1914, at 10:00 A. M. Creditors may then attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
STANLEY W. DEXTER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Lost and Found
Thirty-five Cents per agate line. Count six words to a line. Telephone 1000 Bryant.

LOST—Lady's gold mesh bag with initials B. A. F., containing ring; liberal reward for return or for tickets if pawned; no questions asked. Address Adams, care General Chemical Co., Edgewater, N. J.

LOST—In ladies' room of the Lincoln National Bank, a diamond-sapphire ring, (large diamond surrounded by sapphires, with an outer row of diamonds;) $25 reward. Lincoln National Bank, 60 East 42d St.

LOST.—Monday evening, 136th, 111th Sts. and Broadway, brooch, with three opals and diamonds; very liberal reward. Howard C. Taylor, 111 Broadway.

LOST—On Saturday, July 18, in or near Maillard's, ruby ring, surrounded by diamonds; reward. E. T. N., Box 321, Madison Square P. O.

LOST—Diamond barpin, (No. 191,835,) three inches long, oval centre; generous reward. Return to W. F. Ainsworth, 605 West 156th.

LOST—Gold bracelet, belt effect, nine diamonds, Coney Island, Aug. 1; reward. Quigley, 152 West 63d.

LOST—Ring, one ruby, two diamonds, in box at Hammerstein's or Kaiserhof; suitable reward offered. Room 165, Astor Hotel.

LOST—Diamond pearl breastpin, 6th Av. "L," Aug. 1; reward. Fritts, 26 Morningside Av.

LOST—Sunday evening, black silk jacket, 134th and 5th Av. O. Rich, 43 West 66th St.

LOST—Tuesday, small diamond platinum barpin; liberal reward. Y 212 Times Annex.

Lost and Found, Cats and Dogs.

LOST—Black and white fox terrier, Billy, 14th St., Friday; reward. Hotel Trafalgar, 4640 Stuy.

LOST—Two French bulldogs, male, female; liberal reward. Return Gaux, 28 E. 33d.

Public Notices
Forty-five cents a line.

NEWS WANTED OF JAKOB JETTER. Born 1823; went to America from Germany when a school teacher, 1868; in later years took assumed name of JAMES R. KEENE; last heard of when a speculator in Wall Street, New York; probably known to the Gould family; by his only surviving daughter, KAROLINE. Replies to H., 742 Lo., care of Haasenstein & Vogler, Ltd., 49 Queen Victoria Street, London, E. C.

Business Opportunities
Forty cents a line.

COMMERCIAL SECURITIES CO., 1,482 Broadway, Cor. 43d. Bryant 6295. Businesses anywhere financed, sold quickly, partnerships arranged, loans negotiated; no advance fees.

FOR SALE.
7 per cent. preferred Stock Novelty Company, exceptional.
Stock Changeable Magnetic Sign Company; secure.
Old established machine shop, owner retiring.
Profitable livery business near New York City.
Broom factory, owner has other business.
Profitable boarding house in the Seventies.
Photo studio, Albany, N. Y.; bargain.
Country store, near Philadelphia; exceptional.
Lease, Bronx moving picture theatre; bargain.
Patented centrifugal pumps; opportunity.
Profitable, old established plumbing-heating business.
Stock, profitable New Jersey corporation; exceptional.
Exceptional, furniture store; owner retiring.
Stock, profitable Long Island fancy poultry company.
Patented, oil-absorbing filter boiler, feed water.
Land, near town site, Alberta, Canada.
Large air dome; bargain; owner sick.
Stock, Marine (new patent) Engineering Co.
Profitable honey producing and packing business.
Profitable, glazed paper mill; owner retiring.
Commercial art studio, $500; bargain.
Furnished room house; desirable neighborhood.
Profitable Manhattan garage; owner retiring.
Preferred shares Canadian Land Co.; exceptional.
Patented alcohol lamp; bargain.
Prosperous general store, Conn.; owner retiring.

WANTED.
Partner, N. Y. Magnetic Iron Mine.
Experienced sales manager, N. Y. corporation.
Partner, patented self-producing power wheel.
Partner, established importing business; enlarging.
Partner, established profitable importing (Oriental) business.
Partner, Georgia Health Springs Hotel.
Secretary, growing corporation; reasonable investment.
Partner, new patented safety razor.
Partner, profitable hardware auto supply store.
Treasurer, Loose-Leaf Filing Company.
Manager, profitable moving picture publishing Company.
Treasurer, engineering-construction company.
Partner, patented adjustable clothes line support.
Partner, patented air fan.
Manager, St. Petersburg, Russia; large corporation.
Partner, importing (woolens, velvets) business.
Treasurer, N. Y. Iron Mining Company.

GARAGE FOR SALE, ONE OF THE BEST EQUIPPED ON LONG ISLAND, SITUATED ON MERRICK ROAD IN ONE OF THE MOST PROGRESSIVE VILLAGES; ONLY 20 MILES FROM NEW YORK; A FINE PAYING PROPOSITION; REASONS FOR SELLING, LEAVING COUNTRY; MADE $7,000 FIRST YEAR; DO NOT NEGLECT LOOKING INTO THIS; SMALL AMOUNT OF CASH NEEDED. WRITE OWNER, BOX 57A, ROCKVILLE CENTRE, L. I.

Lady or gentleman of refinement and business ability can connect as active partner with established and authorized detective agency doing gross business $12,000 worth and over a year; must be willing to invest in proportion, furnish bond, and stand rigid investigation as to character, &c.; one interested in reform and vice investigations preferred, as most of the agency's business consists of such work. L 202 Times Downtown.

New York Corporation extending its business has opening for young man with executive or cost accounting experience; require investment of $500 to assure interest in business; salary, $15, plus share in profits; references required. Call Room 436, 30 Church St.

Wanted—Young civil engineer to invest $1,000 and take charge of Southern branch office for established engineering company; no trifling. Write Oldfield & Brady, civil engineers, Cairo, Ill.

Energetic man, some capital; can find excellent opportunity in first-class family hotel and cafe, opening. HEART CITY, G 23 Times Annex.

Manufacturing concern needs about $3,000 for one year to handle new business; liberal interest paid; principals. L 151 Times.

Willing to sell patent rights for device, tried successful; big money maker; account lack of capital. L 158 Times.

Hotel for sale, up-State; nice little house; plenty business. Particulars, W. H. Casey, Herald Square Hotel.

Estate and Legacy Loans. Companies Incorporated. L. N. Rosenbaum, 80 Wall Street.

Water power saw and planing mill for sale. W. Mellor, Danbury, N. H.

Partner wanted in stock brokerage business; must have $6,000 available. L 144 Times.

Business Notices
Forty cents a line.

ATTENTION MASONS!! $1 per month gives unequaled protection against accidents and sickness. Investigate. MASONIC PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION, 25 West 42d. Telephone 3088 Bryant.

FIREPROOF WINDOWS and fire-escape work; Labor Department violations removed. J. Gescheidt, 212 East 52d St. Phone 3583 Plaza.

Jewelry.

Diamonds at Wholesale.—Bought, sold, and appraised. M. J. Averbeck, 10 Maiden Lane.

Pawn Tickets.

Cash for pawntickets, jewelry. Halpert Jewelry Co., 1,480 B'way, 42d, Room 1,018.

Physical Culture.

PROF. ATTILA AND MISS BAUMANN. Leading athletic instructors and exponents of Naturopathic Culture for both sexes; all ages. Strength doubled in one course. Undue obesity reduced without dietary restrictions. 42 W. 38th St. Greeley 6134.

Pianos and Organs.

Grand square Steinway piano, in fine condition; $75. 35 West 14th St.

Steinway upright; spot cash buys this piano very cheap. 35 West 14th St.

Business Loans.
Forty cents a line.

Manufacturers' and wholesalers' outstanding accounts financed, notes purchased. Nassau Finance, 119 Nassau.

Accounts discounted without notice to customers; all or part. Trust, M 107 Times.

Schools
Thirty cents a line.

CO-OPERATIVE SCHOOLS LEAGUE. Financed by all private schools of U. S. Unlimited information, consultation, and catalogues free. Call or write T. 41 Park Row, New York. Tel. Cort. [illegible]

PROMPT DELIVERY FREE. Want advertisements for The New York Times received at American District Messenger offices in New York City at office rates.—Adv.

MEXICO CITY WILL ADMIT CARRANZA

Council of War Decides Resistance to Constitutionalists Is Now Useless.

SEE PEACE NOW IN SIGHT

No Conditions Will Be Asked of the Revolutionists, but They Promise a Quiet Entry.

GERMAN VESSEL SEIZED

Tampico Constitutionalists Demand Surrender of Refugees—Badger to the Rescue.

MEXICO CITY, Aug. 5.—Peace for Mexico City at least now seems a certainty.

The Council of War, consisting of 112 Generals, decided tonight upon the unconditional surrender of the city to the Constitutionalists.

No guarantees will be requested of Gen. Carranza, the Constitutionalist leader. A peace proclamation probably will be published tomorrow.

President Carbajal today received a message from Gen. Obregon dated Penjamo, State of Guanajuato, in which Obregon called upon Carbajal to resign, informing him that the Constitutionalist Army was marching on the capital.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, Aug. 5.—The Cabinet Council has just ended, and from what could be learned at its termination the situation has changed overnight for the better. According to reports, the Constitutionalist leaders are now willing to conclude an armistice, and also are disposed to proclaim an amnesty.

This report has not yet become generally known, but in the circles which have been apprised it has caused an excellent impression. It is believed that Mexico's troubles are now at last nearing an end, and that an era of peace and good feeling is ahead, provided that the Revolutionists when they come into power conduct themselves with moderation and fairness to all.

The Cabinet Council was resumed this afternoon and terminated shortly before 7 o'clock, but it was learned nothing of importance had been decided, as the Government is still awaiting an answer from Gen. Carranza to its new propositions.

At the War Department it was said that the Government was treating with the First Chief of the Revolution and that pourparlers were in good train. It is therefore expected that all subordinate revolutionary chiefs will suspend their activities.

Great satisfaction will be felt here if some sort of an understanding is reached between the Government and Constitutionalists which will allay the misgivings of certain classes and facilitate the peaceful and orderly transmission of the power to the men of the revolution.

In regard to the army, now that the officers against whom the Constitutionalists have most cause for resentment have been enabled to leave the country, it is felt that it would be manifestly unjust to take revenge on the officers remaining here, who are precisely those who have made no use of their opportunities to enrich themselves under the Huerta régime, and who, as one of them said in print today, have not money enough to live in Europe for six months.

It is further pointed out that the army, the watchword of which is obedience and discipline, is not so seriously to be blamed for recognizing and supporting the Huerta Administration, which owed its existence in the first instance to the Maderista Congress.

Enrique Santibanez, private secretary of President Carbajal, said tonight that the arrangements with the revolutionists for a general amnesty, covering all political questions and for the protection of lives and property, were well advanced, and, although as yet there was no certainty about a suspension of hostilities, earnest efforts were being made to that end.

Señor Santibanez added that the President was willing to turn over the power to the Constitutionalists, his only object being to save the interests of Mexico.

By The Associated Press.

MEXICO CITY, Aug. 5.—Provisional President Carbajal and Gen. Venustiano Carranza, head of the Constitutionalist movement, today reached a full agreement. Hostilities were suspended today.

At the conclusion early this afternoon of a conference between President Carbajal and Gen. Velasco, the Minister of War, the official announcement was made that Carranza would grant the President's request concerning guarantees, and that a peace pact probably would be ratified at a Cabinet meeting to be held shortly.

President Carbajal and Gen. Velasco began their conference at noon today, and discussed whether it would be better to turn over the Capital to the Constitutionalists unconditionally or to resist their entry by force of arms. In political circles it was declared that Gen. Velasco was in favor of meeting Carranza's demands to evacuate the city.

A proclamation by Gen. Robles and Gen. Dominguez, personal representative of Carranza, was published in all the morning newspapers today and created a good impression. The document guaranteed the peaceful entry of the conquering army.

He gave assurance that the rebel advances would be checked, until arrangements for the peaceful transfer of power had been perfected. The present municipal police force would be retained to maintain order, he said, and he called on the inhabitants in the name of Gen. Carranza to permit the peaceful occupation of the city.

EL PASO, Texas, Aug. 5.—Americans who arrived today from Chihuahua City state that Gen. Villa has reached a satisfactory agreement with two peace envoys from President Carbajal. This tended to confirm the report that Villa would treat with President Carbajal regardless of Gen. Carranza.

A systematic and rigorous campaign of taxation has been inaugurated by Villa's officials in Chihuahua State against mining and industrial concerns.

A decree issued recently by Villa's military governor, reached here today. It stated that unless all industries, now closed in the State, are reopened within one month, double taxes would be charged against the companies.

Four men, according to the arrivals from the south, have been appointed by Villa to solve the land problem of Northern Mexico. It is proposed to divide all the lands owned by unfriendly elements among Villa's soldiers and the unemployed. Foreign owners probably will not be molested, it was said.

Raoul Madero, brother of the late President; Felipe Angeles, Lazaro de la Garza, and José Quevado form the "Land Commission."

LOST TREASURE BOX KEY.

Vanderbilt Guests, Off to Fight Kaiser, Nearly Missed Boat.

Before Capt. Andre Soulange-Bodin and his son, Lieut. R. Soulange-Bodin, left the Vanderbilt yesterday morning to board the Lorraine the hotel was turned almost upside down in a search for treasure. Both the Captain and his son are officers in the French Army, and they reached New York only Tuesday. While they admitted then that they were on their way back to fight for France, they didn't know at first exactly how they would get there.

It was observed that they took from their baggage two heavy canvas bags and put them into one of the safe-deposit boxes in the hotel office. When yesterday morning came they decided to leave the most of their baggage, numbering thirty-two trunks, and travel light. Then, just twenty minutes before the time appointed for the Lorraine to sail, Capt. Soulange-Bodin discovered that he had mislaid the key to his safety deposit box, and began to look for it. A hotel detective was called to aid in the search. The pockets of the clothes father and son had worn in the last few days were examined, and several trunks were delved into. The minutes flew by.

"We must not miss that boat," said Capt. Bodin to the room clerk. "That box contains all our funds—50,000 francs in gold."

The clerk notified Manager Marshall, and he ordered a mechanic to break open the box. Had not the Lorraine departed late Capt. Soulange-Bodin discovered that he had mislaid the key to his safety deposit box, and began to look for it. A hotel detective was called to aid in the search. The pockets of the clothes father and son had worn in the last few days were examined, and several trunks were delved into. The minutes flew by.

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The clerk notified Manager Marshall, and he ordered a mechanic to break open the box. Had not the Lorraine departed late Capt. Soulange-Bodin and his son, the Lieutenant, would not have got away yesterday.

When the Captain was asked what was his destination in France he replied:

"We go to the battlefield. It is the pleasure of the Kaiser to fight France. We go to join our regiments."

F. A. DE NEUFVILLE A SUICIDE

Son Finds Broker with Gas Tube in His Mouth in Bathroom.

F. August de Neufville for twenty-seven years a member of the New York Stock Exchange, was found dead yesterday morning in the bathroom of his home at 69 Franklin Place, Flushing, with a gas tube in his mouth.

His son Robert smelled gas and traced the odor. Dr. H. A. Houghton of Bayside worked over the body with a pulmotor for more than an hour.

None of Mr. de Neufville's family would talk of the suicide. It was said by friends that ill health and financial reverses may have led to the act. Also it was suggested that he may have worried over the safety of his daughter, Mrs. Rudolph Christ, who lives in Basle, Switzerland.

Mr. de Neufville was born in Frankfort, Germany, fifty-five years ago, and came to New York in 1879. He is survived by his wife, who was Miss Helen Funke of College Point; his son Robert, and two daughters, Mrs. Christ and Mrs. C. Wynne of Flushing.

MRS. HOOD GETS ALIMONY.

Asks for $500 a Month, but Receives $1,800 a Year.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., Aug. 5.—Dating from the time she started her suit for divorce two years ago, an order allowing Mrs. Frances Sparks Hood $1,800 a year temporary alimony was signed by Vice-Chancellor Stevens at Newark today. She recently obtained a decree against Richard Haden Hood, who is alleged to have been too attentive to Miss Dorothy Hoyt of England.

The petitioner asked for $500 a month alimony, basing her request on testimony that Mr. Hood was worth more than $200,000. The husband contended that his total wealth did not exceed $70,000. The alimony will remain in force until the Court of Errors decides an action brought by Mrs. Hood against her husband to settle the ownership of their home in Plainfield, N. J. The Roses." Both Mr. and Mrs. Hood claim absolute ownership of the mansion.

War Brings John D., Jr., Home.

Special to The New York Times.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., Aug. 5.—John D. Rockefeller, Jr., returned unexpectedly today from Seal Harbor, Me. His family is still there. It is understood that Mr. Rockefeller, Jr., left Seal Harbor because of the war in Europe.

ROOSEVELT TO FACE A SPLIT ON HINMAN

Pleads for Republican at Turbulent Conference of Progressives.

HE WON'T ATTACK WILSON

Bull Moose Jeer Hinman's Name and Cheer for Sulzer—Steering Committee of 21 for Campaign.

There were many evidences yesterday of a serious split in the Progressive Party in the State when at a conference at the Hotel Astor an attempt was made to have the party indorse Harvey D. Hinman as the Progressive candidate for Governor at the primaries next month. Several prominent Progressives indicated that if Col. Roosevelt continues in his attempt to force Mr. Hinman upon the party they will bolt and go over to the Republicans. Col. Roosevelt tried to stem the revolt by appearing in person and paying a glowing tribute to Mr. Hinman.

At the same time the Colonel indicated that he has called off, for a time at least, his opposition to the Wilson Administration. Owing to the European war, the Colonel said it was the duty of all citizens to stand by the party in power. The State Committee's session was a very turbulent one and lasted from 11 o'clock in the morning until 5 in the afternoon. The end of the day showed that while the State Committee stood by the Roosevelt programme, the rank and file of the party was bitterly opposed to the Hinman candidacy.

The William Sulzer adherents were a disturbing element of the session. The former Governor had many friends present and every time any one attempted to sound the praises of Hinman a dozen Sulzerites were on their feet to argue boisterously that he was the only real Progressive candidate in sight. Women suffragists were also strongly in evidence, and they made frequent pleas for their cause. The attacks upon Mr. Hinman continued throughout the session.

There are 150 members of the State Committee and 28 were represented by proxies. In order to have an open and free discussion members and Chairmen of the various county committees had been invited to attend, and altogether about 800 people were in the Grand Ballroom of the Astor. Theodore Douglas Robinson, Chairman of the State Committee, presided.

Sulzer Not Present, or Invited.

The Sulzer adherents tried to force the issue early in the proceedings. Philip C. Samuels of the Twenty-third Assembly District asked if Mr. Sulzer had been invited to attend. He was told promptly that Mr. Sulzer had not. William H. Childs of Brooklyn then offered a resolution that the State Committee appoint a committee of twenty-one from all parts of the State to consider and report recommendations regarding the platform, the State candidates, and the party's policy in the next campaign, and to report at the next meeting. The resolution was adopted, and Chairman Robinson named the steering committee as follows:

William H. Childs, Chairman; Frederick M. Davenport, Regis H. Post, Francis W. Bird, Bainbridge Colby, Hugh Abbott, Judge W. L. Ransom, Ernest Crawcroft, H. J. Richardson, William M. Chadbourne, Horace S. Wilkinson, J. J. Lesser, Chauncey J. Hamlin, Walter A. Johnson, Carl S. Warner, Hamilton Fish, Jr., Robert H. Elder, Arthur Rathjen, Augustus S. Schwarzler, B. C. Dunlop and J. R. Taylor.

This committee will hold sessions frequently, it was announced.

From that point until the committee took a recess at 1 o'clock there was a constant wrangle between the Hinmanites and the Sulzerites as to who should be allowed to sound the praises of the respective candidates.

The State Federation of Labor, after the recess, sent a communication to the committee suggesting that Samuel Gompers, James M. Lynch, Homer D. Call, John Mitchell and John T. McDonough be placed on the primary ballot as delegates-at-large to the Constitutional Convention. It was referred to a committee.

A resolution declaring for woman suffrage was referred to the Steering Committee.

Amos R. Pinchot offered a resolution that a committee of five be appointed to draft a series of questions to be put to Mr. Hinman regarding where he stood on Progressive principles. He said that while Mr. Hinman was undoubtedly an honest man, the party could not be expected to indorse a man for Governor just because he was against somebody or something. An amendment was offered that it was the sense of the State Committee that the Progressive Party should nominate a straight ticket. Both resolution and amendment were laid on the table temporarily.

Roosevelt Talks for Hinman.

By that time Col. Roosevelt had arrived and as he reached the platform he was cheered for three minutes. The Colonel was in good voice and spoke for about twenty minutes. He said in part:

"This is not a party organized primarily for men to get office. With us, getting office for men of our party is merely an incident to rendering the best service the party can render. But occasions arise such as the one last year in the City of New York, where our highest duty is to join on a union platform with men who may differ with us on many points, who on those points may not be as far advanced as we are, but who, on the great issues actually pending, stand for what we deem wisest and best from the standpoint of the public good. This is the case now in New York State.

"To my mind, all talk for or against fusion as something abstract is beside the mark. It depends on whom we fuse with and upon the conditions and objects of the fusion. To fuse with corrupt men for an evil purpose or even for merely a selfish purpose would be a wicked thing. To fuse with the decent rank and file of both of the old parties in an effort in the common interest to destroy the bosses and the machines, and to drive from power the Bourbons and reactionaries, and the men whose activities in politics produce corruption in government, may be the highest possible duty.

"I firmly believe that when a man of the character of Mr. Hinman, who was Mr. Hughes's right-hand man, who stands for aggressive honesty and who is openly against Mr. Barnes, no less than against Mr. Murphy, against the whole system of Bipartisan boss rule in this State, will make the gallant fight he is making, we should heartily support him.

"Col. Roosevelt was to be followed by Progressive State platform speeches to the particular contest. The most vital piece of legislation needed, he said, was an honest primary law. The Colonel said that whatever the party decided was best to do locally he would back up and support to the best of his ability.

Not the Time To Attack Wilson.

Touching upon the European situation the Colonel said:

"I regret that of recent years the policies which I and those like me believed to be essential for the welfare, the honor and the greatness of the American people have not been more faithfully carried out. But all that is past now and is neither here nor there in this crisis. At the moment the United States, as one of the great nations of the world, faces a crisis which has already involved in war almost all the other great nations of the world. Friends, we have our troubles here, but let us be thankful beyond measure that we are citizens of this Republic and that our burdens, though they may be heavy, are far lighter than those that must be borne by the men and women who live in other and less fortunate countries.

"I, for one will act, and I am sure I am stating your feelings when I say that the men and women of the Progressive Party will act, throughout this crisis primarily as American citizens and will work hand in hand with any public man, with any public servant and with any and all private citizens who in good faith and disinterestedly do all that is possible to see that the United States comes through this crisis unharmed, and so conducts herself as to conserve the honor and the interests of her own citizens and as far as may be to help in securing peace and justice for all the nations of mankind."

The morning session was quiet compared to the turmoil that ensued after Col. Roosevelt had departed. Chairman Robinson gave up all idea of trying to keep control and allowed the conference to go the limit in the matter of noise making.

Excited Progressives shouted that to indorse Hinman meant an "indecent alliance," while others kept up a cry of "rag rule" and "steam roller." Henry Burger of Kings got the floor long enough to say that Mr. Hinman was not a Progressive and that he did not stand for Progressive principles. He urged the Progressives to put up a straight ticket. Charles W. Morton, also of Kings, criticised what he termed Roosevelt's "dictatorial methods."

Ex-Senator Frederick M. Davenport reached the platform and spoke in favor of Mr. Hinman, calling him a "conservative-progressive," which brought a laugh from the crowd. When he had finished, several suffragists broke in and demanded that the party recognize their cause, although Mr. Hinman did not.

The Sulzer element started more turmoil when Mr. Samuels got to the floor and started to tell about Mr. Hinman's record. He was greeted with applause from the Sulzerites and hisses and jeers from the others. Suddenly somebody suggested that Bainbridge Colby be heard from.

Colby Talks Against Fusion.

Mr. Colby mounted the platform and said that it was a very important moment in the history of the party, and that he was utterly opposed to fusion because it was a "dangerous expedient." He paid a high tribute to Mr. Hinman and Col. Roosevelt, but he advised the party to go slow about making up its mind on candidates.

After more confusion, which Chairman Robinson made little attempt to straighten out, a roll call was taken on the question to refer to the Steering Committee. Mr. Pinchot's resolution for the appointment of a committee of five to frame questions for Mr. Hinman to answer. The vote was 101 to 5 in favor of referring the matter to the committee, and it marked the strength of the Hinman followers in the State Committee. Only the members of the committee were allowed to vote. It was the general opinion, however, that many of the members of the several county committees would oppose Mr. Hinman at the primaries.

COLONEL IS SUAVE TO WOMEN.

But Suffragists Fail in Protest Against Hinman.

Mrs. Stanton Blatch, President of the Women's Political Union, and Col. Theodore Roosevelt met by appointment yesterday, and Mrs. Blatch confided to Col. Roosevelt her grief at the refusal of ex-Senator Hinman to interest himself in Votes for Women. The Colonel, who had specially requested that he be supported by Miss Frances A. Kellor during the interview, welcomed Mrs. Blatch and her aid, Miss Caroline Lexow, with a warm smile, but he was not seriously put out at Senator Hinman's defection from the suffrage plank in the Progressive Party platform when Mrs. Blatch presented the case to him. It was not, Mrs. Blatch inferred, that Col. Roosevelt loved suffrage less, but the Progressive Party more.

"All we ask of Mr. Hinman is to work for a good primary law and to oppose the bosses," said Col. Roosevelt.

"I should consider it a tactical error to oppose Senator Hinman," said Miss Kellor.

"Why not leave the Senator to the women of the Progressive Party?" said Col. Roosevelt.

"If the suffragists promise to keep their hands off Senator Hinman we will be responsible for him," said Miss Kellor, "but if they will not we will wash our hands of the whole thing."

"If they think we are going to keep our hands off anything they are mistaken," said Mrs. Blatch later. "We are working for votes for women and we do not care if the Progressive women are only interested in 'cleaning up the State.'"

FIRE CRY STARTS A PANIC.

Meeting of Bank Depositors Stampeded by False Alarm.

A fight between two men caused a panic last night among several thousand depositors of the private bank of Max Kobre at 40 Canal Street, who had gathered in and around the Lyceum Terrace Hall at 206 East Broadway, to discuss their relation with the bank. The fight began as the meeting was about to be called to order. The hall was so crowded that only a few persons were able to learn what had caused the disturbance, and when some one shouted "Fire!" the audience was stampeded. Men and women ran to the fire escapes and other exits, and many were knocked down and trampled upon.

One of the first persons to get to the street turned in a fire alarm, and some one else telephoned to the Madison Street Police Station. The police and firemen quieted the throng.

DROWNED COUPLE KNOWN.

Bodies of Carrie Flureto and Albert Albrecht Still Missing.

The man and woman who were drowned on Sunday night from the launch Pearl when it ran into a barge off College Point in the East River were found by the police yesterday to have been Carrie Flureto of Winfield, L. I., and Albert Albrecht of the same place.

Albrecht was a manufacturer of pearl buttons in Winfield, where the girl also was employed. They started on the Pearl from a boathouse in North Beach on Saturday evening, expecting to return in several hours. The launch, which was found capsized, was identified by men from the boathouse as Albrecht's. The bodies have not been recovered.

ARREST NEGRO "PINCHER."

Chased Eight Blocks, Williams Gets Thirty Days' Sentence.

Mrs. Edith Fanmon, 19 years old, of 235 West 116th Street was walking with her mother, Mrs. Alice Benin, on Eighth Avenue, near 122d Street, at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, when a young negro grabbed her around the waist and, according to Mrs. Fanmon, pinched her. Her cries for help frightened the negro away, and he ran up the street. Policeman Goldstein, on post nearby, gave chase and eight blocks away the man was caught.

In Night Court the negro said that he was Edward Williams, a janitor's helper, of 1,697 Madison Avenue. Magistrate Harris found him guilty of disorderly conduct and sentenced him to the Workhouse for thirty days.

DOMINIE'S BRIDE PUT FINGERS IN THE BEER

Then She Licked Them So She Might Swear Widow Callahan Broke the Law.

IDENTIFIED THE ODOR, TOO

Tenafly Preacher-Crusader Qualifies by Telling How He Used to Enjoy Beer.

Special to The New York Times.

HACKENSACK, Aug. 5.—The Rev. Leslie Vickers of Tenafly, who made a tour of the world with his bride and then returned to take up the temperance crusade in his home town, where the "Jag List" Committee left off, appeared before Judge William M. Seufert in the Hackensack courts today as chief plaintiff against Mrs. Nellie Callahan, a widow, who runs the Union Hotel.

Mrs. Callahan is charged with selling a can of beer to John B. Elliott of Elisabeth, an investigator of the New Jersey Anti-Saloon League, who was employed by the Rev. Mr. Vickers to get evidence and cause Mrs. Callahan's arrest.

Mrs. Vickers, an attractive young woman, was a witness for her husband. She didn't hesitate to admit that she had assisted in the crusade.

"I drove the buggy around town with Mr. Vickers and the investigator, and I saw Mr. Elliott go into Mrs. Callahan's barroom," testified Mrs. Vickers. "I also saw Mr. Elliott come out of the saloon with a can of beer. We wrapped a newspaper around it. Then we drove to a haberdasher's store and got some brown paper to put around the can. Next we put the beer in three bottles so as to keep it for trial."

"How do you know it was beer in the pail?" asked William B. Mackay, counsel for Mrs. Callahan.

"I tasted it," was the reply.

"How?"

"I put my fingers in the beer and licked my fingers."

"Are you a good judge of beer?"

"Not very good. I can also tell beer by the odor."

"What sort of odor has beer?"

"The same as the taste."

Then Mrs. Vickers was excused.

The reverend crusader said he wasn't much of a hand for beer now, but he knew it when he tasted it. When asked to qualify as an expert, he said he used to drink beer in Germany, in England, and in Australia. "But in those days I drank it for pleasure and not for investigation purposes," laughingly remarked the pastor.

This admission brought up the question of the clergyman being a British subject, having lived in Australia before coming here, which fact didn't seem to affect his privilege to go barroom crusading in the United States.

When the three bottles of beer were brought out for identification, one of them was found to be broken and the contents gone, so the bottle could not be marked as an exhibit.

Lawyer Mackay attempted to show that Elliott, the investigator, did so much resting on the night of July 10, that he was really under some powerful influence. He admitted having had a few drinks, but as to being intoxicated—'twas absurd to think he could be so overcome by dipping his fingers in the pails and then licking them.

C. Rowland Munroe of Newark is counsel for the Rev. Mr. Vickers. Six men who were on the "jag list" prepared by the recent Protective Committee were subpoenaed as witnesses for the clergyman, but were not called.

Mrs. Callahan's witnesses, who will testify for her when the case is resumed next week, will include Mayor Byron Huyler, ex-Mayor Joseph Egan, Justice Maugham, H. B. C. Smith, and James Westervelt, Police Commissioners.

Besides the charge of selling beer in the cash, Mrs. Callahan is said to have allowed intemperate persons to congregate in her barroom, and on two Sundays she didn't lower her window screens sufficiently to allow passersby to see all of her barroom.

KILLS WIFE, THEN HIMSELF.

George W. Johnston, Lackawanna Engineer, May Have Been Jealous.

Special to The New York Times.

MADISON, N. J., Aug. 5.—George W. Johnston, 45 years old, an engineer engaged in construction of Lackawanna Railroad improvements, shot to death his 26-year-old wife this morning, and immediately put a bullet into his temple which caused his death at noon.

At the time of the shooting his wife, who was leaving for her home in Roanoke, Va., was holding her 2-year-old son, but he escaped injury from any of the three bullets that were fired. It is believed here that Johnston was insanely jealous. Last night he held his wife for an hour at the point of his revolver. She later called the police, but would not prefer a charge.

Mrs. Sadie Driaper, an eye-witness, said that Johnston started early for work, but returned at 9 o'clock. As he entered his home he cried, "Look here, mother!" and fired. Neighbors summoned Chief of Police Johnson and Dr. F. H. Seward, who found Mrs. Johnston dead and her husband dying.

SETS ASIDE DIVORCE DECREE

Wife Says Man Who Got It Promised to Marry Her Again.

Henry A. Gildersleeve, as referee, reported to Supreme Court Justice Ford yesterday that the divorce decree obtained by John Elbin, a steward on the steamship Berlin, on March 20, 1911, should be vacated.

Mrs. Elbin testified that she permitted her husband to get the divorce on his promise to marry her again after two years, and that all the testimony, the witnesses, and her lawyer had been obtained by her husband and his lawyer. She said he paid her $300 and that she continued to live with him after the divorce was obtained. The report of the referee was accepted and the order setting the decree aside was signed.

CAR HITS MAIL WAGON.

Two Persons Hurt, One Seriously, in Sixth Avenue Accident.

A one-horse United States mail wagon driven by James Beer, 50 years old, of 14 Goerck Street, collided with a surface car, at Sixth Avenue and Forty-fifth Street at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Beer was flung against an elevated railway pillar, and suffered a fractured rib and severe bruises. John Schram, a 14-year-old boy of 435 West Twenty-eighth Street, who was on the front step of the car about to alight, was knocked to the street, and wedged between the car and the wagon. He received numerous bruises and cuts and severe internal injuries.

The driver said after the accident that he thought the surface car would stop and tried to cross the corner ahead of it.

King Congratulates Egan.

Maurice Francis Egan, the American Minister to Denmark, who has just recovered from a serious operation, has received through the State Department a telegram of congratulation and good wishes from the King and Queen of Denmark. Mr. Egan intends to go to Paris, but not before the end of the month.

BOY TELLS OF KIDNAPPING.

8-Year-Old Frank Longo Testifies at the Trial of the Acenas.

Eight-year-old Frank Longo of 190 Bleecker Street was a witness yesterday before Judge Crain in General Sessions at the trial of Vincenzo and Katherine Acena, who are charged with taking part in Longo's kidnapping. The boy was held in the Acenas' house at 53 Goerck Street.

The boy testified yesterday that he was lured to the Goerck Street house by promises of candy. He told of being whipped there, and identified a rawhide whip, which was found in the Acenas' house and offered in evidence.

Frank Longo, the father of the boy, testified as to the payment of $700 ransom. The child was found in Pearl Street under the Brooklyn Bridge the day after the ransom was paid. The kidnappers were run down from descriptions given to the police by the boy. Eight of the band are in the Tombs awaiting trial.

Pell's Cotton Creditors Meet.

Members of the Cotton Exchange, who are creditors of S. H. P. Pell & Co., held a meeting yesterday and elected a committee of seven to represent their interests in the bankruptcy proceedings. The committee consists of A. B. Gwathmey, Jr., Edward Shearson, George F. Post, Marshall Gear, Arthur Lehman, Leopold S. Bache and Henry Schaefer. E. K. Cone, President of the Exchange, presided at the meeting, and about 100 persons attended.

EXPLOSION WRECKS HOUSE.

No One at Home—Dynamite and Gas Theories Entertained.

An explosion wrecked a two-story and attic frame and brick house in the absence of its occupants, Louis Milone, a stone cutter, and his wife and four children, at 70 Sinclair Avenue, Flushing, about 10 o'clock yesterday morning. The police and fire officials are trying to find out whether it was caused by dynamite or a leaking gas pipe. From the fact that the collapsed building burst into flames immediately following the explosion the firemen incline to the theory that it was caused by dynamite.

Mrs. Milone and her children had left the day before to visit friends in Bath Beach, while Milone left the house, as was his custom, about 7 o'clock for work. Near-by houses were also damaged by the explosion. The loss on the house is placed at $2,000, and there was $200 damage to the adjoining property.

CITY BREVITIES.

E. S. Rothschild, President of the Public Bank, said yesterday that the announcement made at the Public Bank that he was recovering from an operation for appendicitis was incorrect. It was Mrs. Rothschild who was recovering from appendicitis. She is now out of danger.

Maurice Maidl, formerly an assistant cashier in the Anglo-Austrian Bank at Trieste, Austria, was held for examination yesterday by Magistrate Cornell in the Tombs Court on a charge of carrying a loaded revolver. Maidl was arrested on suspicion of complicity in bank thefts abroad.

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FOR INFORMAL AND DELIGHTFUL DINING.
Superior Six-Course Luncheon, 75¢ (Music)
Breakfast in Grill Room from 8 A.M.
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Twenty Acts Every Evening 7 to 1
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Mohair and Silk Suits $12.50
MADE by Hart, Schaffner & Marx. Mohairs regularly $15 to $20, Silks $20 to $30. Many men we know tried to find their equal in town and couldn't.
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Also made by Hart, Schaffner & Marx, which makes them really different. Former prices, $10 and $12.50.
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CARMELITA FERRER DIRECT FROM EUROPEAN TRIUMPHS.
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THE DANSANT Every Day at 4 P. M.
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Dinner, $1.00 (Every Eve., 6 to 9) Frog Dinner, (in the Grille) $1.25
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THE COOLEST DANCING ROOM IN THE CITY

Carlton Terrace
BROADWAY AND 100th STREET
Dine and Dance with the HUDSON TO COOL YOU

RECTOR'S 48th St., Broadway & 7th Ave.
Delicious Cold Specialties
America's Coolest Ball Room

ELEVEN EAST 45th ST
APARTMENTS OF ANY SIZE
Restaurant a la Carte
SAME MANAGEMENT AS
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LARGEST AND MOST ATTRACTIVE UPTOWN HOTEL
2 Blocks from Riverside Drive and Central Park. Subway Station and Surface Cars at door, new "Elevated" Station, 86th St., (within two blocks.)
Large, Quiet Rooms with Bath for transient or permanent residence.
SPECIAL SUMMER RATES.
All the comforts of New York City's BEST Hotels at one-third less prices.

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Under New Management.
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Exclusive family and transient hotel.
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Rooms with bath, $1.50 per day.
Parlor Bedroom and Bath, $12 upward per week.
Special rates by week, month, or season.
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RESTAURANTS AT CITY PRICES
FREE FIREWORKS TUES. & THURS.
Beats East 99th and 134th Sts
Queensboro Bridge Trolleys also DIRECT

HOTEL BERKLEY
170 W. 74th St.
CORNER OF AMSTERDAM AV.
APARTMENTS
Unfurnished by the year.
RENTALS FROM $400 ANNUM.
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Great Northern Hotel
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The very latest all fire-proof hotel. 400 light rooms, each with private bath. The most attractive hotel in New York today. Right next to Central Park, Carnegie Hall, Art Institute, etc.
Beautiful Rooms with Bath, $2.00.
Luxurious Parlor, Bedroom and Bath, one or two persons, $4.00 and up.
Superior cuisine and service at exceptionally moderate prices.
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NEW AMSTERDAM West 42d Street. Evs. 8:15 SHARP. MATINEES WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY, 2:15.
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After the Performance Don't Fail to Visit ZIEGFELD CABARET DE FOLLIES.
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A Detective Comedy.
Laughs All Through. —Amy Leslie.
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Best Seats 25 cents. Take Tea There.
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EDEN Kinetoscope Beauty. Extra Attractions. Mats. Daily. 25c. Evs. 25c & 50c. MUSEE. CHAMBER OF HORRORS. CONCERTS.

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EBBETS Field ARENA VAUDEVILLE. MANN & MANN. 25,000 GRANDSTAND SEATS. 10 CENTS.

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SHUBERT THEATRE, 44th, W. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
THE THIRD PARTY with Taylor Holmes and Walter Jones.
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NEXT MONDAY, OPENING NEG. SEASON.
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OPENS NEXT TUESDAY
The New American Comedy.
SYLVIA RUNS AWAY
SEATS NOW SELLING
JARDIN DE DANSE ROOF 17 BIG TURNS $1 C. C. Nelson & Dorothy Dickson, Mr. & Mrs. Douglas Grane & others.
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